Education – 1919
Colleges, (Except Finance and Change of Heads)

DR. DURKEE MAKES REFORMS AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY

2-17-19.

You Must Come High Before You Enter

President Durkee Makes Reforms.—Must Be Prepared to Enter Greater Howard.

The Washington Bee

Higher education for the Negro has found a wonderful champion in the person of Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, the new president of Howard University. At the meeting of the board of trustees on February 7th, President Durkee presented to the board a number of recommendations which, if adopted, would make the future of higher education safe in Howard University. The recommendations were adopted by the board. Although President Durkee has been at the university but five months, he has in that short time gained such a perfect knowledge of the needs of of the university, and of conditions in the University, that he has been able to make recommendations touching upon every phase of its life.

The university will be reorganized on the junior college plan, with senior schools. After the completion of two years' work in the junior college, the student will enter one of the senior schools for special training. The senior grades will be composed of the schools of medicine, law theology, music, applied science, journalism, commerce and finance, liberal arts, education and general service. Thus it is seen that President Durkee has added four schools to the six which already existed.

In order that the university may take its proper place among the higher institutions of learning, the secondary work done by the Academy and Commercial School will be discontinued at the end of this school year. It is hoped that the work of the academy can be turned over to some other institution. The work of the Commercial School is to be raised to a college grade in the School of Commerce and Finance. This work will lead to a degree.

Offices of dean of men and dean of women were created by the board upon the recommendation of the president. These officers will have great influence upon the student life at the university.

The creation of a registrar's office is another new feature which will be in operation next year.

President Durkee went far in the improvement of the morale of his teaching force. Upon his recommendation a graduated scale of salaries was adopted. He thus enables his teachers to go at their work with a greater singleness of purpose than ever before. Promotion in rank will depend upon moral character, cooperation and efficiency.

He presented plans to the board for creating greater interest in the university among its graduates and former students. The board voted the adoption, and in April a representative will be sent out to cooperate with the local alumni all over the country, in building up a greater Howard spirit.

The board of trustees also adopted the recommendations of the president for the improvement of the grounds and the erection of new buildings. A government landscape expert will supervise the work of laying out "Victory Avenue," which is to commemorate the part played by Howard men in the world war. The buildings are to be erected along the lines suggested by the Commission of Fine Arts.

Under the leadership of President Durkee Howard University will next year begin with its work greatly expanded in scope and character. Quite naturally one will ask where he will get his workers. The answer is—from the best of the Negro race.

"A GREATER HOWARD UNIVERSITY" IN PROSPECT

Comprehensive Program Formulated By President J. Stanley Durkee For Development Of Negro's Foremost Institution For Higher Education---Reforms "Evolutionary And Revolutionary" For School For Race Leaders

The Daily Herald 3-25-19.

MANY RADICAL IMPROVEMENTS PLANNED IN SCHOLASTIC COURSES AND IN BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Special to The HERALD:

Washington, D. C. March 25.—Plans of a definite and far-reaching nature have been formulated by Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, the ne wand progressive president of Howard University, that will establish at the nation's capital a truly effeceive instrumentality for the higher education of the Negro.

A comprehensive program was announced at a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees and unanimously adopted by that body, which is to be put into execlution during the coming year. Positive steps have been taken to build on historic Howard Hill a "Greater Howard University", expanding and vitalizing the lofty purpose conceived more than a half century ago by the immortal Gen. Oliver O. Howard, to lift the colored millions of America to the highest moral and intellectual plane and to provide moral and intellectual agency for the development of race LEADERS.

A Program "Evolutionary and Revolutionary."

"The system I have proposed, and with which the Board is in thorough and sympathetic accord, will be evolutionary and revolutionary," said Dr. Durkee to a press representative in a recent interview. And, it will be all that—for Dr. Durkee is a great big man, with a big brain, who has the courage and capacity to do big things in a big way.

Since the coming of Dr. Durkee just a fe wmonths ago—at the insistent call of thughtful friends of Howard University, he has given the need of the school the closest study, and it is the general feeling that the broad-gauged recommendations he has made will ultimately meet the demand of this exacting age for LEADERS—pathfinders in all the complex phases of life of the Negro people. He is an intense believer in the efficacy of the higher education as a solvent for many of the problems that perplex the colored American, and it is his determination to make Howard the exponent of the Negro's loftiest aspirations, just as Havard and Yale stand for the highest intellectual standards of the other race. Howard as he sees it, should become the "Great National Negro University," in the fullest sense of the term.

Some Details of President Durkee's Comprehensive Program.

According to the plan outlined, the University will be reorganized on the junior college plan, with senior schools. After the completion of two years' work in the junior college the student will enter one of the senior schools for special training, along lines of individual preferment and adaptability. The senior schools, as shown on a carefully-prepared blueprint, will be composed of Schools of Medicine, Law, Theology, Music, Applied Science, Journalism, Commerce and Finance, Liberal Arts, Education and General Service—the last named to embrace Library training, and Department of Athletics, Physical Education and Military Science. Each school will have appropriate subdivisions. Thus, it will be seen that President Durkee has enlarged the scope of the institution by adding four schools to the six which alread existed.

In order that the University may take its proper place among the higher institutions of learning, and to concentrate its energies on real University training, the secondary work done by the Academy and Commercial School will be discontinued at the end of the present school year. It is expected that the work of the Academy can be turned over to same other institution with adequate facilities. The work of the Commercail School is to be raised to a college grade in the new School of Commerce and Finance, leading to a degree and giving a worth-while business education that will be in keeping with the modern requirements of the commercial world. A militar unit for instructior

in military science and tactics has been authorized by the War Department, and this will offer another avenue for useful training for health and discipline. A fine gymnasium and athletic field are to be provided, a University Press is to be developed. A Summer School is also among the many new features to be introduced. Classes will be maintained at a full roster and no tife will be wasted on doubtful experimenttation with classes below the normal standard. To recruit the school membership a system of alloting schorlarships to accredited secondary schools giving a limited training ,will serve as valuable "feeders" to the University. I t will thus be seen that the University idea is brought to a high level , and that the essential secondary work of our youth is not endangered. On the contrary, it will be strengthened.

Preference Given to Equipped Teachers of the Negro Race.

It may be stated here, with all possible emphasis, that there is not a scintilla of truth in any rumor that Dr. Durkee proposes to "eliminate" colored men from the faculty of Howard University. Hhe makes it quite plain that some white men should be on the roster of assistants, to foster a proper spirit of racial co-operation and friendly acquaintance—but, it is to be his fixed policy that wherever equipment is anything like equal, the colored man will be given preference over white applicants, for, as he very correctly says: "Howard University is primarily a colored institution—a nursery for race leaders—and colored men of superior ability should have every possible opportunity to raep whatever benefits it may have to bestow, as a stimulus to the best endeavors of the worthy members of the race." Dr. Durkee, therefore, will secure his workers for the "Greater Howard University" from the very best talent available among the Negro people, retaining those who "make good" and adding others as they are needed, from a list of "picked men" from the outside.

Howard Alumni to be Stirred to Greater Activity.

Under Dr. Durkee's plan, a sturdy effort is to be made to arouse a greater degree of interest in th University among its graduates and former students. Next month, Rev. Emory B. Smith, President of the National Alumni Association of Howard University, is to make a tour of thirty to fifty days throughout the country in the interest of a more active and extensive co-operation of the Alumni Association of th University, and to generate a more enthusiastic "Howard Spirit." The selection of this very live Christian leaders and comrade-like alumnus is regarded as an excellent one, and all are confident that his message will be moist inspiringly delivered.

Many Notable Improvements in Contemplation.

The physical aspect of Howard University is to be materially improved. By recommendation of President Durkee, the trustees have voted to erect several new buildings and to remodel the old structures, with a view of adding to both the beauty and utility of the school. A new administration building is to go up in the near future, and the untidy Georgia Avenue approach to the grounds is to be altered beyond recognition. The campus is to undergo radical changes and improvements. A government landscape expert will supervise the work of laying out "Victory Avenue", to surround the picturesque Howard Hill, and which is to commemorate the part played by Howard men in the world war. All of this buildnig and landscape development is to be along lines suggested by the Fine Arts Commission. In this entire program of scholastic and physical improvement of the 'G'reater Howard University" it is gratifying to state that Dr. Durkee has the warmest approval and backing of the Secretary of the Interior and the most influential members of Congress, which will insure the granting of the funds necessary to carry these ambitious projects to completion in due season.

That Dr. J. Stanley Durkee is sincere and substantial friend of Negro is not in question. He is the friend of humanity, regardless of color, creed or condition, and there is not an atom of race prejudice in his big heart or in any art of his red-blood ed anatomy. This is amply dmonstrated by the whole-souled enthusiasm which has characterized his labours for the betterment of this splendid institution, to which he has come at a tremendous personal sacrifice, and b the far-visioned outlook he is giving the race in his unflinching determination to expand this time honored center of the higher culture and Christian leadership into a finer and broader exponent of University life for all our people. Dr. Durkee merits and enjoys the strongest and most cordial support the race and nation can give him in the promotion of this great cause.

PLANS FOR GREATER HOWARD UNIVERSITY

3-29-14

More Buildings Are to Grace Campus of the Historic School

The Chicago Defender

Washington, D. C., March 28.—Definite plans have been laid by Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, president of Howard University, for a greater Howard University. A comprehensive program was announced at a recent meeting of the board of directors and unanimously adopted by that body, which is to be put into operation during the coming year. Positive steps have been taken to broaden the work of the institution in many ways.

Tells of Plans

"The system I have proposed and with which the board is in thorough and sympathetic accord will be evolutionary and revolutionary," said Dr Durkee to a Defender representative Since the coming of Dr. Durkee just a few months ago he has given the needs of the school the closest study, and it is the general feeling that the broad gauged recommendations he has made will ultimately meet the demand of this age for competent leaders.

Radical Changes Promised

The physical aspects of Howard University will undergo material improvement. Several new buildings will be erected and the old ones will be remodeled. The campus will also undergo a radical change and the work will have the supervision of the government land expert. Dr. Durkee has the warm sympathy and approval in his efforts to enlarge the scope of educational work done by the university to the extent that the secretary of the interior and some of the influential members of congress have pledged their support. In the month of April Rev. Emory B. Smith, president of the National Alumni Association of Howard, will begin a tour throughout the country, the object being to encourage a more active and enthusiastic "Howard Spirit."

Much Comment Aroused By New Wilberforce Bill

Louisville Advocate 4-1-19

COLUMBUS, O., May 12.—The Ohio Legislature has passed the bill introduced by Representative A. Lee Beaty amending sections 7976, 7977 and 7979 so as to provide that the board of trustees of the combined normal and industrial department at Wilberforce University shall consist of five trustees appointed by the governor, and but one to be chosen by the board of trustees of Wilberforce University. It has been claimed that Wilberforce being a denominational college, controlled by the A. M. E. Church, while the normal and industrial department is maintained by the state, it is a case of the tail wagging the dog; that the university, with its limited funds and teaching staff is controlling the department that is generously provided for by the state. It was to correct this that Mr. Beaty introduced and had passed by an everwhelming majority his bill. Bishop Jones, and the A. M. E. ministers were here last week lobbying against the bill, but were told, by some members, that it was Mr. Beaty's bill; that they passed it out of deference to the only Colored member of the legislature. It is said that the Colored people of the state, other than some of the ministers of the A. M. E. Church, are of the opnion that the membership of the trustee board, selected by the university proper should be, as Mr. Beaty's bill provides, smaller than the number appointed by the governor. Mr. Beatty even maintains that every member of the trustee board of the normal and industrial department, which is maintained by the state, should be appointed by the governor, as are the trustees of all other institutions. There are many who argue that the two institutions should be completely separated.

HOWARD PREFERS COLORED TEACHERS

The Louisville News 4-20-19

Washington, D. C., March 27.—In an announcement today, the new head of Howard University gave it out that it is his fixed policy to give colored applicants for teaching positions preference over white applicants, whenever equipment is anything like equal. President Durkee, says that there should be some white men on the roster of assistants in order to foster the proper spirit of racial cooperation, but that, "Howard University is primarily a colored institution—a nursery for race leaders—and colored men of superior ability should have every possible opportunity to reap whatever benefits it may have to bestow, as a stimulus to the best endeavors of the worthy members of the race."

HOWARD ALUMNI TO BE STIRRED TO GREATER ACTIVITY.

Under Dr. Durkee's plan, a sturdy effort is to be made to arouse a greater degree of interest in the University among its graduates and former students. Next month, Rev. Emory B. Smith president of the National Alumni Association of Howard University to make a tour of thirty to fifty days throughout the country in the interest of a more active and extensive co-operation of the Alumni Associations of the University and to generate a more enthusiastic "Howard Spirit."

Other newly announced feature of the University include a gymnasium and athletic field, a University Press and a summer school

STATE (SIMMONS) UNIVERSITY,

The Louisville

722 West Kentucky Street, Louisville, Ky.

News 9-20-19

You and your friends are cordially invited to the opening of State (Simmons) University, 23rd of September, 1919.

The opening program will begin at 11 a. m. Tuesday morning, 23rd. Recess at 12:30 p. m. Reassemble at 2:30 p. m. Recess at 4:30 p. m. Reassemble at 8 p. m.

The main exercises will be the Opening Address at 11 o'clock a. m. Semester Oration at 3 p. m. Introductory Discourse at 8:30 p. m.

The Trustees, the President, and faculty cordially solicit your presence some hour during the day.

REV. C. H. PARRISH,
President.

ENROLLMENT AT HOWARD

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9.—Nine hundred fourteen students, said to represent the largest number of colored men and women of collegiate grade ever enrolled in any institution in America entered Howard University last week. There are 320 freshmen.

Enrollment by departments shows 75 in Law School, 165 Medical School and 647 College Department. This is the first year since the abolition of the secondary departments at the University.

Education – 1919.

Colleges, Except Finance and Change of Heads.

Inventory Of Colored State College Of South Carolina Wins Praise

(From The Columbia State)

Governor Cooper has received a letter from R. S. Wilkinson, president of the Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical College of SouthCarolina at Orangeburg, transmitting an inventory of the buildings, land and equipment of that institution. Although this is the first time that the State has required an inventory of the institutions the one submitted by the State Colored College is a model of neatness and accuracy and prepared in strict accordance with the classifications and instructions issued by the governor. The inventory was typewritten and contained an analytic summary which sets forth the total values under the three general classifications: equipment, buildings and land. It contains information which will be appreciated not only by the general assembly, which is charged with making an annual appropriation for the maintenance and operation of the colored college, but especially the colored citizens of the State who are interested in the normal, industrial, agricultural and mechanical education of the race.

There are three brick dormitories of 216 rooms which will accommodate 750 students; five brick and one wooden class room buildings ;seven college residences; two brick and one wooden warehouses; one brick dining hall with a capacity of 600; one wooden library nd 24 wooden buildings which are used for miscellaneous purposes.

There are also 85 acres of farm land, 32 acres of pasturage and 23 acres on the campus reservation. This totals 140 acres which has been valued on an average of $305 per acre.

The office equipment is valued at $4,502.50 which represents the following articles: Safe, vault, dictaphone, multigrpah, nine type writers, 19 desks, two electric fans, adding machine, check writer and other miscellaneous office equipment. The household equipment which consists of the ordinary articles and utensils is valued at $12,680.05. Under motor vehicles there are one tractor and a truck used on the farm which is valued at $1,900. The live stock consists of one horse, five mules, 50 hogs, 177 fowls, 18 hives of bees and 16 heads of cattle which are valued at $4,841; 11 motorless vehicles, wagons, used by the farm and plant. Equipment used by special departments is valued at $20,015.15. Under general plant equipment are one silo, one dipping vat and one set platform scales, two electric generators, three steam engines, four steam boillers, three steam pumps and one gas engine with a total value of $8,150.

The total value of all property is:

Ppulic buildings	$264,610.00
Lands	42,700.00
Equipment	52,299.70
Grand total	$359,609.70

In transmitting this inventory, the letter of President Wilkinson reads: "I am transmitting herewith the college inventory of buildings, land and equipment. I trust you will find this in accordance with the requirements regulating the same."

Several weeks ago Governor Cooper, as chairman of the budget commission, addrssed letters to all offices boards, and institutions, commissions, and agencies, requesting them to inventory their respective public buildings, land and equipment as of June 30, 1919, and to return this inventory on or before August 15, 1919. This initial inventory by the State has been a great undertaking and the promptness with which all of the departments of the State have responded indicates the general approval of this efficient, economic and business project.

WHERE WE STAND ON THE WILBERFORCE QUESTION.

The Cleveland Advocate 11-15-19.

Rev. J. S. Jackson, an over-zealous A. M. E. pastor, has found cause for offence in a recent article published in this newspaper with reference to the rumpus at Wilberforce University. The article has been characterized by this divine as "an attack on the A. M. E. Church."

We have always entertained the highest regard for Rev. Jackson's ability, integrity, and honesty of purpose, and are therefore surprised at the interpretation placed upon our articles by him.

The Advocate stands for truth, in spite of whom it affects, and in the publication of our recent stories, we were determined to let the people of Ohio have the facts in the case—as we had received them from the assertions of individuals, whom, on account of their connection with Wilberforce, we assumed, ought to know the facts

Now, Rev. Jackson has already confessed to his "meagre knowledge" of the affairs at Wilberforce, and in our opinion is therefore not qualified to pass judgment upon articles appearing in The Advocate.

Further, he has had to admit, that things were not as they should be, in the management of affairs at Wilberforce—even in the limited scope of his "meagre information." Hence, we were surprised to learn that not only does the zealot label the articles as untruths, but also uses a cheap appeal to sectarian pride as a camouflage to hide the real issue involved.

In characterizing the articles "as an attack on the A. M. E. Church," Rev. Jackson undoubtedly hopes to turn away the minds of his flock from the "iniquity in high places" so evident in an analysis of the assertions of the lay trustees of the dual institution.

We do not care a whoop about Rev. Jackson's verdict as to the truth or otherwise of our articles, but the object of this editorial is to establish firmly in the minds of our readers—many of whom are members of the A. M. E. Church—the fact that we are not attacking the church.

We are only after a "cleansing of the rottenness" at Wilberforce University, for the good of the student body.

So long as there is internal strife in the administrative council of the institution, the students will not receive the fullest measure of attention. Hence, our plea for a housecleaning, in which thousands of intelligent Ohioans have joined us.

A REAL NEGRO UNIVERSITY

The Christian Recorder 12-18-19

Some time ago an agent for the Phelps-Stokes fund wrote a treatise on Negro education. He advised that we have three Negro universities and proceeded to locate them—one in Atlanta, Ga., one at Washington, D. C., and one at Nashville, Tenn. It was generally stated that Howard University, Washington; Atlanta University or Moorhouse College (or a combination of the two) at Atlanta, and Fisk University of Nashville be the Negro universities. At the time of the publication we did not write our criticism. But the whole thing struck us as radically wrong and the result of the rankest sort of partisanship.

In the first place the locations were wrong if based upon any scientific considerations. With 12,000,000 Negroes in the country, scattered all over the United States, it is at least unscientific to locate two universities within a circle of 150 miles from each other when only three are provided for.

The next consideration is psychological. All the schools chosen are under the management of white people and are largely taught by whites It strikes us that at least one of these should have represented the aspirations of the Negro himself. For fifty years Negroes have been striving to build a university. It does seem to us to have been both unsympathetic and unscientific to overlook the purely Negro schools.

But the author does not appear to have any particular interest in the development of Negro manhood, and the Negro is not to look to his kind for any particular advancement.

We must have a Negro university, but we must build it ourselves. We must furnish its students; we must furnish its teachers, and we must furnish the means to maintain it.

We may not have the equipment other institutions have but we will have a better university if we equip it ourselves.

It was Garfield who said that Mark Hopkins on a log and a student beside him was university enough for him, or somsthing like that. So crude

buildings, with teachers who believe in the Negroes, who want them to have every right and privilege America offers, who can inspire them to the highest thoughts and bravest deeds, are better than the best which the wealth of millionaires can buy to hire teacers who believe in white supremacy.

Let us no be misled; money is not all. The man who sells his for money is doomed. The race which gives up its ideals and independence for mere money is worse than damned.

We need a Negro university of Negroes, by Negroes, for Negroes, because the other universities are degrading . There is hardly a school in the country conducted by whites which keeps up the ideals of Edmund Asa Ware, of Atlanta University; of E. A. Cravath, of Fisk, and others of that type. In many schools to-day white teachers frankly say that Negroes are inferior; they have no social life with the Negro community; they cater to the prejudices of the South, and they lead Negroes to despise themselves.

Of course there are some few exceptions, but they are few. A teacher who is not willing to socialize with the colored community is not worth having in a colored school. A teacher who outside refers to the colored students as "niggers" ought to be discharged if he has not self respect to resign.

Fifty-six years ago David A. Payne started out to build a university. He was poor, and had very poor material; the majority of the race were ignorant and in slavery. As a result of his effort we have Wilberforce University.

Wlberforce's faculty to-day compares favorably with other schools in scholarships, and is far ahead of all in spirit. Wilberforce has more highly educated Negroes on its faculty than any other university in the country except Howard. Wilberforce gave the first job to the firsst Negro doctor of philosophy from Harvard University. Wilberforce opened the first opportunity to a Negro to specialize in Greek and offered a deanship to the first and only American Negro to take a doctor's degree from a German University. Wilberforce has at its head one of the leading American scholars, without regard to race, who could never have been developed outside a Negro institution.

Out of Wilberforce we have developed a large number of schools, which are doing their part, steadily improving. With these as feeders, we should endeavor to build up a high-class University at Wilberforce with departments of arts, sciences, law, medicine, engineering, etc., all controlled by Negroes. We are sure such a university will be popular all over the country among Baptists as well as Methodists.

Let us give an endowment of THREE MILLION DOLLARS.

If our leaders get together we CAN GET THE MONEY. All the people want is a workable plan, and leaders who inspire confidence. They have a mind work. They have the money.

Education – 1919.
Colleges,-Except Finance and Change of Heads.

Scenes in the pageant entitled "The Open Door," depicting the history of the negro race, which is to be presented by the students of Atlanta university at the Auditorium d Thanksgiving holidays. Upper left, shows the bringing of gifts to King Ignorance. Center, Throne of King Ignorance. Upper right, "Behold the Star of Knowledge—the Star you on." Lower left, wild men in barbaric dance in the heart of darkest Africa. Lower right, group of slaves.

History of Race To Be Shown In Striking Play Which Students Will Present

Celebrating Golden Jubilee Of School

The Atlanta Constitution

No play nor pageant could more dramatically express the place of the colored citizens in the life of the nation today, than that which took place the other night in the Atlanta Auditorium-Armory, when in the audiences assembled by the Georgia Memorial commission to do honor to the soldiers and sailors who had died in France, there were seated in place of honor the relatives of the negro men who died in service to the country, as well as the relatives of the white men who died in the service.

These relatives sat on the right side in the body of the auditorium, and when the wounded soldiers arrived from the Fort McPherson military hospital, the colored wounded men received the same ovation from the vast audience when they entered that the white soldiers received. 11-23-19

When the chorus of more than five hundred voice pealed forth in the opening notes of the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and the audience were asked to join in, the minor note in the negro voice could be heard in the universal expression of loving sympathy which pealed forth, and the colored soldiers, as well as their white brothers, were remembered in Georgia's great heartbeat in memory of her more than 1,700 men who died in service to their country.

When the orator of the occasion addressed the fathers and mothers his eyes wandered sympathetically to the parents of both races, and the minister who pronounced the benediction extended his hands over all assembled before him, and when Georgia builds her great monument

to the heroes of the Europena war, on the walls of the interior will be carried the names in stone of every colored soldier who made the supreme sacrifice as well as every white soldier.

IN THE MILITARY HOSPITAL.

Out in the military hospital at Fort McPherson, there is the same care being given the colored soldiers that is given the other men, and all of this is only what it should be.

There is no incident mentioned above which should not have been, and there is never going to be a time in the civilization of this nation when this justice is not going to be meted out to the element of colored citizens which produced the men who fought for their country and who are living and striving to raise the standards of their race, and contribute their part to American civilization.

These events, which have developed the status of the ngero in the period of the war, come in the year which marks the 50th anniversary or "Golden Jubilee of the Atlanta university," one of the seven large institutions in Atlanta for the education of the negro, which has become a great institution, and one to which the negro in the south owes a debt of gratitude.

THE BROADER VIEW.

Those who would argue against all negroes having more than a limited education, argue against their own interests, for it is only through the development of the right sort of leaders that the negroes can come into their own and can establish the right racial standards, therefore, the necessity for institutions where the leading spirits may be trained in the work of their race.

The Atlanta university has produced many of these spirits, and in those communities where such men are the leaders, preachers and teachers, that community is law-abiding, and that community has contributed good soldiers in time of war, and good citizens in time of peace.

When it is considered that it is just a little more than fifty years since the negro has come into his citizenship, it is nothing short of marvelous what his accomplishments has been.

It is only the short-sighted who can only see him in the class that gives trouble in the court,and on the other the class that lives in the university and college centers.

There are as many classes and elements in the negro today in the south as there are elements and classes in the south. It is with these facts those people would deal who would aid in solving the so-called race problems in this section.

The greater part of that solving will have to be done by the negroes themselves, and it is going to be done according to the equipment they have with which to do it. Another necessary factor in the solving is the knowledge the white man of the south must have of the negro exactly as he is, and not according to a knowledge based on theory and tradition alone.

INTERESTING EVENT.

During the Thanksgiving holidays the faculty and student body of Atlanta university will put on a pageant in the Auditorium-Armory, which will not only dramatically portray the transitions of the negro race for many centuries, but it will bring out many of the incidents of the progress of the race which all citizens of the country, white or black, should know.

Before describing the theme of the pageant it may be interesting to state some of the facts which belong to the story of the Atlanta university as it celebrates its golden jubilee.

Atlanta university was begun fifty years ago in an old box car which was placed a short distance from the spot where the Carnegie library now stands. From that humble beginning a little more than fifty years ago Atlanta university has grown to its present position of influence for good among the people. Its service has been to all the people. Every denomination has furnished students and its graduates now work in many of the states.

In the address made in Atlanta last June at the commencement exercises President Horace Bumbstead stated:

"When Atlanta university was chartered in 1867 the motto chosen for its seal was: "I will find a way or make one.' It had previously been the motto of the class of 1863 at Yale college, in which the elder President Ware and two of his classmates were given their training and inspiration for long years of service in this institution.

"It has indeed been an inspiring motto. For half a century Atlanta university has pursued a course beset with many difficulties and seeming impossibilities. But, however slow the progress, however distant the goal, in every moment of temporary doubt or discouragement or weariness, the words of the institution's motto have resounded in the ears of its workers, its faculty, its trustees and its students, 'I will find a way or make one.'

THE FIRST STEP.

"At the time when that motto was chosen, the echoes of the great civil war had scarcely died away. For only four or five years had the former slaves enjoyed even a nominal freedom. The whole life of the people was undergoing a tremendous transformation and readjustment."

In October, 1867, the state of Georgia granted a charter to eleven men who started the Atlanta university, and its history.

Mr. Bumpstead graphically described his first visit to Atlanta when Edmund Ware, the first director of the institution, was doing his initiative work, when he said: "He was in the teachers' home at the Storr's and Clark, founded by the American Missionary association in Georgia. He drove me to Mrs. Diamond Hill, as it was then known, and said, pointing at the spot, 'Here, in a few weeks, we shall lay the cornerstone of the first building of Atlanta university." I looked around and what did I see? A sightly location, it is true, with Kennesaw and Lost mountain visible in the distance, the same as today—but how different the surface of this hill! No grass, no trees, no shrubbery—a battle-scarred hill, whose red clay soil had been turned up in the erection of a fort on the very site of Stone Hall, where we are now assembled, and entrenchments running from the fort on either side; and, scattered here and there, a few dilapidated shanties which had been the homes of some of the freed people."

THE PLANT TODAY.

The institution today represents one of the most substantial educational plants in the south, with ample grounds well put up, permanent buildings adequately equipped, and under the masterful direction of the present president, Edward T. Ware, son of the first president, Edmond Ware.

Whatever may be the forces back of the institution in the earlier days or now, and whatever the number of able men and women teachers who have been in the institutions, the people of this community who know the Atlanta university in its work and direction can testify that the success of it in their minds lies in the great spirit of the Ware family, which has been identified with the Atlanta university since its earliest days. Like the elder Ware, President Ware of today is a man of the greatest missionary spirits this nation has produced, whether for service in this or foreign lands.

One hears much of people of consecrated spirit—men who are good and noble and self-sacrificing, but Edward T. Ware has lived these qualities. He is an eloquent expression of the consecrated spirit that works as one of the great silent forces of the state and the community.

I say "silent force," for his work ple to whom he is willingly giving the best he has to give.

Sharing in the work of the Atlanta university with Mr. Ware and is not always known in tangible form; it is rarely exploited, but nevertheless a continuous faithful, patient, loving work, which demonstrates the highest form of practical missionary work, for a people he has selected to serve with every interest in his life, and with all his trained intellect, big soul and tender heart.

If the symbolist artist were to portray this man on canvas he would be justly drawn as a tall white, prophetic figure carrying always a torch of light, among a dark-skinned people looking up to him for guidance.

Almost alone, he has lived his life in this attitude of missionary effort and guidance among a people not of his own race, but a people the members of his faculty are his wife and sister, Mrs. Alice H. Ware, and Miss Gertrude Ware.

THE PAGEANT.

The pageant which will be presented in the Atlanta Auditorium was written by Mrs. Alice H. Ware and will be interpreted by members of the student body of the Atlanta university.

The pageant entitled "The Open Door" was first presented at the jubilee services in the university chapel.

"It portrayed the ravage of Africa, the deportation of slaves, their subsequent hard history, the beautiful hope and faith in a better day to come, while yet there was no gleam of it, the burst of freedom, the temptation to ease and idleness, the dogged determination to forge ahead, the faithful and loving service rendered to the needy, the sunbeams of joy and gladness scattered in dark and waste places and finally the wide-open door of opportunity thronged by coming generations who in turn go out to bless the world. All of that with appropriate negro music bringing out every phase of this race history, made a great throng of spectators feel and respond to this dramatic presentation of negro life history.

DESERVES PATRONAGE.

This entertainment which the Atlanta university puts on at the Auditorium deserves the patronage of Atlanta people for three good reasons: One is it represents a factorship in a work which will react upon the citizenship of a large element of people; it represents a very interesting phase of the evolution of the negro in the south and will present many phases of the status of the negro today, of which the people generally are not aware and about which they should be informed, and third, it will prove a most entertaining program, with many musical features which will bring out the beauty of the negro voice, especially in that type of music so admirably suited to the negro voice. Announcement will be made later about the price of seats, and the general program.

Education – 1919.

College, etc. – Change of Heads.

FLIPPER-KEY-DAVIS UNIVERSITY OPENING

THE FOURTH OPENING OF FLIPPER KEY-DAVIS UNIVERSITY—THE INFANT SCHOOL OF THE CONNECTION.

Mr. Editor: Under the leadership o that intrepid prelate and champion Bishop J. M. Conner, the Chancellor of Education and idol of the Twelfth Episcopal District, this school had its opening September 3-5 in connection with the Tri-state Convention viz: the Allen Christian Endeavor League, Rev. J. N. B. Wall, president; the Sunday School Convention and Missionary Convention, Dr. W. L. Haywood and Mrs. J. C. Tatum, presidents respectively.

Prominent delegates from all over the state were in attendance, and the enrollment surpassed any previous record in the history of the school. Flipper-Key-Davis University is no more a dream, but a real school, lifting the Negro youth of Oklahoma to a higher plane of Christian civilization. This school is situated eleven miles Northwest of Muskogee, and one and one-fourth miles from Tallahassee,on the M. K & T. Railroad, the train stopping at the campus, every one bringing hundreds of anxious delegates and ministers who took part in the exercises and agreed with each other to make the school one of the greatest of the connection. Bishop Conner's doctrine of self help is gradually burning its way into the hearts of the people, both ministers and laymen, and has created some very substantial friends and supporters for the educational work in the state of Oklahoma.

This school is fortunate to have as it's president, one of the wealthiest men in the State of Oklahoma, in the person of Hon. J. B. Key of Okmulgee, Okla., who says that Flipper-Key-Davis University must have a $50,000.00 building in the near future which will add greatly to the already picturesque campus and building.

Prominent among the ministers are: Rev. Jas. A. Johnson, presiding elder of the Tulsa District; Rev. T. W. Kidd, presiding elder of the Muskogee District; Rev. A. E. Hubbard, presiding elder of the Ft. Gibson District; Rev. C. R. Tucker, Rev. J. E. Toombs, Rev. R. A. Deavers, Rev. T. M. Greene, Rev. G. H. Burton, Rev. P. A Hart, Rev. M. W. Austin, presiding elder of the Hugo District; Rev. I. H. Hawkins, presiding elder of the Atoka District; Rev. J. W. Johnson and Rev. W. E. J. Vance, Rev. J. S. Smith, presiding elder of the Ardmore District; Rev. J. N. B. Wall, Rev. Peter Coleman, Dr. R. J. Patton, Rev. C. A. Sutton, and many others too numerous to mention.

Among the prominent laymen are: Mrs. Carie Nichols, Dr. W. L. Haywood, Hon. E. D. Jefferson, Hon. S. T. Wiggins, Dr. J. W. Price, Hon. P. M. Delaney. All of these are zealous and untiring workers for the school.

The first day's receipts showed that Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars had been raised with two presiding elder's districts to be heard from.

(Rev.) P. A. HART, Reporter.

Eufaula, Okla.

DR. MESERVE GIVES UP SHAW PRESIDENCY

(Special to The New York Age.)

Raleigh, N. C. After twenty-five years service, Dr. Charles F. Meserve has resigned the presidency of Shaw University, the resignation to take effect December 31, 1919.

The trustees of Shaw University, at a meeting held in New York City, accepted the resignation, and elected the Rev. Dr. G. Peacock of Westerly, R. I. as his successor.

SPRINGFIELD M. NEWS UNION
DECEMBER 2, 1919

UNIVERSITY HEAD RESIGNS.

Friends of Dr. Charles F. Meserve who was principal of the Oak Street School in this city from 1885 to 1888, will be interested to learn that he has resigned the presidency of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., after more than a quarter of a century of university leadership. As the head of one of the most important Negro institutions in North America, Dr. Meserve is largely responsible for the remarkable fact that in North Carolina there has been less friction between the Negroes and the white race than in any other Southern State.

There seems to be some commotion in educational and a portion of the Democratic circles of South Carolina over the Presidency of the State College for Negro youth. This college is under the control of the state, being the only institution for supposedly higher education for the race which receives any charity from the state. We say charity because it is not given as a right or as a portion of the taxes paid by Negroes but purely as a benefaction out of the generous heart of the white law makers who donate it and the princely charity ranges from five thousand to ten thousand dollars a year.

The chief support and maintenance of the College comes from the Hatch and Morrill funds granted by the United States government to agricultural colleges. As the Negro pays his full share of taxes to both the United States and the state governments, indeed more to the state government for educational purposes than is spent for the education of Negro children it is safe to assert that not a dollar of the money spent in support of the college is paid by the white people of South Carolina.

Nevertheless the call is now being made by some white men joined in by the Columbia (S. C.) Daily Record that the institution be again used as a political foot ball and handed around as a reward to Negroes who at sometime have served the white people and hence the Democratic party with more loyalty, devotion and fidelity than the people of their own race and blood.

The Record advocates the restoration of Mr. Thomes E. Miller, once president of the institution because of his services in former days to the white people. If Mr. Miller is to be considered for the presidency his services to the white people will furnish the only excuse—not reason —for consideration. His extreme age, his defective education, his temperament, his modes of thought, his public career all testify glaringly to his unfitness and absolute disqualification for the presidency of a school of learning for any people. His administration as president of the College, with the perpetual confusion, bickerings, turmoil and strife in the faculty and its disgraceful episodes of violence on the College grounds, made the College a joke as an institution of learning.

Would the trustees of the Citadel, the South Carolina University, Clemson College or any white institution in South Carolina deal out its presidency to any man fit or unfit as a reward for political service rendered the white people or any faction or element thereof? Let the conscience of the just minded white men answer and we shall willingly abide the answer.

If, however, the presidency of the only Negro State institution that points the way to higher education is to be regarded merely as a political hand out to some Negro whom the authorities feel should be rewarded for subserviency to the white

people all reserve should be laid aside and it should be given to a Negro who has been constant and consistant in his subserviency. The real reason of the giving should accompany the gift. As one deserving of consideration from his white fellow citizens we name the Rev. Sidney Dix of Sumter, if he still lives. The Rev. Mr. Dix went with his white people in '76 and has been a model of subserviency and racial self abasement from the day he donned the Red Shirt and aligned himself with the white man and against his own people. Notwithstanding this he has been permitted to beg alms from his own people. He deserves well of the white people. 5-10-19

It is true he is unfitted by reason of ignorance, old age and many other infirmities but if payment for services rendered is to be considered these disqualifications pale into insignificance beside the call of gratitude and the Rev. Mr. Dix should be given the job.

Minor considerations of justice to the Negro and the high calling and responsibility of the men who should preside over institutions of learning for Negroes should not weigh against the higher considerations of rewarding Negroes faithful to white people who may at the same time have been faithless to their own people.

Flipper-Key-Davis University

16-30-19

Under the leadership of that intrepid prelate and champion, Bishop James M. Conner, the Chancellor of Education, this school had its opening September 3-5, in connection with the Tri-State Conventions, viz., the Allen Christian Endeavor League, Rev. J. N. B. Wall, President; the Sunday School Convention and Missionary Convention, Dr. W. L. Haywood and Mrs. J. C. Tatum, respectively.

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The first day's receipts showed that $2500 had been raised, with two presiding elder districts to be heard from.

REV. P. A. HART, Reporter.

Eufaula, Okla.

WALDEN OPENS OCTOBER 7th

The Nashville Globe

Walden University, a school that fits boys and girls for lifeand gives thorough Preparation for Service

5-2-19

SCHOLARSHIP-kept at a high standard by small classes, systematic work and particular attention to the needs of the individual pupil.

CHARACTER-developed by sensible, natural, Christian atmosphere and leadership.

FACULTY-strong, every teacher especially qualified in the subject taught by him.

Christian School Home for Boys and Girls

For Particulars write the President, J. H. Lovell, A. M., D. D., President

NASHVILLE, TENN.

President Wilkinson Re-Elected Head Of South Carolina State College---Effort To Make College Political Football For Broken-Down Politicians "Friendly To The White People" Failed To Make A Decent Show.

6-3-19 The Daily Herald

Orangeburg, S. C., May 29.—Special: At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the State Colored College held here Wednesday at the college, R. S. Wilkinson was reelected president, and much business of special interest transacted. The election of the faculty for the next session was also held. The work of the college during the year has been marked with success along all lines. Commencemen exercoses are in rogress to which have been drawn a large number of alumn and other visitors. The summer session of the college for teachers wil begin July 2

6-7-19

Education—1919.

Commencements.

GRADUATING EXERCISES OF FRELINGHUYSEN UNIV.

Washington Bee

A splendid audience assembled at the John Wesley Church last Friday evening to witness the graduating exercises of the Frelinghuysen University. It was the fourth annual commencement of that institution.

Rev. William Wallace McCary, dean of the corporation, reviewed the work of the university from its incipiency to the present time, showing its progress step by step, and telling how it has grown into popularity in this community within the last year, because of the attitude assumed by it on proper educational lines and by reason of its firm stand for justice and fair play for all classes of citizens. He concluded by presenting Prof. Jesse Lawson, president of the university, who spoke substantially as follows:

"The Frelinghuysen University is now a full-fledged entity in this community. It has come to stay, and we shall aim to make it a real factor in the education and uplift of the masses. It was called into being to fill that 'vacant chair' in our educational system, and it started at the bottom and is working its way upward, step by step, lifting as it goes, and filling its mission by arousing the people to a consciousness of the conditions by which they are surrounded, and pointing them to the great possibilities which lie beyond.

A practical education thoroughly mastered is the goal to which all should strive. An education that is not practical will be of little service to anybody in an age like this. The demand of the times is for persons who can answer the call and do the work the world wants done and in the manner the world wants it done. No others need apply. The Frelinghuysen University is trying to meet these demands by supplying men who, in every way, measure up to the requirements of the situation and who can make good in any position they are willing to assume. But a practical education is not the only thing for which the Frelinghuysen University stands. Nay; that is only a fractional part of the basic system underlying the educational scheme of the Frelinghuysen University. It stands pre-eminently for manhood rights and the manhood of the race! There is no place in our system for parasites and sycophants.

"The Frelinghuysen University is absolutely unhampered by any obligation that will tend to circumscribe or fetter the rights of the people! We want every right and every opportunity enjoyed by any other American citizen! We are willing to accept nothing less. It is a fearful thing to educate the intellectual part of man at the expense of his sensibility.

"We are not Negroes but Americans to the manor born, and have a right to be included in the term "American people," and no right to be excluded from that term or designation. Among our graduates tonight are men who gallantly bore aloft the Stars and Stripes in the world's great conflict that is now about to close by the signing of the peace treaty at Versailles. The acid test has been applied over and over again to the patriotism and pure Americanism of the colored people of the United States, and at no time has anything other than the pure metal been revealed. We are 100 per cent pure Americans!

"The first stage is passed; we now enter upon the second. All moral obligations arise from one's ability to perceive relations. The hope of the colored people in the United States lies in the fact that they demand that a good, healthy moral atmosphere shall permeate any system of education under which their children are to be educated! It is due to this demand that the colored people in the United States have made the great progress they have within the five decades just past. They may not have read—nay, never heard—of the great book by Benjamin Kidd, entitled "Social Evolution," but they have acted upon the principle inculcated therein, that "the progress of a people, in the long run, does not depend so much upon what they know, have or even upon what they are able to do, as upon the attitude they assume and maintain towards great moral issues.' This, indeed, is the crux of the whole situation. Men who face backwards and systems which run contrary to the upward progress of the people have come to the parting of the ways. Our faces are turned towards progress, and our engines have been well oiled and set in motion for the journey; and we warn all obstructionists to clear the track!"

On June 30 we begin our summer course of six weeks of intensive study, and our doors are wide open to all who desire to enter. We must and will have a clean moral system!

John R. McCormick, B. S., LL. B., a member of the post-graduate class presented a well-written paper, entitled "Due Process of Law," and Edmund M. Chaplin delivered a masterly oration on "The Monroe Doctrine." Mr. Chaplin also completed post-graduate work at the university.

Following is a list of the graduates: School of Useful Arts—Millinery, Mary Nelson, Colista A. Spriggs; Practical Nursing, Mary Logan; Dressmaking, Elizabeth Davis, Mary Hutton, Colista A. Spriggs Academy—Charles J. Briggs. Commercial College—William A. Dobyns Vestilia Reeves, Ethel Spriggs. College of Fine Arts—Uranus J. Wilson. College of Liberal Arts—Jeremiah Adams, Jr.; Hannibal P. Sandle B. S. College of Embalming and Sanitary Science—Randolph E. Dabney, Oliver E. Thomas. John M. Langston School of Law (post graduates)—Edmund M. Chaplin, B. S., LL. B.; John A. Lankford, M. S., LL. B.; John R. McCormick, B. S., LL. B.

LEAVES WAR DEPARTMENT FOR HOWARD

The Ofro Tribune

Special Assistant to Secretary of War Accepts Position in Howard University—104 Graduates at The Fiftieth Commencement of Howard.

6-6-19

According to unofficial announcement from reliable resources, Emmet J. Scott, Secretary of Tuskegee and more recently Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, has accepted the position of Secretary and Treasurer of Howard University at a salary of $4,500 per year. He will begin his new duties next fall.

A second announcement of almost equal importance is the indowment of a $3,000 professorship in Sociology for a number of years, to be held by A. L. Jackson, well known as a crack hurdler when in Harvard, now secretary of the Chicago Y. M. C. A.

FIFTIETH COMMENCEMENT

The Howard University Campus was the centre of gravity for Washington, this afternoon, when one hundred and four college and professional graduates, in gowns and vari-colored hoods that shone resplendent in the warm June sunlight made their way across the campus headed by the faculty, trustees, alumni and professor Wm. Y. Tunnell as grand marshall. Sarah E. M. Kinner, M. D. and Mary Ceull, Phar. D. were the only women graduates.

The exercises were held in the little grove of trees in front of Franklin Clark Hall and adresses were made by Secretary of the interior, Land and Alfred Harding, Bishop of Washington President J. Stanley Durkee presented the diplomas to the graduates.

ONLY ONE DENTIST

In contrast with the large number of graduates of previous years, only 104 persons received degres today, among them 13 lawyers, 5 pharmacists, one dentist, 21 doctors of medcine, 3 bachelors of divinity and 60 bachelors of Arts and Science. Mrs. Helen B. Irvin, former teacher in Baltimore High School was given the degree of Master of Arts in Education. Other Marylanders to receive the degrees were: Louise B. Nixon, A. B. Baltimore, George Henry Gats, M. D. Cumberland Md., Roscoe D. Price, LL. B. Baltimore.

INTERNES AT FREEDMANS

From the graduating physicans, the following internes for Fredman's Hospital were named: Eugene Bibble, Charles Lloyd, Henry Austin, J. R. C. Cook, Stansbury Carter, John B. Walker, A. R. Fleming, L. W. Jackson, H. C. Stratton, Ralph Young, and Herbert O. Matthews.

Education—1919.

Common Schools Condition of.

STATUS OF EDUCATION OF NEGROES IN PENNSYLVANIA, WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO PHILADELPHIA

By Daniel A Brooks, Principal Rey. nolds State School

The Status of education of Negroes in Philadelphia and other parts of Pennsylvanit,—or, to express this in plianer terms, the question of how we stand with regard to education here in Pennsylvania and Philadelphia especially. Are things all right, so that we can sit back with a smile and let the engine run, or do we need to get busy, tighten up here, loosen up there?

In the railroad business there is a man who has a strange job—his job is to go around and wake up the train crew when it is time to go to work. I believe this man's job is the hardest job in the railroad business. He must get more hard words said to and about him than any other railroad man. "Oh, how we hate to get up in the morning!" says Harry Lauder and we all join in the chorus. We do hate to wake up. Can you remember that old song, "Please go 'Way and Let Me Sleep?"

Back there in 1914, in those old days that seem now so far away, this great country was asleep, and perhaps the deepest, most undisturbed slumber was right here in old Philadelphia. But Philadelphia is waking up! It took a World War with 7 millions killed and countless billions of treasure destroyed to do it, but Philadelphia did wake. Abundant proof lies in our new charter, a recouncils and for mayor, and all the form governor, reform candidate for newspapers lined up for clean government, a record-breaking registration of voters, oh, there are signs on every side that Philadelphia is no longer "contented," not to discuss the other part of the byword.

And long with the rest, we Philadelphia colored people are beginning to stir in our sleep. It took a race-riot to do it, it took the departure of thousands of our boys out of our homes to do it—it took the coming of 50 thousand of new Negroes from all over the Black Belt to do it—but we are turning over and rubbing our eyes. We have organized this Association; we have met in this Conference; we have turned our eyes on this evening's program; and so we are asking ourselves, "How do we stand on this educational business?" Let us see.

How many colored children are in the public schools of Philadelphia? Is there any colored persons in the city that knows? How many in each grade? No one of us knows. How many in the high schools? No one knows. How many graduates last year? No one knows. How many went to college this fall? Are the colored children staying in school as long on the average as the rest of the children of this city? If not, how long do they generally stay before dropping out? Does the colored child attend as regularly as the average Philadelphia child? If not, why not, and can it be remedied? Are they repeating grades oftener than others? If so, why? What can be done about it?

Which one of us knows the answers to these questions? And yet they stand at the very foundation of the question, "Where do we stand in education?". Nay, more they answer the question, "Can we sit down contented, or must we get busy, wake up and get on the job?". This one great spot of radiant light in the Philadelphia situation lies in the fact that in this city no child may be excluded from any school merely because of his color. "Upon this rock" may this Association "found its educational church!", but it is not true that the colored people of Philadelphia have soothed themselves to sleep over the notion that because in Philadelphia a colored boy or girl could under the law, stay in school with white children under a white teacher, that all was well, forgetting to find out if he were staying in school or no, and under what conditions, and with what results? It is just as though the law decreed that our children could eat at the same table with other children of the city, and we went to sleep contented without waiting to find out whether the children actually did go in and eat with the other children. No, in the past, we have not known the answer to these questions, and we have not cared very much. Philadelphia has been what the commercial salesman would call "a poor field" for selling education to colored people. Search the columns of the weekly colored papers of this and you will rarely find an item referring to education. I looked in this week's issue of the best-known one yesterday and out of about 27 columns of advertising matter, 10 columns were on hair and beauty culture, 3 columns on theatres and amusements, and about two-thirds of a column on educational institutions. By that, one would imagine that we cared ten times more about what was ON our heads than we did about what was IN the head. I can say these things among ourselves, and I don't hesitate to say them in the presence of Dr. Garber, who has proved himself a consistent friend of the advancement of the Philadelphia Negro and opposed to any racial or religious discrimination in educational advantages. Why we haven't even backed him up in the efforts he has made. For instance, Dr. Garber recommended the purchase of a large lot adjoining the Reynolds School for a playground for our pupils. Did we back him up with delegations and petitions and visits to those who needed to be persuaded? No, we "Let George do it" (as the boys say) with the result that the owners are just about to erect a large building which will probably cut off most of the light and air from the whole sunny side of the school, making it by far lass desirable for our children. Oh, yes, our old enemy, OLD GENERAL APATHY has been in command, with GENERAL IGNORANCE as his inevitable associate. But now we are rubbing our eyes and yawning and stretching ourselves and asking ourselves questions. So, what are some of these facts.

In all that I may say, please bear in mind that I am only a "colonel" of a regiment in the great educational army of Pennsylvania. The generals are the only ones that can really possess the facts and the point of survey which enables one to see whether an army is advancing or retreating. As an officer of the highest rank that Pennsylvania has permitted a Negro to attain as yet in the educational army, I speak so far as my ability permits. It is a misfortune that in this State there is no officer of the grade group or district superintendent which would make accessible the records, discussions, and debates that underlie, preceed and cause the actions of the educational army that determine our future. (For be it remembered that the educational authorities have it in their power largely to determine the race relations, lines of progress, etc. of the next generation. Germany has been a vivid illustration of this.) But let us get at some facts.

How many Negro children are in our schools? In June 1919, there were enrolled 15,463 distributed as follows: 9828 in primary work (first four grades), 4305 in grammar grades, 549 in kindergartens, 749 in special beckward or other special classes, and 32 in continuation classes. This does not include the high school pupils for whom I have not succeeded in getting exact figures. The best estimate I can get for these is 350. Now, consider the figures for the entire city—kindergartens 9797 primary 120,633, grammars 74,131, specials 2895 continuation 10,526, high and normal schools 17,276. Estimating the Negro population as one-fifteenth of the total (a seemingly conservative estimate for 1919,) we should have in kindergartens 653, instead of 549, primaries 8042 instead of 9828, grammars 4935 instead of 4305, high schools 1152 instead of 350 to 400, specials 193 instead of 749, and continuations 702 instead of THIRTY-TWO. But you will say that we have more primary pupils than we need to keep our proportion. Very true, but why? Because we have 600 too few in the grammars, only about one-third of the number that should be in the high schools, and only 32 taking advantage of the continuation work (the opportunity to continue an education while learning a trade—the very thing that we need the most.) Four times as many are doing the work of special classes as normal children would be, or putting it in another way, we are forced to place four times a normal number of children into the backward classes. For the city, the grammar pupils are 70 per cent of the number of primary pupils; for the colored children, the grammars are only 44 per cent.

Perhaps the most serious phase of the elementary school question is, however, the percentage of attendance comparison—the average Philadelphia child misses 1 day in two weeks; the colored child misses 2 days. We are absent TWICE as often! We are reluctant to enter in September, we begin to celebrate every holiday two or three days beforehand and keep it up a day or so after, and we begin to drop out of school by the first of June. Small wonder, then, that when promotion time arrives, the colored child fails to show equal percentage of promotion. That means repeaters with the consequent clogging up of the regular channels of promotion for the rest. Then there is another evil consequence of this poor attendance, all teachers must show an attendance of at least 40 pupils on roll: but the teacher of colored children must carry 50 to 53 or more. So that the teacher who has the hardest cases of neglect to handle is forced to take care of 6 to 10 more children, which reduces the chances of efficient work and thus completes the "vicious circle" of evil.

But we must hasten to mention some of the other problems that lie before us. Preeminent among them lies the high school question. Here no complete figures are available, and yet those that can be obtained give us reason for anxiety. Of course the colored Philadelphian has taken solace in the fact that all high schools are open to all races. But here again, though the table be spread, we have not partaken. During the last four years we seem to have averaged only 26 pupils graduated from all high schools of the City. Of these how many have gone to college? No one knows. Compare this with Washington, with about the same or smaller population (Negro). Census reports that one of the colored high schools alone there graduated, in 1919, 123 students, of which 64 went to colleges, 46 to Normal School, 3 in dentistry, 1 in pharmacy, 1 in trained nursing, 1 in business, 1 in music, 6 undecided. Of this class 20 were awarded scholarships to various colleges, white and colored. Each year Philadelphia gives 232 scholarships to high school pupils. How many did we earn; how many last year; how many in the last ten years or twenty years? But how many boys are preparing for the great industrial opportunities that have come to us so unexpectedly as a result of the war? Surely here we have seen the need and have placed, out of 150,000 Negroes, at least 500 in this trade school. We have in the first years 8 boys, 2 in the second, 2 in the third, and none in the graduating class. In the last four years how many do you suppose have graduated? Three!

In our big Negro settlement in West Philadelphia, where so many of our people, better off in worldy goods, have gone, how many boys have grauated in four years? Only four! There are 18 boys on roll now. In the great black belt of South Philadelphia how many colored gradu ates in four years? Only 12! And how many of Philadelphia's boys are in the University of Pennsylvania or Temple? No one knows. There must be very few.

Nor do the girls show up much better, so far as my very incomplete figures are able to indicate. South Philadelphia turned out 8 in four years; West Philadelphia, 16, etc.,

Are you surprised? Did you know this all along? If you did, what criminal neglect to let things go on this way! If you didn't, what criminal neglect not to find out. These are your children. Who is interested in them if you are not?

And then there is another phase of the high school question. After the Civil War, when Negroes were admitted to schools, it was assumed, of course, that no Negro was capable of teaching a class and as for teaching a **high school class,** teaching Latin or Geometry or Algebra—why, no Negro ever **would** become fitted for such work. It took from 1865 to 1901 before Baltimore was convinced that a colored person could teach high school subjects. The rapid educational advancement of Baltimore Negroes dates from that date. Richmond did not become convinced until two years ago.(but **Philadelphia doesn't believe it yet!**

Now, one of the results of this is that the Negro college graduate or university man gives Philadelphia a wide birth. Such a woman as Miss Jessie Fausset (one of the brainest colored women in the United States and a product of Philadelphia schools) or Allan Leroy Locke (The Rhodes scholar and graduate of Oxford, another student of international reputation) for such men and women of genius and training Pennsylvania schools have no place. They carry their inspiration elsewhere. And don't forget that one exceptional man or woman in a place of power in education wields a tremendous influence for good over a wide field, and his influence is most powerful when he comes in contact with young people of high school and college age. May not the pitifully small number of graduate of Philadelphia high schools be due, in part, to the

(over)

fact that after leaving the Eighth Grade the colored student never sees a black face in any position of educational authority?

Our distinguished visitor from Baltimore, Dean Pickens, is a striking example of the tremendous power wielded over the future of a community by a young educator of genius and thorough training. He is rapidly transforming a sleepy, one-horse colored school into a powerful collegiate institution, destined to place Baltimore far up toward the forefront in education.

There again the colored people of Philadelphia have been inexcusably negligent in making no effort to obtain or to hold some of the really few colored women of high calibre in education. Proof of this lies in the fact that we have let New Jersey take away this summer one of the foremost specialists in the education of Negro children in elementary and high school grades in the United States. I refer to our friend, Mr. J. R. Paul Brock, a Pennsylvania boy, son of a Pennsylvania minister, trained in Pennsylvania schools, Bachelor of Arts of a Pennsylvania College, Master of Arts of Pennsylvania University; trained by one of the most varied experiences that have come to my knowledge Because we did not see the vital importance of keeping such a men as he here in our city and in our schools, we did not raise a finger to try to induce him to refuse the offer to supervise the work of the education of colored children in Atlantic City. In the Black Belt of Alabama the colored people raise money out of their own pockets before they let a valued teacher go away from them.

And then there is another question of even wider bearing—the question of the migrant Negroes of Pennsylvania. During the last three years probably 50,000 to 75,000 colored people have come from neglected parts of the South to Philadelphia and near-by cities and towns, making this the largest urban group of Negroes in the United States, if not in the world. Pennsylvania should have started a definite campaign of education immediately upon their arrival.

Dr. Hanus, of Harvard, in a talk given this week here, stated four aims of education: 1. Making the pupil an efficient citizen. 2. Making him self-directing. 3. Preparing him to make the best use of his leisure. 4. Training him definitely for some vocation. Although the migration wave was started by the action of certain great corporations of Pennsylvania in offering to Negroes of the South inducements to come North to give their labor yet there has not been to this day any state-wide official constructive plan to provide for any one of these four aims that Dr. Hanus set forth. Every agency of corruption was left free to carry on its campaign of education unmolested—and every one did. The gin-mill, the gambling-den, the houses of vice, the whole sordid crowd were given free sway, with the result that it is safe to say that the great majority of the newcomers have found the last state worst than the first.

The public school alone was left to combat a David and Goliath battle against the cohorts of ignorance disease and crime. Doggedly it is fighting for those within the school age, 16 years, but what about those from 1* upwards.

Would despised Germany have left 75,000 potential units of power to such a fate? Never. Germany would have started a state-wide, carefully-organized system of training these workers into efficient, skilled, well-clothed, well-housed, forward-looking citizens. And I recommend that the State Superintendent of Education for Pennsylvania be petitioned to appoint a committee, composed largely of Negroes, to formulate plans of state-wide action for the education of the Negro newcomers into Pennsylvania over the age of 16 years.

I must not omit to mention the great value to us that lies in Pennsylvania's compulsory education law. If such a law were enforced throughout the South, many of the difficulties of the so-called Negro Problem would automatically disappear. But you wouldn't believe how the compulsory attendance officer is compelled to persuade, cajole, threaten, fine and fine again to get some colored parents to bring their half-grown boys and girls off the streets and out of the pool-rooms and dance-halls into the school. I have heard so many lies told by parents trying to get their children out of reach of the Compulsory Attendance law until I hesitate to believe any one who says the school age record is wrong.

And now, lest I be accused of saying something in favor of a forced separation of the races in our schools, let me repeat, emphatically, Build your church upon the rock of the law that no child may be excluded from any school because of his color. I believe it would be a good thing for every school in this city to have at least one colored child in it. Direct conscious instruction should be given aimed to improve the race relations of all citizens of our country. To have come under the influence of a gifted, fair-minded, well-bred white teacher, is a fine thing for any Negro child—as fine and valuable as it is for a white child to come in similar contact with a refined, capable, fair-minded Negro. But, there is little to be gained by bringing masses of neglected Negro children into contact and competition with better-equipped white children under circumstances that will simply result in convincing the white child of his superiority, the black child of his weakness, and raise suspicions in the mind of their white teacher that God has not created all men equal. A youth with a good elementary education, good home training, every advantage, is not merely the equal of another youth without these things. The inequality of the two is as evident as that of a bare-handed African savage at war with a white soldier armed with liquid fire, automatic rifle, poison gas and modern cannon, and it is just as cruel and unfair to make the first fight, thus unequally prepared, in the war of industrial, commercial and social competition as it is to make the latter fight, thus unequally equipped, in modern military warfare. Let us entrust the masses of neglected colored children to the hands of our own Negro teachers until we have given our boys and girls an educational equipment as near equal as we can make it under the circumstances, and then let them enter the higher schools and colleges side by side, white and black, and let the better man win!

And now, once more, I remind you of the "waker" for the railroad crews. You can't help but say when he shakes you out of your sleep, "Confound him for disturbing me just when I was dreaming that everything was lovely in the wide, wide world!" But I have sounded the warning. I have accepted the chairmanship of the Educational Committee of your Protective Association when it was tendered me this week, and I solemnly summon to the support of this committee every Negro and every friend of the Negro in Philadelphia (and in Pensylvania) in a city-wide and state-wide effort to make education a **realty** for the Negro of Pennsylvania.

DANIEL A. BROOKS, Principal,
Reynolds-Gratz School, Phlladelphia, Pa.

COLORED PRINCIPALS

Common Schools
Richmond, Va. 1919

Votes Unanimously Against Ordering Removal of White Educators.

OPEN FORUM AT MEETINGS

Approves Suggestion of Superintendent Hill That City Schools Be Represented in Times-Dispatch Food Show.

All hope that white principals, supervisors and special teachers of colored schools of Richmond would be replaced by colored educators was effectually doomed last night by unanimous action of the School Board at its regular meeting, when the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the board has heard with interest the petition of the colored citizens for colored principals, supervisors and special teachers for the colored schools; but at the present time there are no vacancies in these positions and the board is unwilling to remove from the schools a number of faithful principals, supervisors and special teachers."

This resolution was a substitute for one offered earlier in the evening by Dr. Miller. Mr. Matthews presented the resolution which was adopted.

It was pointed out in the discussion which preceded the adoption of the resolution that the petition of the colored people was not presented from an educational, but a sociological, point of view. It was recalled by one of the members of the board that the spokesman for the colored people stressed a clause in their petition to the effect that if a negro boy cannot nurse the hope of being principal of a negro school, how can he ever hope to be principal of a white school?

It was also mentioned that Father Charles F. Hannigan, of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, whose influence is a recognized factor among the colored people of Richmond, was quoted as stating emphatically that he knew nothing of the agitation among the colored people for so radical a change as was being advocated by colored leaders.

Dr. J. A. C. Chandler was present at the meetng of the board last night and took a leading part in several discussions. Acting Superintendent Hill was absent, attending a conference of superintendents of city schools from all over Virginia, which was being held in Lynchburg.

Of unusual significance in view of the far-reaching effect, not only on school systems in Virginia, but throughout the South, was the resolution offered by Walker C. Cottrell last night, and unanimously adopted by the board.

Mr. Cottrell's resolution was to the effect that four times a year the regular meeting of the School Board should resolve itself into an open forum to which teachers in the city schools were invited. At these quarterly meetings teachers appearing at the open forum will be asked to offer constructive criticism and suggestions for the improvement of the school system.

The board formally approved the suggestion of Superintendent Hill that the city schools be represented in The Times-Dispatch Food-Saving Exposition, which will be held next week in the Blues' Armory.

The matter of the length of the Easter holiday was also decided last night. While it was stated that a majority of the teachers had expressed a desire for four days' holiday in a referendum sent out by Superintendent Hill, the members of the board decided that two days would be sufficient.

COLORED CHURCHES ASK SCHOOL PRINCIPALS OF OWN RACE

Plan Would Make Segregation of the Races Even More Complete.

Colored churches throughout the city took action on Sunday on the petition of colored citizens for the employment of colored principals and supervising teachers for the colored schools, thus effecting a more thorough segregation of that race than the present school board regulations call for. At present in both the district and high schools attended by colored children all class teachers are colored. The principals are white men. Supervising teachers visit all the schools, both white and colored, in an effort to standardize the teaching and see to the character of instruction being given. While the city school board could in its discretion employ colored principals, the use of colored supervising teachers will necessitate the employment of a separate force for the colored schools.

Education - 1919.

Common Schools. CONDITION OF.

GREAT WEEK FOR NEGRO TEACHERS

440 ATTEND INSTITUTE AT INDUSTRIAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR STUDY AND DISCUSSION.

The Jefferson County Institute for Colored Teachers came to a close at 1 o'clock Friday afternoon after a strenuous week of study, discussion, attendance upon lectures and a round of social gaities such as only schoolmasters and school ma'ams know how to stage and enjoy.

From the time Prof. G. W. Trenholm, State Director of Institutes for Colored Teachers, made his opening remarks at 9 o'clock Monday morning until the last word was said Friday afternoon, the old educational locomotive was run with throttle wide open without a single accident, although sharp curves were turned and many switches were passed. The right-of-way was given to the Teachers' Special, all right, and they made through passage without hurt or hindrance.

But to leave out all figures of speech: Though the weather was extremely warm there was no letup by the teachers in the prosecution of the serious work before them. All of them seemed saturated with the idea that these are serious times and that earnest effort is needed on the part of all to push to a successful conclusion the sublime task of teaching boys and girls, men and women to find their place in life and fill it.

The exercises very properly began each morning with devotions, conducted by a resident minister. Dr. Baker, pastor Presbyterian church officiated Monday morning; Dr. C. W. Brooks, Rector St. Mark's Episcopal church, Tuesday morning; Rev. J. C. Olden, pastor Congregational church Wednesday morning; Rev. H. C. Terrell, a professor in the Birmingham Industrial High School and pastor Zion A. M. E. church, Thursday morning.

There were two assembly periods each day, from 11 to 12 and from 2:30 to 3:15. The speakers of the forenoon periods were Prof. A. H. Parker, principal Industrial High School, Monday; Dr. R. B. Stewart director War Camp Community Service, Tuesday; Prof. E. B. Erwin, assistant superintendent of Jefferson County Schools, Wednesday, and Dr. P. J. Anderson, a prominent dentist of Birmigham, Thursday.

The speakers for the afternoon periods were: Prof. R. W. Taylor, principal Industrial High School, Sipsey Monday; Dr. N. R. Baker, superintendent Jefferson County Schools, Tuesday; Dr. C. B. Glenn, assistant superintendent Birmingham schools Wednesday, and Dr. J. H. Phillips superintendent Birmingham schools Thursday.

While the address of each speaker was timely and helpful, special reference should be made to the address of Prof. Parker, for the reason that it bristled with so many statistics and contained so much food for sober thought and reflection that he was compelled to deliver it on the installment plan—giving the first installment Monday and the last Wednesday. His address was based on the educational survey recently made in Alabama. A feature of all the assembly meetings was the very splendid music rendered by a volunteary choir of thirty voices, under the direction of Miss O. D. Kennedy.

While the work of the institute was directed by Prof. G. W. Trenholm, assisted by Prof. A. H. Parker, most of the actual work was done by the conductors of the various groups into which the teachers were divided.

The conductor of the division of first grade teachers in city schools was Miss Brunetta Hill; second grade, Miss Eva Carter; third and fourth grades, Mrs. Alice Harney; fifth, sixth and seventh grades, Prof. W. C. Davis.

The number of teachers in one-teacher rural schools was divided into two sections, one of which was conducted by Mrs. Cornelia Smith and the other by Mrs. Odessa McKinney. The division made up of teachers who teach the first, second and third grades was conducted by Miss E. O. Garrett, while the division made up of teachers teaching the grades above the third grade in rural schools was conducted by Mrs. McKenzie. The division of principals and high school teachers was conducted by Prof. P. M. Davis.

The teachers met with their respective divisions five periods each day which time was given up largely to study of best methods of presenting elementary subjects, while they held conferences on the side with supervising principals, W. R. Weston and M. R. Weston, which were devoted largely to questions of health and sanitation, adult illiteracy, new school laws, etc.

The division of principals and high school teachers was favored with an address by Lieut. J. W. Ovletree Chaplain, U. S. A., on "Observations on School System of France," which made his hearers admire all the more the genius and greatness of soul of the French people.

The foregoing will perhaps convey some idea of the strenuous week spent at the institute by the rural and city teachers of Jefferson county to the end that they might equip themselves all the better to serve there were 440 of them—280 from the rural districts and 160 belonging here in the city.

Are not such servants worthy of their hire? It seems that the world is tardily waking up to the fact that they are.

Mayor Broening and Negro Representation On The School Board

The Daily Herald 9-29-19

Mayor Broening in a conference with a delegation which waited on him recently in connection with the popular demand of the Negroes of Baltimore for representation on the School Board declared he still has "an open mind" on the question of such representation. This is important and it is earnestly to be hoped that the Mayor will keep an open mind until convinced that justice demands that representation be given.

It is said that he stated that it was his opinion that the colored people "wanted **results** more than they want representation on the School Board and that "**they would not sacrifice an adequate school system for membership on the Board.**" It is absolutely certain that it has never occurred to a single Negro citizen of Baltimore that there would or could be a choice between an **adequate** school system and representation in the school government. It would be amazing to accept the view that any benefit would be sacrificed or the school system would be a loser thereby because the race should be given just recognition by representation on the School Board. On the contrary Negroes would expect greater benefits because of the vigilance, watchfulness and activity of their representative who would endeavor to secure for them the same consideration for Negro schools received by others.

They do want "results" as the Mayor stated, but they believe the only way to secure results permanently and not only when a Broening is Mayor is to have representation which once given will be recognized as so just and equitable that it will not be withdrawn.

The Mayor has practically admitted that the Negroes have not been given an adequate school system; that the condition of the High School is "pitiable"; it is inconceivable that with a Negro on the School Board conditions could be as they are.

It is greatly to be regretted that there are Negroes in Baltimore who would oppose representation for themselves. There are a few, no doubt, who are prompted by self interest; they have special and selfishly personal reasons why they do not not wish to see one of their race on the School Board; such men alyways throw themselves in the pathway of the race's progress and furnish white men who are inclined to give justice to the race reasons, or excuses if needed, for refusing it. It's a safe bet that every Negro in Baltimore who is opposed to race representation on the School Board has either seen the Mayor or will see him before he reaches a decision and a it's a safe bet that not a one of them will come out in the open and oppose it. The Mayor can be assured that each one represents only himself and when he sees the last one who sneaks in he will have seen the whole array of opposers while on the other hand the Negroes of the city practically as a unit desire representation on the School Board.

PROMISES TO RETRACT STATEMENT IN WRITING

Superintendent Admits He "Talked Too Much" in Interview.

BISHOP HURT SCORES.

Tells Koch That Man who Threatens Riots is Playing With Fire.

Divergent views on the race question, in which fairplay to the colored people was kept continually in the foreground, enlivened the meeting of the A. M. E. Ministers of the city and vicinity, held at Bethel A. M. E. Church Monday.

The appearance of Charles J. Koch, Superintendent of Public Schools, before the ministers to explain the hornet's nest which had been occasioned by a published interview in the Afro-American of two weeks ago, in which the superintendent was quoted as saying that the colored people should seek jobs as street cleaners rather than a member of the School Board, caused a large turnout of the ministers, augmented by a number of well-known men and women.

The discussion was carried on with utmost candor, but yet was good-tempered throughout. The superintendent admitted the interview, and said he now believed he talked too much and also indicated a willingness to retract. The ministers passed a resolution providing that the matter would be dropped when Mr. Koch retracts in writing.

The cause of Mr. Koch's appearance before the ministers was due to the fact that the ministers passed a resolution introduced by Bishop John Hurst on Monday of last week, sharply criticising the superintendent for his remarks and calling upon Mayor Broening to remove him as he is an "apostate of fair administration" and "temperamentally unfit" for the high position he holds. A copy of the resolution, along with a clipping of the interview that appeared in the Afro-American, was sent the Mayor.

The publication of the resolutions in last week's Afro-American caused the superintendent to get in touch with Bishop Hurst and seek to appear before the ministers.

EXPLAINS RACE POSITION

Bishop Hurst asserted that the colored people of this city resented the fact that the superintendent had given utterance to such views. He went on to say that the colored people of this country were aroused as never before about matters affecting their rights and interests.

Mr. Koch told the ministers that he recalled that he had been visited by Mr. Carl J. Murphy, whom he did not know, and asked why colored teachers would be separated from whites at the meetings held on September 11. He said that he told Mr. Murphy that he had been backed in the separate-meeting idea by Messrs. Mason A. Hawkins and Joseph H. Lockerman.

Mr. Koch admitted that he knew little of what colored people wanted; and depended largely on advice of principals of the two higher schools.

"I never read the Afro-American," said Mr. Koch, "and therefore did not see the issue in which the interview was published. My attention was called to the last issue, which I read. The Afro-American is in bad repute with the School Board and sometime ago the Board held a secret meeting as to what should be done about a severe criticism that appeared in it against the Board. It was decided to ignore it."

The superintendent then went on to say that he said that the colored people should seek jobs as street cleaners rather than membership on the School Board. He said that what was said about the colored people suffering riots was his belief.

"I meant no disrespect to the colored people," he said, "when I said they should seek street cleaners' jobs. In fact, I tell my boy I would rather see him wearing khaki shirts than silk ones."

Mr. Koch said he paid n attention to unsigned articles in newspapers, which was construed to mean that the first article in the Afro-American caused him no worry.

RACE POSITION OUTLINED

Bishop Hurst again came to the defense of the race in words that showed no equivocation.

"The man that hints at riots between the races is playing with fire," he said. "Turn the rabble on Pennsylvania avenue loose and Mr. Koch would be killed. His life would be no safer than mine when the rabble of his race met me. I do not want to see such a situation arise whereby his life would be endangered. The colored people certainly took care of themselves in the riots in Washington, Chicago and Knoxville, and would do so here. We want no talk of riots here.

"The colored people here regard the Afro-American and the Commonwealth in the same way the whites regard the Sun, American and News. The editors and staffs of our papers compare favorably with those on the dailies. Mr Carl Murphy is the equal of Mr Koch, having been educated in our high school, Howard University, Harvard and in Germany. The colored people are tired of being dictated to by people who have palefaces."

The superintendent resuming his narrative, stated that he was not responsible for prejudicial conditions against the race and did not favor mixed meetings. He said that he was wrong in expressing his views about the question of a race member of the School Board to Mr. Murphy, but did not think he would be quoted. He admitted that the matter of a colored member of the School Board was without his province.

"I am here because I want to be fair to the colored people," he said, "and not because I am after my job. I would not sacrifice principle for the job. At the very time Mr. Murphy sought to see me I was in the room with a committee of the School Board urging that the teachers in the Colored High School be given the same salaries as those in the other high schools."

ADVISED BY TEACHERS

"I have relied upon teachers in the colored schools for advice regarding matters affecting the colored people," he went on to say, "but am sorry that the names of Hawkins and Lockerman have been brought into this matter."

Mr. John H. Murphy came to the defense of the policy of the Afro-American and asserted that Messrs. Hawkins and Lockerman lacked backbone.

"I have nothing to do with the policy of segregating teachers on account of race," interjected Bishop Hurst, "but rather than submit to such I would resign, were I a teacher."

Rev. C. H. Stepteau asked Mr. Koch if he thought such remarks as the colored people should seek jobs as street cleaners were inspiring to colored youths. The superintendent replied that he did not.

Rev. George F. Bragg, Jr., asked Mr. Koch as to how he had come to the conclusion that it was not time for a colored member of the Board. The latter replied that it should be a matter of evolution, and, for one, he did not believe in holding the colored people down to one position or program.

EDITOR MURPHY'S VERSION

Carl J. Murphy told the ministers about the circumstances of the interview, which coincided with those given by Mr. Koch. He then asserted that the people had the say about the schools and not their servants and launched into a criticism of the buildings given the Colored High School.

As Mr. Koch showed a willingness to retract, the ministers displayed an equal readiness to drop further agitation.

The following resolution, introduced by Rev. Charles E. Stewart, passed without a dissenting vote:

"The A. M. E. Ministers' Meeting reaffirms its action of last Monday (September 15th with reference to Superintendent C. J. Koch and his utterances as published in the Afro-American of the 12th instant, and shall insist upon final action by the Mayor, unless Mr. Koch shall retract in writing said utterances, which he has positively admitted to have made and which he confesses to be extraneous and irrelevant to this Preachers' Meeting."

BISHOP JOHN HURST

CHARLES J. KOCH

Charles J. Koch, white, superintendent of city schools, who in an interview published in the AFRO AMERICAN of September 12th, declared that

COLORED PEOPLE WERE MORE FITTED FOR STREET CLEANERS' JOBS THAN MEMBERSHIP ON THE SCHOOL BOARD; and

THAT RADICAL COLORED TEACHERS WOULD START RACE RIOTS,

appeared before the A. M. E. Preachers' Meeting on Monday and to use his own words, admitted that his utterances were IRRELEVANT, and that he had expressed himself on a subject that was NONE OF HIS BUSINESS.

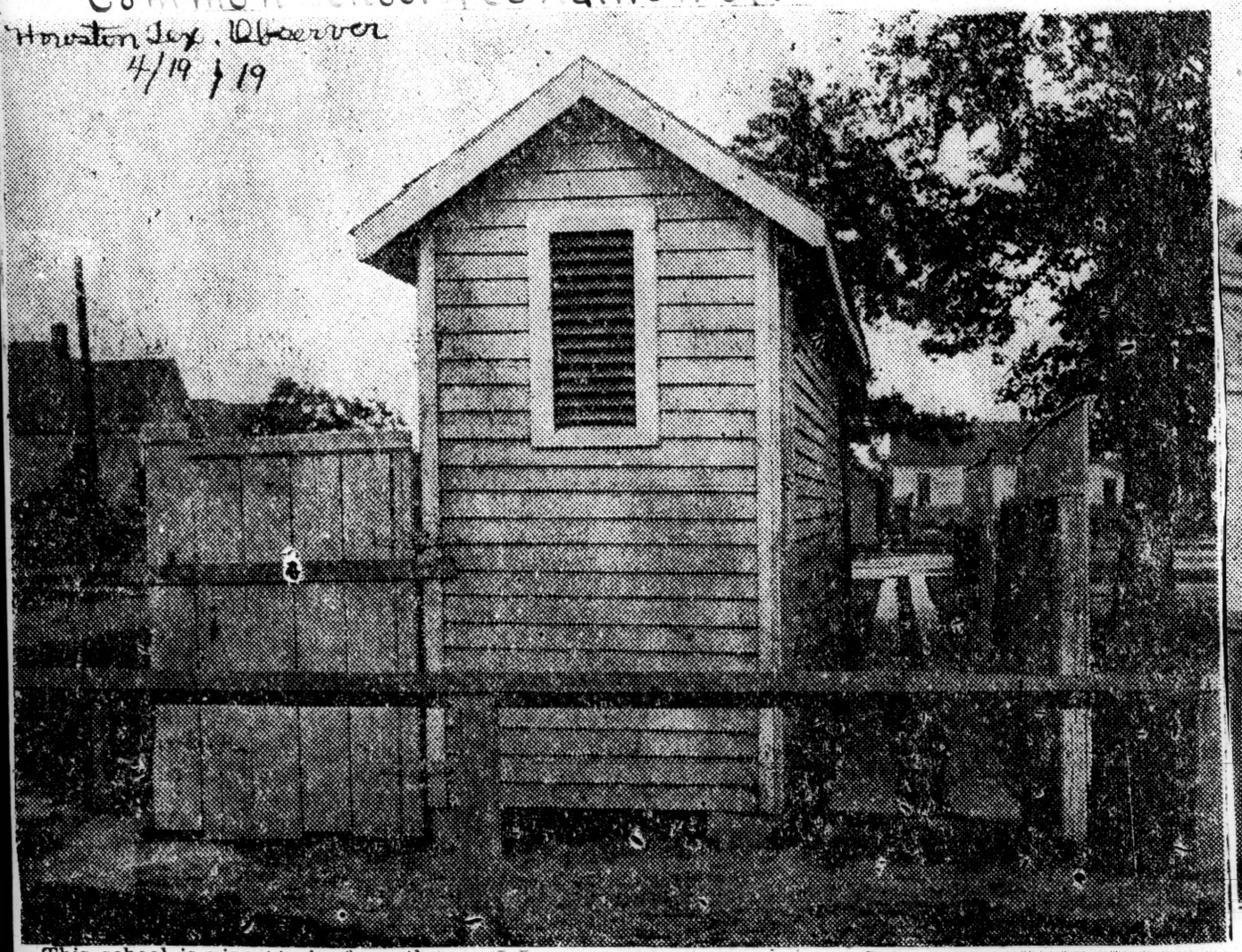
The Preachers' Meeting resolved not to push the fight with Mayor Broening for Superintendent Koch's resignation pending the receipt of his retraction in writing.

The attitude of the Ministers' Meeting was that it was not concerned with Mr. Koch's private views, but that it was tremendously concerned with the statements he made for publication.

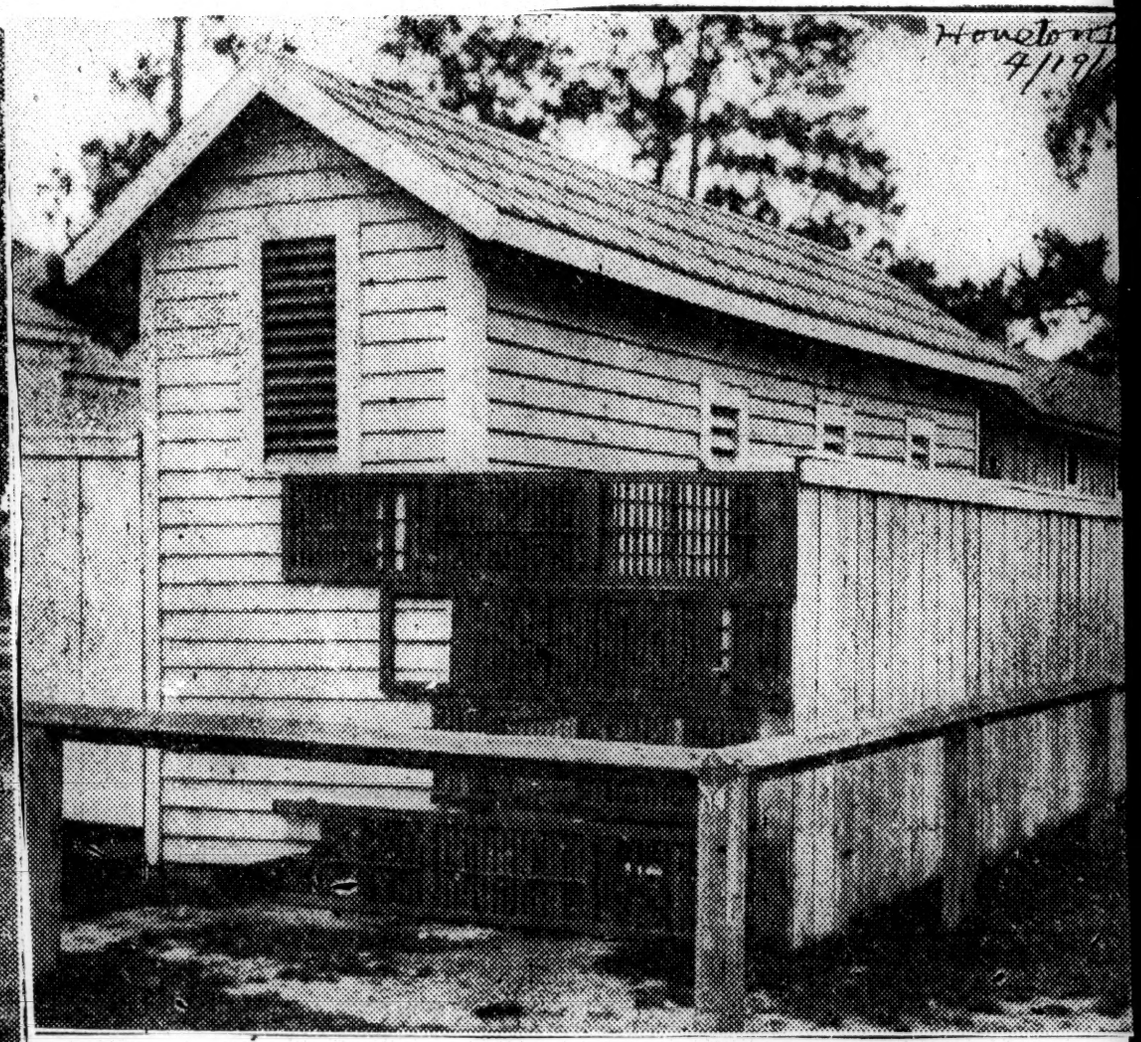
Mr. Koch's statements to the AFRO-AMERICAN, RETRACTED but not RECANTED are the best argument yet brought forward, why the colored people should have their own spokesman on the Board of Education.

Common Schools, Condition of.

Houston Tex. Observer
4/19/19



Houston Tex. Observer
4/19/19

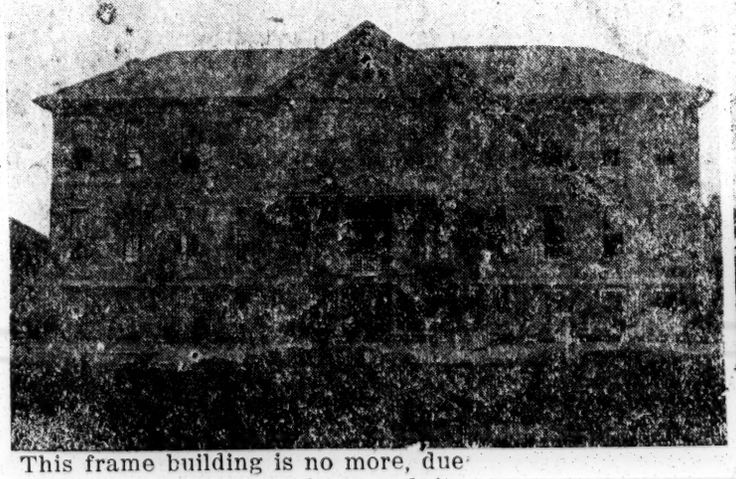


This school is nine blocks from the Dowling street car line and not one paved street leading to it. Children have been known to bog-up in the mud on McGowen avenue trying to pick their way to and from it. This school has an enrollment of about 800 pupils. The up-turned faucets are the style here also, as the only means by which the children can get a drink of water. There is only one street leading to this school, known as McGowen avenue. On this avenue, if you please, there are very large ditches and some are today covered with green skum just two blocks north of the school, due to the ditches having no outlet.

On McGowen and Shepard there can be found the Douglas Grocery Store Annex, where three rooms, one up and two down stairs can be found doing a thriving business with the overflow from the Douglass School. These little tots are not learning how to sell groceries, but are being given a practical lesson by attending school in this grocery store.

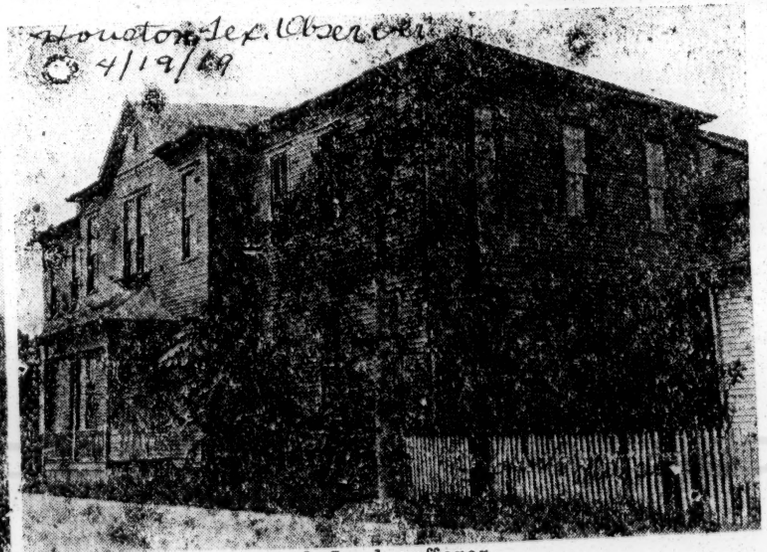
These views were taken by The Observer photographer for the purpose of showing the exact location and proximity to the homes and dwellings just across the street from them. In these homes there are children and babies that are greatly annoyed by the big green flies that literally infest these surface toilets at every minute in the day and night. Here we can conservatively estimate that there are about 500 or 600 pounds of night soil deposited daily by these school children. While the playgrounds may be considered ample, there is great need for filling, sidewalks, etc. These home owners and tennants are constantly complaining about the fowl odors emi-nating therefrom.

Houston Tex. Observer
4/19/19



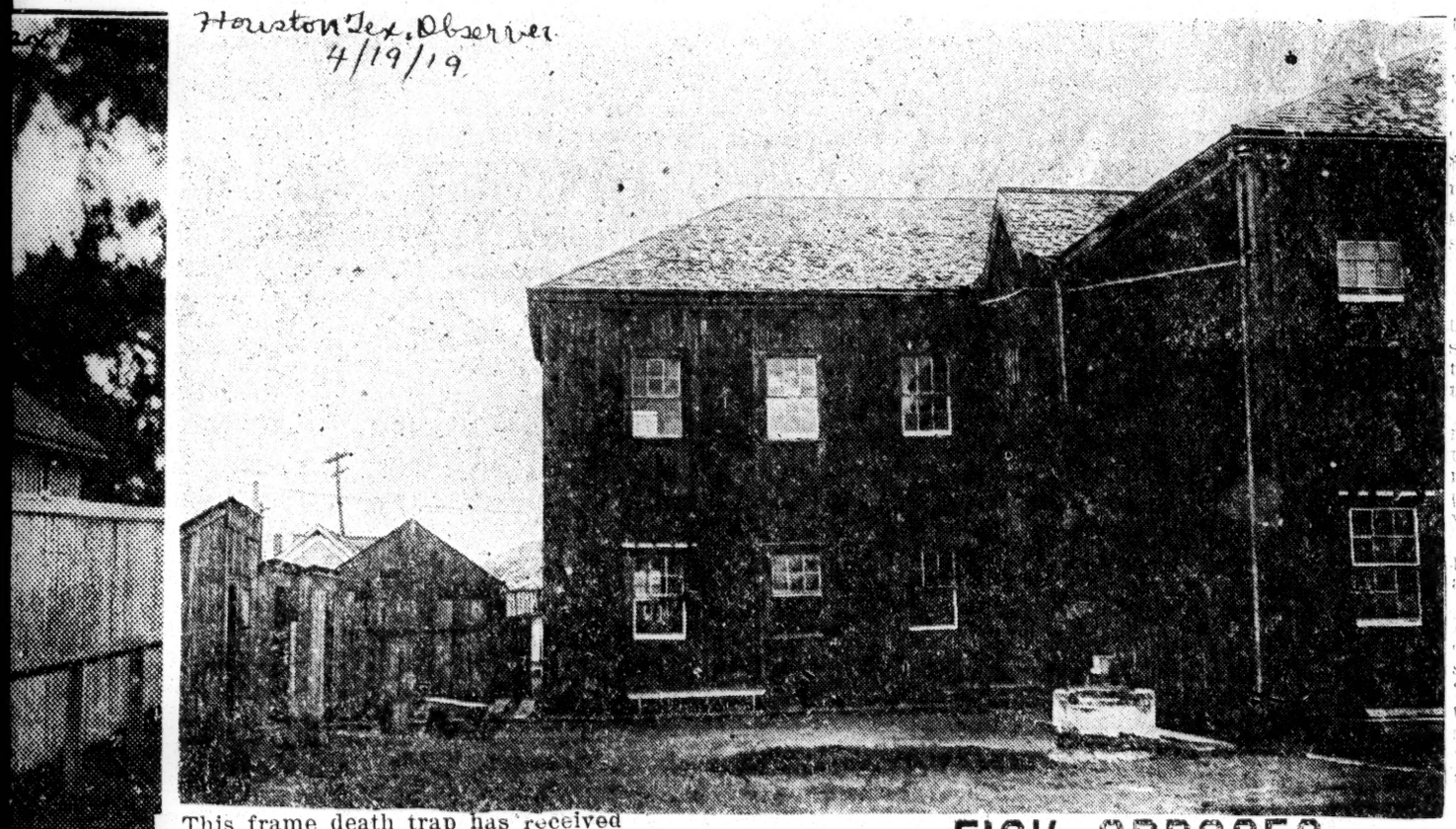
This frame building is no more, due to the recent fire that destroyed its future prosperity. However, the 40 pupils are now domiciled in the annex in four small rooms and in the church house. Drinking water is secured in the best way possible, surface toilets are an annoyance and sanitation is unmentionable. A $100,000 modern school would help here.

Houston Tex. Observer
4/19/19



This little storm and flood sufferer was remodeled just 19 years ago and aside from its age it can boast of 400 pupils and 14 teachers and the favorite up-turned faucets. The attendance is so large that two rooms are rented from the church across the street in order that some degree of comfort can be enjoyed. A $100,000 modern building here would help this suffering district wonderfully.

Houston Tex. Observer
4/19/19



This frame death trap has received the condemnation of the white school officials and fire marshal but the finances of the city are in such a depleted condition that they are powerless to help matters. The surface toilets are no longer in evidence, but instead there are sanitary toilets, but that old bench is still there and still supporting the water buckets exposed to the dust with a half dozen drinking cups for the 350-odd pupils to exchange saliva with one another.

A $100,000 building with all modern improvements would be some help, together with a telephone.

Houston Tex. Observer
4/19/19

FISK OPPOSES NEGRO SCHOOL IN WEST END

School Board Faces Fight Over Building of New Stowe Structure at Seventh and Cutter Streets.

In creating the [illegible] would be waged in the Board of Education over the building of the $100,000 new Stowe School at Seventh and Cutter streets became apparent yesterday, when at a regular meeting of the board James G. Fisk asked that his vote on a motion made at a previous meeting, authorizing the advertising of bids for the work of construction, be changed to "no."

Dr. John Withrow, President of the board, ruled that the minutes could not be changed, but that a motion to reconsider the action would be in order, and this was accordingly made. Upon reconsideration of the motion Mr. Fisk voted "no," with Samuel Ach, the Rev. Hugo Eisenlohr, Dr. John Schwab and President Withrow voting in the affirmative.

"The colored people of the city do not want the Stowe School," Mr. Fisk said, "and it is not fair to the white people of the city. The school will cost nearly $1,000,000 and the $5,000,000 bond issue recently authorized by the voters would go far to build [illegible] schools."

Negroes Thank School Board

A committee representing negroes of the vicinity of Seventh and Cutter street, presented the board with a petition signed by 6,581 negroes thanking the board for the new school.

In presenting the petition the spokesman said: "To Mr. Fisk I can say that the people of Northside and Price Hill may not want the school, but the people of that section of the city do want it."

Later Mr. Fisk said that the question of the segregation of the negroes was not against the new school proposition.

According to Mr. Fisk, the Board of Education plans to erect a new school on the site of the present Stowe school, on Plumb street, west of Jolley. "It hardly looks right to the white people of the city to have two new school buildings as large as Stowe will be situated so close together," he said.

Board Asked To Reconsider.

Dr. William Herge, spokesman for a committee from the Mt. Lookout Business Club, is reported to have requested the board to reconsider its decision to construct a colored school on the site described by the Observer a week ago. It is said also that the club will request that the board build an elementary school and auditorium.

A committee from Hyde Park business men also urged the board to reconsider its action.

Dr. Withrow informed the committees that improvements are being made as fast as possible and the matter was referred to the Committee on Buildings, Sites and Repairs. Mr. Ach informed the committee that some sort of a building must be started in the immediate future on the site or it will revert to the Kilgour estate, but that an investigation would be made before the board took definite action.

Mrs. Emma Thielman, President of the Twenty-third District Parents' and Teachers' Association, asked for improvements for that school. Mrs. Thielman said that for twelve years citizens of North Cincinnati have been waiting for a new building.

According to Mrs. Thielman, temporary structures built in school yards to accommodate the overflow are unfit for school purposes. The roofs leak and the building is an eyesore," she said. Mrs. Thielman's requests were referred to the proper committee.

Mrs. William Murray, President of the Peaslee School Mothers' Club, asked the board to install a hot water system and stationary wash basins.

Through an error, the Board of Education is to have an expensive bonfire. A recent issue of bonds, amounting to $65,000, will have to be reprinted, because one important word was left out. The bonds will be burned and new ones printed.

The Clifton Mothers' Club asked for the installation of manual training and domestic science work in the Clifton School.

In view of the recent announcement

MIGRATION COUNTERACTED

NEGROES VALUE SCHOOLS

(Special to The Observer.)

April 18th.

The influence of a good school in keeping workmen satisfied is strikingly illustrated in the report on "Negro Migration in 1916-17," published by the Department of Labor and embodying the results of investigations.

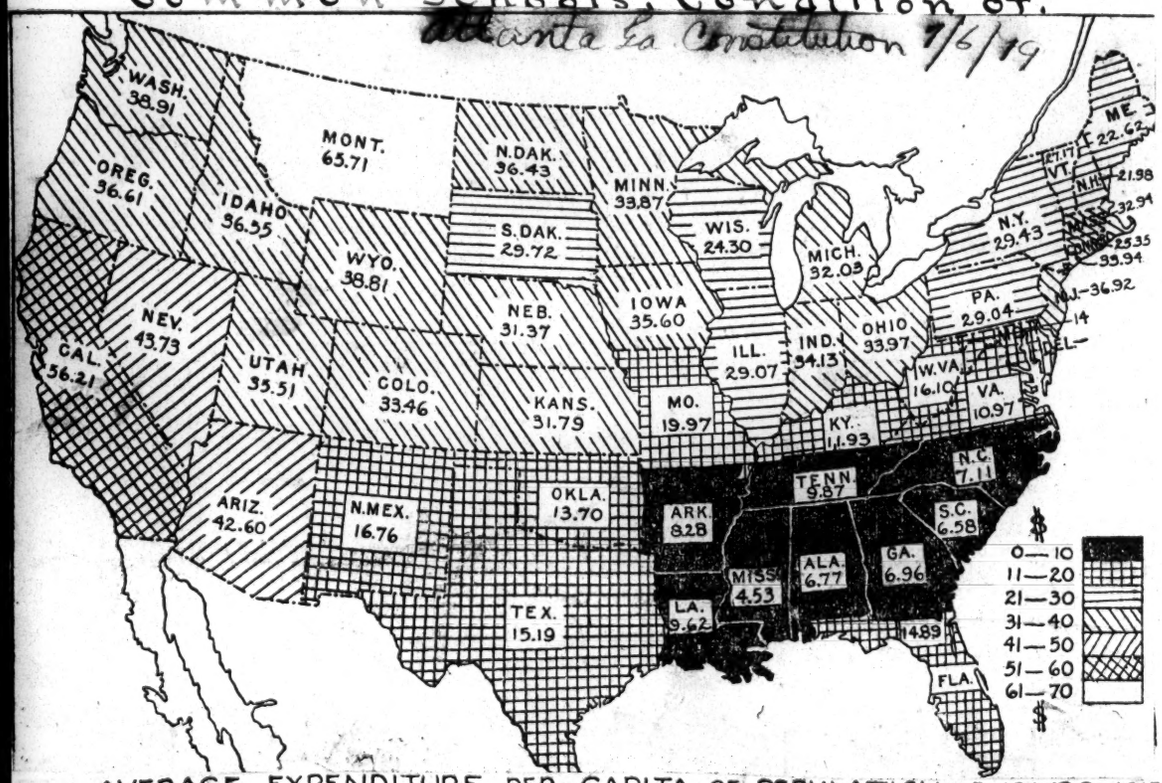
Houston Tex. Observer
4/19/19

"Though Negroes may go from a section in large numbers, as from Lowndes County, Ala., for example," writes one of the investigators, discussing the tide of migration, "which was severely affected by the boll weevil and the floods, yet few, if any, usually leave the neighborhood of a good school in such a locality.

"About the Calhoun Colored School in Lowndes County there are perhaps 100 Negro farmers who, through the instrumentality of the school, have been able to buy and pay for their lands. Not one of these men has been attracted away by the opportunities in the North; and other Negroes in the neighborhood declare that they remain on account of the good school for their children."

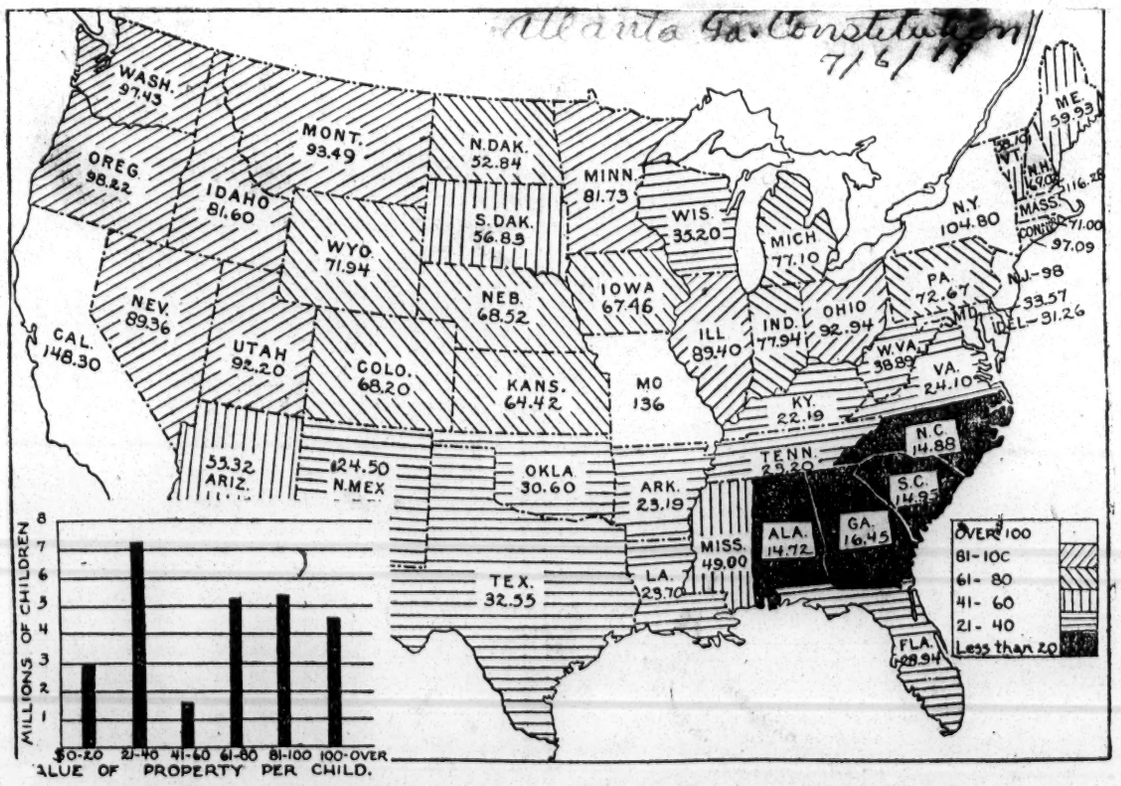
Education – 1919.

Common Schools, Condition of.



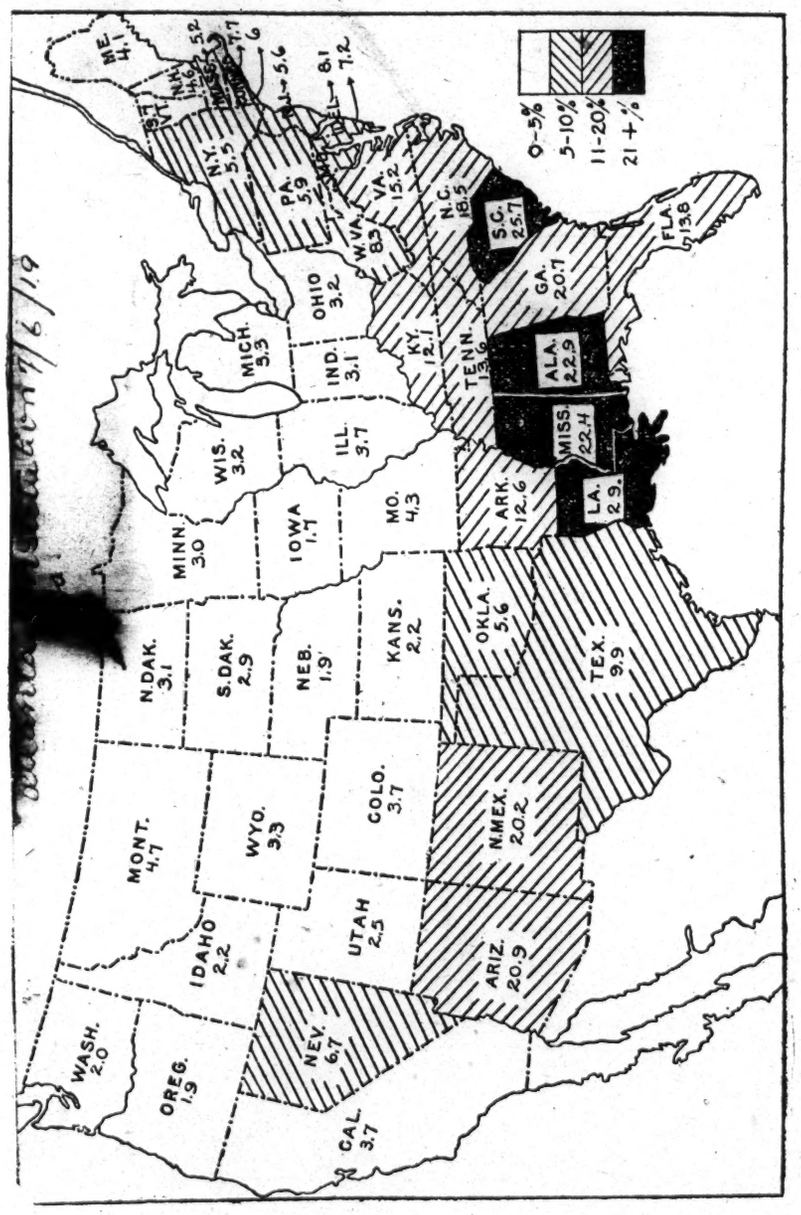
AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA OF POPULATION. 5-18 YRS. 1915-16

This map shows the average amount expended per capita for each child of normal school attendance age—that is, for the period of years ordinarily included in the elementary and secondary schools. A study of school finances above will show why Georgia has no more funds.



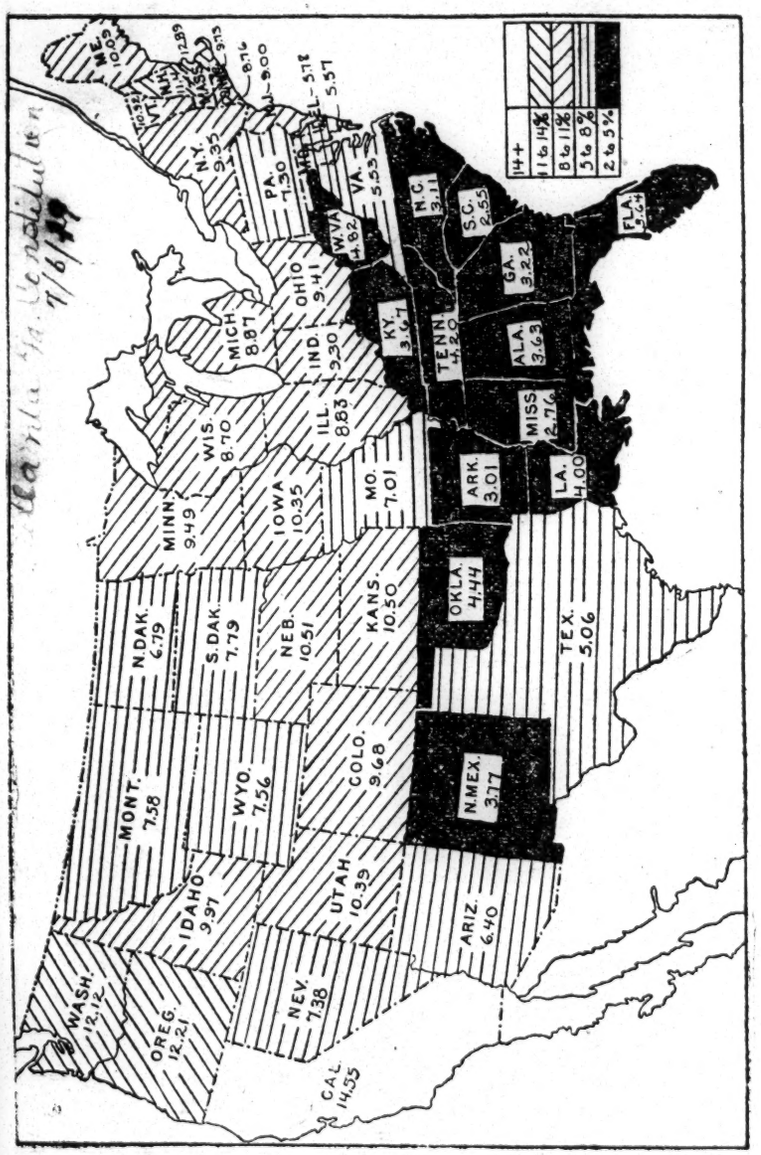
School Property.—Investment for each child 5 to 18 years. 1915-16.

The map shows the investment in school property for each child of school age. The numbers indicate the total property value per school child to be educated. The corner graph indicates in millions the number of children affected, by states in each group. Georgia should liberalize her laws relating to school property improvement.



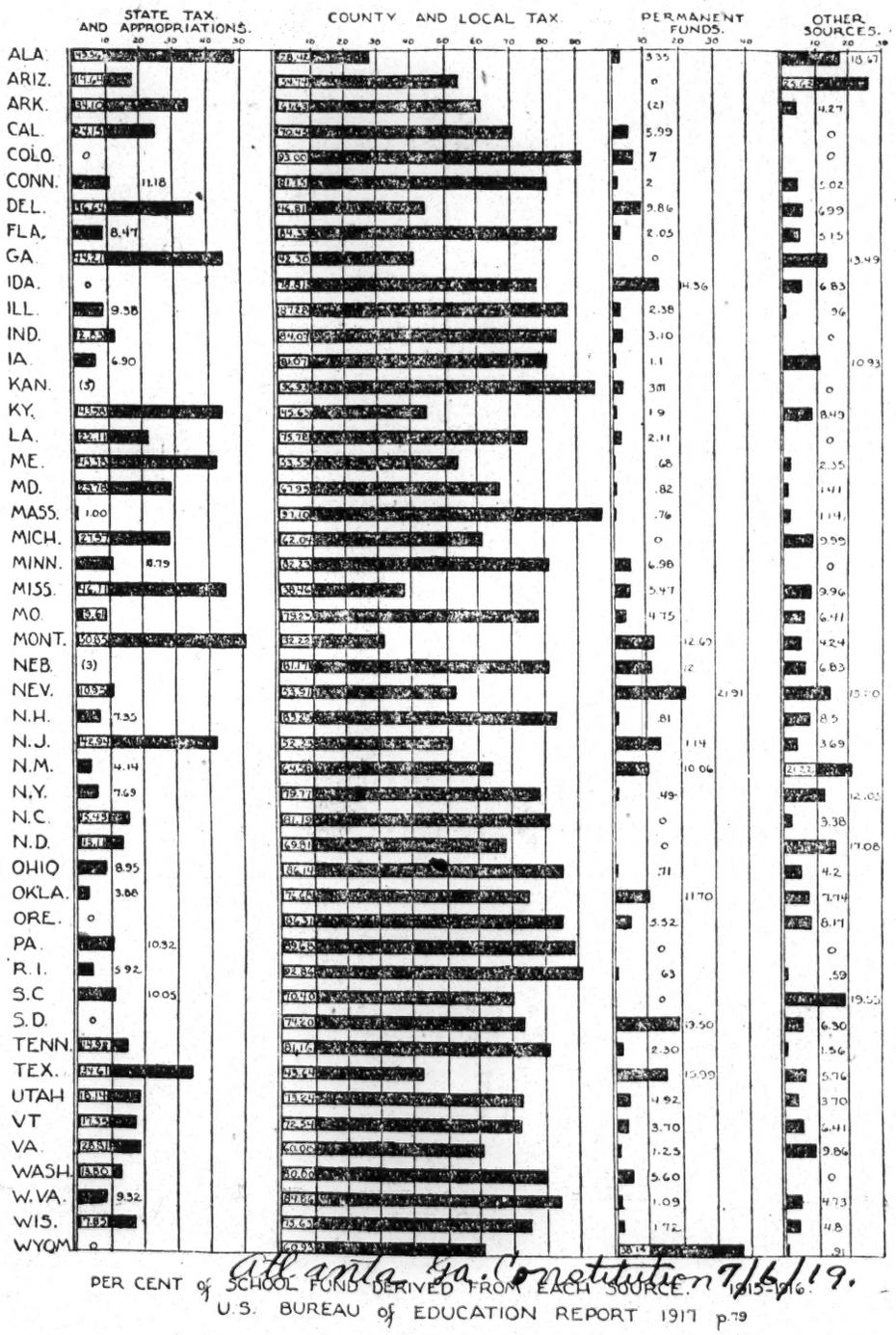
TOTAL ILLITERACY, 1910.

This map contains the per cent of adult illiteracy—persons above ten years of age—or the basis of total population, according to the census of 1910. Georgia, as well as other states has reduced illiteracy since 1910.



HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT 1915-16.
PER CENT OF TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT.

For each 100 children enrolled in the public schools of the United States 7.49 per cent are in the high schools. The map shows graphically how this per cent ranges from 2.55 per cent in the lowest state to 14.55 per cent in the highest.



This chart shows graphically the several sources of school revenue in the United States. Unfortunately, it is impossible, with the data at hand, to separate county and other local taxes.

Education – 1919
Common Schools, Condition of.

STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS--BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Through the courtesy of the Bureau of Education we are enabled to furnish this study of educational conditions in America. Bulletin number four, issued by the bureau, will give much interesting reading matter in further explanation of the charts.

This page has been specially prepared for The Constitution by Dr. Joseph S. Stewart, of the University of Georgia.

A suggested legislative program would include at least the phases of the subjects enumerated below:

1. A businesslike state system of school organization and administration. Atlanta Ga. Constitution 7/6/19

2. Establishment of an effective unit for greater efficiency in local school administration.

3. Readjustment of elementary and secondary education on the basis of (a) education for health; (b) education for citizenship; (c) education for life occupation; and (d) education for leisure.

4. Reorganization of rural education to provide rural communities with adequate elementary and secondary schools of agricultural type.

5. A liberal system of school support to equalize educational opportunities among all the people.

6. Provision for suitable school grounds and buildings.

7. Preparation of an adequate staff of teachers.

8. Provision for a modern system of certificating teachers, based on a gradual increase in professional requirements.

9. Adequate provision for living salaries for these teachers; longer tenures and retirement pensions.

10. A liberal plan under which to provide text-books in the schools.

SCHOOL FINANCES

One of the most vital factors in an efficient public school system is the law which provides the necessary funds. A school system that has ample funds can have all that is necessary in buildings, in grounds, in equipment, in length of school term, and in teachers adequately prepared for their work.

The responsibility for the establishment of an efficient public school system rests jointly upon the nation, the state, the county, or other administrative subdivision, and the school community.

Only two states show greater state tax than Georgia, while 44 states show a greater local tax.

THE COUNTY, THE TAX UNIT FOR GENERAL SCHOOL MAINTENANCE

A sound and progressive state policy of public education must provide definite plans of support which will insure the successful carrying out of the best educational policies throughout the entire state. The county should be the responsible unit of local educational support in harmony with the plans of the state as a whole. In this manner it will be possible to equalize the conditions of taxation and expenditure within the constituent districts. The local school communities should be allowed to supplement the county tax in order to more fully realize local ideals, because the county tax may not always be sufficient for that purpose. The county tax tends to insure a fair taxation and expenditure throughout its borders, but at that point it reaches its limitations.

A STATE-WIDE TAX EMINENTLY JUST

In order to safeguard the interests of the state as a whole and develop the larger sections which are in need of help, a permanent state tax is necessary. In the second place, the state should levy an annual school tax which, in addition to the income from the permanent funds, would amount to not less than one-third of the total public school revenue.

FEDERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Progressive legislation on school taxation should consider the following: Atlanta Ga. Constitution

1. The adoption of the county as the unit of local taxation; the funds when collected to be used for general school maintenance and to equalize educational advantages over the county.

2. The local school community to be authorized to levy taxes or to issue bonds for extraordinary purposes only, such as erecting new buildings and procuring larger sites and school farms.

3. The levying of a state tax equivalent to not less than one-third of the whole school maintenance of the state (including the present permanent school fund).

4. The adoption of a permanent mileage tax for the maintenance of the state's higher educational institutions, to be apportioned according to the needs of each institution, to supplant legislative appropriations.

5. The adoption of a new basis for the distribution of the present state permanent fund and future state taxes as follows: (a) The permanent fund to be distributed on the basis of aggregate daily attendance and the number of teachers employed instead of, as now usually done, on the basis of school population, provided that weak schools in sparsely settled sections of the state be given state aid sufficient to maintain an annual school of at least eight months; (b) the proposed state taxes to be awarded for consolidation of schools, establishment of rural and other high schools, only when the local school communities have indicated their co-operation by agreeing to certain requirements made by law as a stipulation under which such aid may be received.

SCHOOL GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS

Public school grounds, well located, neatly kept, with beautiful and convenient buildings, are the most striking evidence of the intelligence of a community and its interest in education.

Better school conditions invariably mean better schools and better community spirit.

A beautiful and convenient school building costs little more than an unsightly one.

An excellent authority maintains that "a good school is the best asset and the best dividend-paying property in any community."

RECOMMENDATIONS

That all plans for school buildings or improvements be approved by the state department of educatoion, acting in co-operation with the state board of health; that a state school architect be selected for this work, and that the power of condemnation of school buildings and grounds be in the hands of competent state authority; that the selection of all school sites and the location of the school buildings on these sites be also approved by the state board of education or by some competent authority selected by this board.

That where no constitutional limitation is placed upon the rate of taxation, the legislature enact such laws as will allow the people of every district freedom in voting a rate of taxation that will provide the needed support of their public schools, to include new school house construction and necessary improvements.

That no state aid should be given any district which has not made full provision for the care and protection of the school grounds and school buildings; that state aid for weaker districts be given to those who comply with the rules and regulations of the state department only.

SOME POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION IN FRAMING LAWS GOVERNING TEXT-BOOKS

1. Free text-books give greater opportunity to all classes of pupils, cost less than when purchased by the individual, and aid the teachers in meeting the requirements of the course of study.
2. Uniform state text-book laws should make provision for a liberal supplemental list of books in reading, history, literature, geography, etc.
3. The printing and publication of school text-books by the state is a doubtful experiment under the present conditions.
4. The adoption of state text-books by the state board of education seems to give general satisfaction.
5. The time limit of adoption should not be over six years and provision may be made for changing certain text-books every four or five years.

HIGH SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT

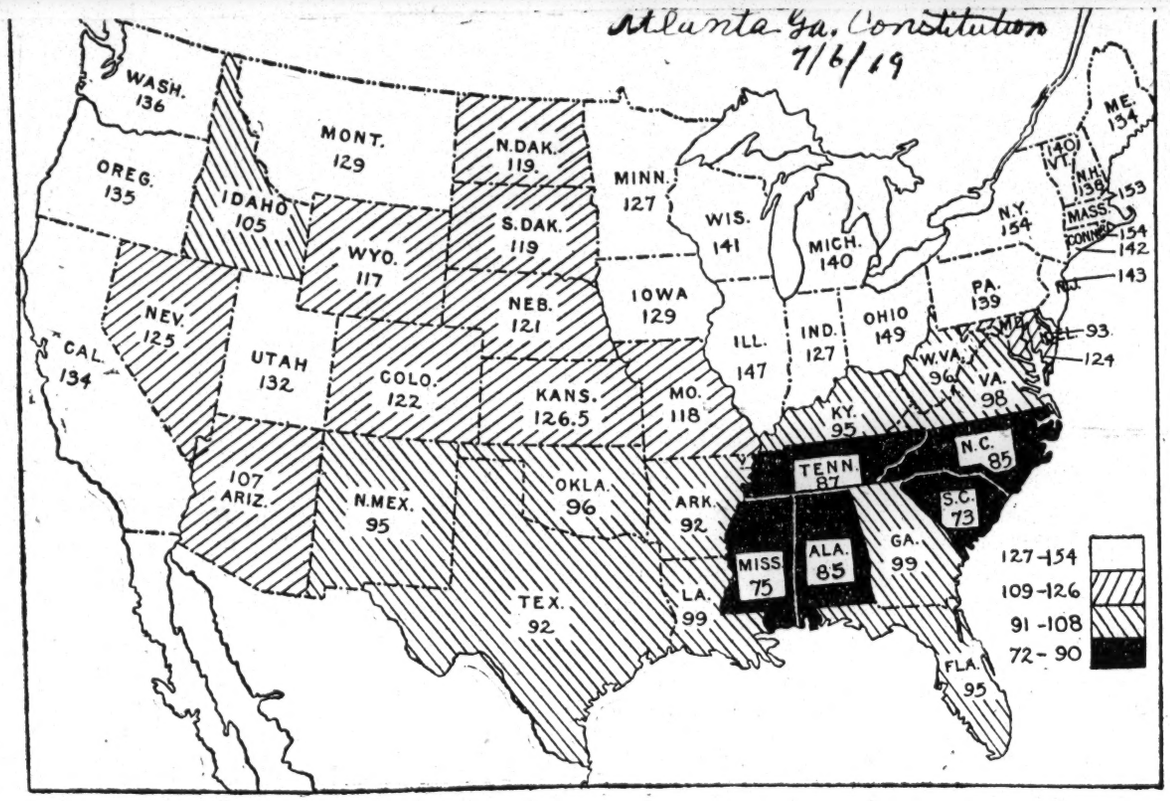
The present trend is to establish rural high schools of an agricultural type in connection with consolidated schools, either in the open country or in the villages and to plan the work so as to meet the needs of all country people, whether they are of ordinary school age or not.

The legislature might well pass legislation making proyision for the following types of educational activities in connection with the regular rural high schools: (1) The elimination of illiteracy; (2) continuation schools for people beyond ordinary school age; (3) part-time schools for people who must work for a livelihood; (4) educational extension courses for young and old people.

State aid should be given on conditions assuring the state department of education that the school will be properly maintained, organized, and taught.

If Georgia would set aside all or part of the state road for aid to consolidated rural and town high schools of the above type every county could be provided for within a short time to the great advantage of the rural people.

Southern high school showing is far larger for whites. There are yet few negro high schools.

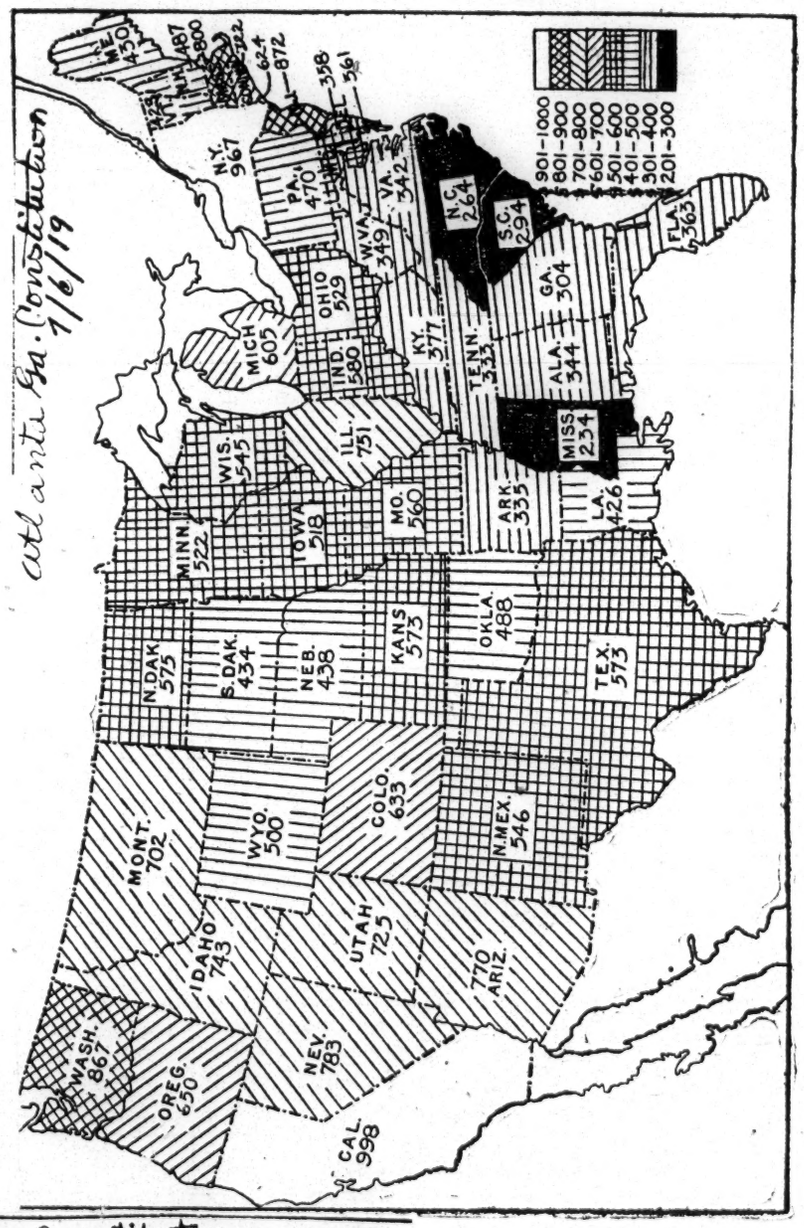


AVERAGE DAYS ATTENDED by EACH PUPIL ENROLLED.
(NEAREST UNIT) 1915-16.

The average number of days attended by each child ranges from 73 days in the lowest state to 154 days in the highest. This altogether too short term falls far short of the ideal of the all-year school.

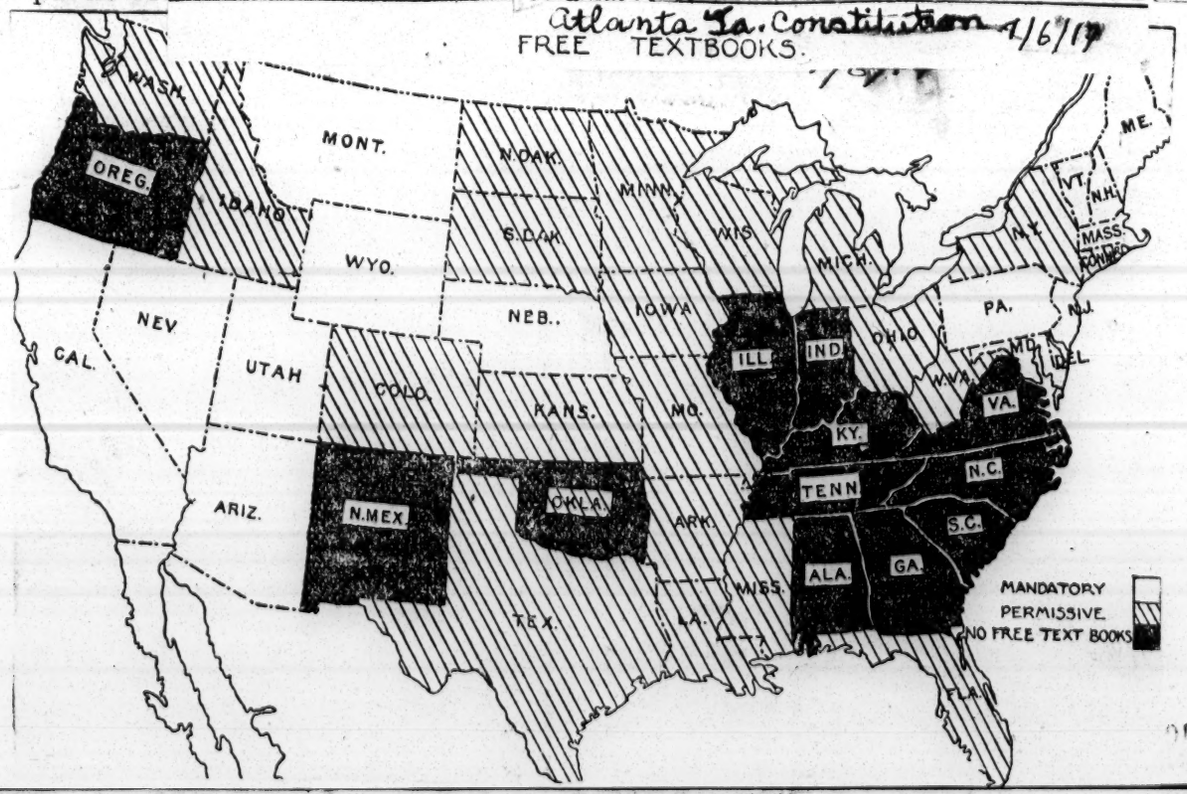
FEASIBLE CHANGES

The compulsory period varies from 12 weeks to a full school year. The age limit for compulsory education should provide at least for the completion of the elementary school course. This would mean an actual attendance of 7 or 8 years. To complete this course would mean attendance for the full time that school is in session. To complete an elementary school course is none too much education for citizens of a democracy. It was James Madison who said, "A popular government without public education is but the prelude of a farce or a tragedy, or both."



AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY OF TEACHERS. 1915-16.

The map gives the range by states of annual salary for all teachers. The average ranges from $234 in the lowest state to $998 in the highest. These salaries are too low to attract any large number of well-prepared men and women to the profession and to keep them there permanently.



Education - 1919.
Common Schools, Condition of.

THE SCHOOL BOARD AND THE COLORED TEACHER.

6-14-1919

The Houston Observer

To the Observer its is a question as just what these two bodies think of each other—the School Board and the Colored Teachers of our city—two bodies whose ideas are certainly at variance somewhere. If we are to judge by the resentful attitude of some of the teachers toward the action of the board in the twenty-five cents per day raise granted these teachers a few days ago, their opinion of that body must be any thing but complimentary. They are actually heartsick with disappointment over the plain injustice of it all.

On the other hand it is plainly evident what the board must think of the Colored teacher; and, although the Observer finds it hard to put into words, it must be something rather low and insignificant. They possibly regard the Negro teacher as something spineless, opinionless, irresponsible and entirely insensible to insult or moral injury, but at the same time sufficiently good enough to train the future servants of their children.

Some of the recent preachings in interest of teachers generally, and which same preachings the school board heartily subscribed to, were for better salaries with resultant better teachers and finally better citizens of the American youth. Is it possible that those at the head of our educational systems are hostile to the mental growth of the poor little black American boy and girl, who earnestly need, more than any one else, the very best and the most attention possible; and with direct intention are withholding the things and conditions that might make something better than servants of them?

The Houston public knows, as does the superintendent and board, that our Colored schools employ some teachers that should not be employed, and who are intellectually and morally unfit to Observer doesn't believe that higher salaries would improve these individuals one way or the other, but higher salaries would train our children. This is no secret and yet they are retained because the public (colored) is apparently powerless to discharge them, and the school board evidently doesn't care. Now the certainly get better teachers with which to replace these shamefu imposters.

In the City of Houston we have something more than or hundred and twenty-five Colored teachers, virtually all of whor are home owners and taxpayers. They pay the same price fo food and raiment that others pay. the same rate of taxation, th same for transportation; they bought the same Liberty bonds the same Red Cross memberships, etc.; they are teaching youn Americans—not foreigners—whose value America ought to know by this time. When the school board "found" money for an increase in salaries these same teachers were given an increase of twenty-five cents per day while others were increased as much as one dollar and eleven cents ($1.11) per day, not withstanding the fact that Colored teachers were already far below others who were receiving a living wage.

"Prejudice" is too good a name for such actions. It is rank injustice and sin, and the Observer pleads with the school board to please get religion. The future of America demands it.

To the eColored citizens of Houston and the South at large, the Observer would suggest that to meet these evils of oppression and repression, you will have to do a few things for your self. By your own effort you must look closer to the development and the future of your boy and girl and provide for same. The future of the race demands it!

To the Colored teacher we can give no advice. We know there are among you those of good, true metal who will sacrifice and stick to the work for the love of the little ones. There are others of equally good metal but more ambition, who will move on to better paying positions, and the little ones will suffer by poorer replacements—who incidentally cost less. But we commend you all—good and poor—for your noble attempt under such dragging circumstances, and pray for you that the South will some day see real justice.

U.S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION POINTS OUT NEEDS OF SCHOOLS

The Montgomery Advertiser

MORE SUPPORT AND BETTER SUPERVISORY STAFF URGED

Report Is Made After Survey of State School System by Representatives of United States Bureau of Education.

7/13/19

Greatly increased school support.

More efficient instructional and supervisory staff.

Better adjustment of all teaching agencies.

Such are the outstanding needs of the Alabama school system according to a report of the United States Bureau of Education, which co-operated with the Alabama Education Commission in conducting an educational survey of the State and distributed to the members of the legislature at the close of the past week.

The report, a printed book of 522 pages from the government printing office is accompanied by general plans for improvement of the school system of the State in legislative and administrative recommendations which take up the various subjects in an exhaustive manner.

Twenty-two chapters enumerating the various subjects considered by the Bureau experts are treated of, starting with a digest of the State ,its land and people in which the topography of the land, spread of population by topographical lines, occupations of the people, the State's agricultural system, growth of manufacing industries, population-increase and distribution, racial composition and characteristics the negro race, illiteracy and how the wealth of the people is utilized for education are treated of exhaustively.

Chapter two of the report discusses the fundamental educational needs of Alabama as indicated by the character and resourses of her people. The committee declares that such a program of education as discussed in the report cannot be put into full operation at once, but hopes that it will commend itself to the people to the end that in a few years it will be adopted in full.

The history of public education in the State is treated of in Chapter 3, accompanied by a map showing the location of the state institutions while the organization of the State system of education occupies Chapter 4, with a digest of the proposed reorganization of the present system of administration County supervision of schools, school population, enrollment and attendance occupy two chapters while rural school education occupies another chapter.

Chapter eight is devoted to a discussion of education in a series of selected counties typical of certain economic and industrial conditions and occupations characteristic of the State as a whole or of a large section of it. These counties, include Colbert, Madison, Etowah, Jefferson Pickens Montgomery Chambers, Bullock, Conecuh and Escambia.

Negro education in the State is thoroughly discussed in Chapter nine, with comparative tables of appropriations made therefor and specific recommendation that large appropriations be made for negro education, that salaries of teachers be increased and the personnel increased also. Compulsory education laws applicable to white and negro children also is urged.

Other chapters of the report take up —village and town schools; district agricultural schools and county high schools; city schools of the State; institutions for defective, delinquent and bnormal children; illiteracy and its eradications; special phases of home economics teaching in Alabama; health and physical education; home and school gardening; the teachers of the

over

State and their certification; preparation of public school teachers in the State Normal schools; Higher education in Alabama occupies an extended space in the document of the Federal experts and the question is thoroughly discussed. Declaring the State to be rich in latent resources and liberal endowments from standpoint of mineral deposits, climatic conditions for agricultural pursuits, mining manufacting and waterpower possibilities the writers declare Alabama to be poor in that the State has not enough money to pay its employes adequate compensation or to support its institutions of public welfare, public schools and its agencies for higher education.

The concluding chapters are devoted to studies of administration of higher education; State support to higher education and financing the schools.

To meet the conditions discussed by the investigators and develop the need of the educational system, recommendations are made for organization of a State Board of Education to have full charge and control of all public elementary schools as are included except the University, A. P. I. and the Alabama Girls Technical Institute; appointment of the State Superintendent of educational enlargement of his powers and duties and organization of a State Council of Education from the State Board and faculties of the States higher educational institutions.

Recommendations for county supervision of schools establishes requirements holders of the office of county superintendents shall have, and who shall hold a professional certificate issued by the State School department

A legal school age to include all children between 6 and 18 years inclusive is urged, with recommendation for apportionment of State school fund on some basis other than by school population. Changes in the compulsory attendance law by removal of the 80 and 60 day attendance minimum and requiring that normal children attend school throughout the regularly provided term is recommended. Lengthening the school term for white children to 9 months and for negro children to 6 months is also suggested.

Recommendations with regard to rural schools with consolidation through state aid is encouraged with employment of assistants to the county superintendent as rural school supervisors as a suggestion.

Negro education in rural sections draws recommendations for a larger apportionment of school funds; increased salaries to encourage negroes of ability to enter the service; increase in number of teachers; provision for state aid in conducting training schools; increase of the state appropriation to the A. & M. college to the amount of federal government aid; the eventual removal of the negro normal school from Montgomery to a 150 acre tract of land, also is suggested. Consolidation or location of the A. & M. and State Normal School at a central point serving the greatest colored population is thrown out as a suggestion.

Continuance of present plans for village and town schools for administration, encouragement of local tax levies therefor and limiting to 9 grades the small town schools is recommended.

State appropriations to the schools at Jackson, Abbeville, Sylacauga, Athens and Wetumpka is recommended. Four agricultural schools of secondary rank located at their present sits, with annual appropriations to each of $20,000, Hamilton, Albertville, Blountsville and Evergreen is urged. The appropriation to the school at Lineville is discouraged.

A large number of recommendations concerning city schools as to enlarging the powers of educational boards, receipt of state funds, taxation erection of buildings, courses of study, etc., are made.

Organization of a State Board for Social Welfare for supervising schools for defectives and delinquents and establishment of a school for feeble minded is urged, and under the topic of illiteracy the commission urges strengthening of the compulsory education law ,the promotion of Americanization; establishment of evening and part time schools, legislation to encourage effective illiteracy work among adults and an appropriation of $25,000 per annum for the next four years to make such legislation effective.

A series of recommendations as to health and physical education, school and home gardening, teachers and their certification and preparation of teachers is offered.

Recommendations for the schools of higher education are then treated on as follows:

A large increase for the college of agriculture at A. P. I.

Emphasis by this school on the training of leaders in scientific agricultural and rural life.

A gradual differentiation of the programs of engineering of the University and Alabama Polytechnic Institute—both institutions to continue offering chemical, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering; the University to relate its work to the needs of the mining and industrial district and to develop commercial and industrial, hydraulic and sanitary engineering, the Alabama Polytechnic Institute to emphasize investigation and training in highway, agricultural and textile engineering.

Increased appropriations for the support of engineering courses at both schools.

A large increase in the appropriation for the school of education at the University to provide additional instructors; the provision of an educational building, practice school and continuance of teacher training.

The appropriation of more money to support the shool of agricultural education at A. P. I. to cover practice-teaching facilities and more instructors.

Appropriation of at least $10,000 annually to the University and Auburn for maintenance of summer schools.

Continued recognition of graduates in home economics, music and commercial branches of the Alabama Girls' Technical Institute.

The early abandonment of the attempt to continue for the present a four year medical school in connection with the University and the transfer of the first two years of medical education from Mobile to Tuscaloosa is one of the leading recommendations on that subject. Pending the time when the Mobile school can be legally discontinued, the commission says, the strengthening of the first three years of its work only, is urged. Maintenance of two centers of post-graduate teaching in medicine, Mobile and Birmingham and the support of these centers is sought.

Concentration of pharmaceutical education at A. P. I.; adequate support of the college of veterinary medicin and establishment of a school of forestry at the same school is recommended. Placing the school of law at the University on a standard basis and appropriating sufficient money for its support is urged. A number of other recommendations with respect to the schools of higher education are offered among them a suggestion that the plan to develop a four year college of liberal arts at the Girls Technical School should be abandoned and the rehabilitation of its original program.

Taking up the University and Alabama Polytechnic Institute these further recommendations are made:

A redistribution of the ratio of professors to instructors.

The reduction of teaching and administrative loads of faculty members.

The reduction in size of certain sections.

Elimination as far as possible of very small classes.

Establishment of 15 teaching hours as the maximum for a full time instructor and of 250 to 300 student clock hours as the normal average load.

Establishment of temporary average salaries for deans at $3,500; for full professors at $3,000 and for associate and assistant professor at $2,500 per annum.

Exclusion from admission to degree curricula of students from four year high schools who present only 12 units

Financing the states public schools is treated of in a series of recommendations among them the most important being:

Re-establishment of a permanent productive educational fund through conversions of the accumulated paper obligations, by setting aside annually from the general treasury of the state or other source until the obligation is liquidated; release of the $250,000 withheld from the present legislative appropriation of $600,000. Passage of an amendment to distribute the general education fund as follows—1-2 to the several counties; 2-3 of this one half on the basis of aggregate atendance in all the schools of the county, figured on attendance rolls, and 1-3 of this one half on the total number of teachers employed in the county; and the remaining one-half of the fund to be entrusted to the State Department of Education for apportionment among the schools as awards for good work and as direct aid to needy districts.

The reorganization of the school finances by (1) strict enforcement of section 9 of the revenue code. (2) legal enactment to place the assessment of property under direct control of the state government; (3) provision for equable income and inheritance taxes; (4) provision for a searching study of the entire subject of taxation in the state, also is urged.

County high schools would receive $4,000 annually instead of $3,000 from the state, but forfeit any state aid unless it is matched dollar for dollar from county funds.

A. M. E. MINISTERS SEND PROTEST TO THE MAYOR

Declare Supt. Koch To Be "Tempermentally" Unfit for Position

INVESTIGATION ASKED

Inflammatory Utterances Cause Enough For His Removal

On the ground that Charles J. Koch is "tempermentally unfit" to fill tht position of Superintendent of the City Schools, and that Mayor Broening cannot allow such an "apostate of fair administration" to continue his duties any longer the A. M. E. Preachers' Meeting at its regular session on Monday, filed a petition with His Honor, the Mayor, asking for the resignation of Mr. Koch.

The petition was signed by 23 prominent ministers, headed by Bishop John Hurst, and forwarded to the Mayor's office on Wednesday. The adoption of tht petition was without a dissenting vote, followed a discussion of Superintendent Koch's interview published in last week's Afro-American.

In the interview, Mr. Koch stated that radical colored teachers are opposed to separate meetings to hear lectures etc., that these teachers in desiring to meet with white teachers are attempting to stir up race riots and that these teachers are back of a movement to place a colored member on the School Board. He added that colored people would do better to have representatives on the Street Cleaning force than the School Board.

The Superintendent's veiled threat against the teachers as well as his bald statement that in his opinion no colored man was fit to sit on the School Board, aroused intense indignation all over the city last week. The East Baltimore Community League has made arrangements to take up the matter with Mayor Broening and the Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Preachers Meetings will take it up at their next meetings.

The petition adopted by the A. M. E. ministers is as follows:

"Hon. Wm. F. Broening,
Mayor of Baltimore
City Hall, City:

Sir:—

An unpleasant situation has arisen in this our city, probably unaware to you, but nevertheless under your jurisdiction, to which we, the ministers of the A. M. E. Church through our institution the Preachers' Meeting of the A. M. E. Church of Baltimore and Vicinity, and ministers of other churches, deem it our Christian and honest duty to draw to your attention.

The enclosed clipping, taken from the Afro-American, issue of the 12th inst reports an interview of that paper with Charles J. Koch, Superintendent of Schools. During this interview, Superintendent Koch has taken occasion to express an inflamatory interpretation of racial issues, over-stepping the scope of his office and lending fair evidence to the suspicion that his administration is not to be of equity and honor, as it concerns the children of our twenty-five thousand constituents. He has indicated his desire for the colored people of this community to "lay hands off" as it concerns the management of his department and refrain from any criticism of his careless management of colored teachers and pupils of Baltimore.

And to what end?

"That the riots may not come when white people will know how to take care of themselves."

We submit to you the fact that we are closely in touch with our people and vouchsafe they are in no frame of mind to submit quietly to any act of injustice or further curtailment of the privileges of manhood and if the riot comes, these people feel that they must acquit themselves as men and what ever the consequences, the results must be laid to Superintendent Koch's door.

They are unopposed to investigations of conditions of the Street Cleaning Force, as Superintendent suggests, but they likewise have sufficient of the stuff of which good citizens are made to realize that their activities must touch all the avenues of citizenship even to the School Board of which Superintendent Koch is a subaltern.

We respectfully submit these facts to you, sir, with the request that the said statement of Superintendent Koch be investigated, and if found their truth is established then Superintendent Koch thereby shall have proven himself tempermentally unfit to fill the position of Superintendent of Schools in Baltimore City. And it would seem to us that the conscience of any well meaning City Executive would not allow such an apostate of fair administration to longer continue his duties.

Respectfully yours,

J. A. Briscoe, president A. M. E. Preachers' Meeting; Carles Young John W. Norris, F. L. Hertzfeld, E. N. Thomas, J. R. Nelson, Fred S. Holland, W M. Ivy, J. O. Custis Robert E. Ford, Henry Thomas W. H. Bailey, Monroe H. Davis Charles E. Stewart, C. Harold Stepteau, J. B. Johnson, Charles H. Murray, J. A. Young.

Committee—A. L. Gaines, W. Sampson Brooks, George F. Bragg rector St. James P. E. Church, J. T. Colbert, pastor Grace Presby terian Church; Bishop John Hurst

Education—1919.

—Common Schools, Condition of.

Report to Governor Kilby of Educational Commission

"Believing that there was no existing private agency that could do the work so well, the commission got in touch with Hon. P. P. Claxton of Tennessee, now commissioner of education of the Bureau of Education of the United States in this work," says the report. "Commissioner Claxton cheerfully agreed to lend the services of his best men for this purpose and to cooperate with them in the conduct and direction of the work.

"The time allotted was so short that it was necessary for the Bureau of Education to detail for this service sixteen of their formost men and women. Even this group was insufficient, but Commissioner Claxton was able to assist us in procuring the services of other eminent specialists of the highest character and standing in the United States for certain phases of the work. These men include Dr. Horace D. Arnold, Massachusetts: Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, Virginia; Dr. C. R. Mann, Washington; Dr. W. S. Small, Washington; Dr. A. F. Woods, Nevada; Dr. W. E. Johnson, South Dakota; Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Virginia; Dr. J. J. Didcott, Tennessee; Mr. P. W. Horn, Texas; Mr. Jackson Davis, Virginia, and Mr. C. H. Lane, Georgia.

Compliments are paid the members of the delegation furnished by the United States. The report shows that each man had a certain tack to perform, the experts going to the lines with which they were familiar. Only the actual expenses of the men were paid by the State.

"At the outset we find ourselves unable to adequately express our appreciation of the able, untiring and effective services which have been rendered by Dr. Foght and his associates," says the statement of the commission. "It would not be an overstatement to say that since they undertook this responsibility they have worked at it day and night. It is the opinion of the commission that no better service has ever been rendered to this state in its entire history. Entirely impartial, zealous only for the general welfare, and anxious to serve, they have performed a duty whose lasting benefits will be felt not now only but by children yet unborn."

That constitutional changes will be necessary if the recommendations of the body of United States government men are carried out in the admission of the State Commission, "but in the main we concur with their recommendations relating to change in our existing statutes, as will be seen by a comparison of our recommendations with theirs."

Methods of taxation, which will not work a hardship upon the people, can be devised with the assistance of the Governor, the commission believes.

Negro education comes in for a brief reference. "In the very important matter of negro education, it is of course best that we should proceed in a way calculated to do justice to this large portion of our population without, at the same time, doing anything that will disturb the harmonious relations now existing between a majority of the members of both races," says the statement. "In most of our counties the white race is overwhelmingly predominant; in others the black race is overwhelmingly predominant, conditions are thus materially different in the different sections of the state. At best the question is a sensitive one. We must do all that honor requires. Even more, this matter must be considered from the standpoint of industrial efficiency of a very large portion of our citizenship. It is obvious, therefore, that we must proceed with caution, and that we cannot hope to solve so great and so delicate a subject with a single stroke of the pen."

Alabama has made rapid progress from an educational standpoint the past few years, but to make the system better, and to provide nine months schooling each year, money is needed, says the report.

Continues the statement:

"The conclusions that we have reached and the recommendations that we make deal in the main with matters that cannot be contested, and they represent an earnest effort to wisely meet a great need in the best methods that can be found. In our opinion, the crux of the situation may be stated in two words—MORE REVENUE. Educationally, we are happy to report that we find that Alabama has made marked and rapid progress in recent years.

"The results of the elections held for local taxation in the several counties of the State, and in the numerous school districts of those counties, since the adoption of the recent constitutional amendment, indicates beyond all peradventure that the people of Alabama are earnestly in favor not only of greatly improved facilities for the education and training of their children but also that our people are a substantial unit in demanding that in this vital matter their children shall have advantages not better than the worst but equal to the best in this country.

"And yet in this matter our people have not been and are not even now free agents. Under the present constitution, and in fact, since the constitution of 1875, we have found ourselves more limited and restricted in the matter of school support than any state in the Union. That we are not at the bottom in the character of our schools is clear proof that the people themselves have demanded the best facilities possible under the circumstances, despite constitutional limitations and restrictions. In some cases they have passed laws and voted taxes notwithstanding the fact that the courts have held that they did not have the constitutional power to do so. Likewise, they have voluntarily paid fees that they could not lawfully have been compelled to pay. It has been a long struggle against tremendous odds.

"Providence has been generous to this state. It has endowed it with a splendid climate; with rich and fertile lands; with mineral wealth well nigh incalculable; with navigable streams unsurpassed among the states with forests that rank eighth among those of the several states; and, in fact, with almost every element of natural wealth that could be desired. And yet the record shows that in the year 1919, fifty-four years after the civil war, the proportion of illiteracy among our white population is greater than it was in 1860. More than two generations have grown up since the civil war, more than one half and perhaps three fourths of whom have either been totally denied the benefits of an education, or else have had access to schools of such limited equipment, and of such short terms, and untrained and inefficient teachers as to leave the great majority of our rural population without equipment for the great competition of life. The figures of illiteracy are startling enough of themselves, but the figures of near-illiteracy if they could be obtained, or even estimated, would be even more startling, since they would show conclusively that the 'little learning' which the poet says 'is a dangerous thing' is all that has been vouchsafed to the great mass of our people."

Sections of the law, relating to education, during 1868, "though enacted by a so-called 'carpet-bag' government," are quoted in the statement to show that the educational authorities of those days were given more authority in this important matter than is given in the year 1919. Details of laws on the books up to 1901 are given. Of the change in 1901 the statement says:

"In the constitution of 1901, a material change for the better is to be noted. The revenue derived from three mills of state taxes was to be devoted exclusively to educational purposes. There was also a provision under which any county of the state by a three-fifths vote could levy an additional mill for school purposes. The other provisions, however, remained substantially unchanged. Although conditions were improved by this tax privilege, the relief was entirely inadequate, as the results have clearly shown.

"The next step in this matter was taken by the legislature in 1915 when it submitted a constitutional amendment authorizing any county of the state by a majority vote to levy a three mill tax for educational purposes in such county, with the further provision that when any county had adopted the three mill tax any district in such county might vote three more mills for school purposes in such district. A very marked improvement has resulted from that amendment. Sixty-three counties have already adopted the county tax, in some of them, howevre, the tax is not effective until the next tax year. About two hundred school districts in all have voted the district tax.

"But with all this, Alabama still lingers around the bottom. The limitations upon taxation are still the most drastic of any state in the Union and the available revenues are lamentably low and wholly inadequate.

"None of our city schools have been better than they should, few of them have been as efficient and well equipped as they ought to have been, but even our best have reached only a small proportion of our population. The great bulk of our population is in the country. Alabama's great future is mainly in the hands of those who till the soil and labor in the mines and forests. Potentially these people are our noblest asset, but they have been neglected and the fruits of that neglect ar spread all over the face of the history of our state.

"An examination of records will show that school conditions in the country are not nearly so good as school conditions in the cities of this state; that in the white counties of the state school conditions are not equal to those in the black belt counties; that school conditions in Alabama are not as good as those in the great states to the north and west of us which have met this question and have solved it in the only way it can be solved, "by paying the price and reaping the reward. That they have paid more for the education of their children, all will admit, that it has paid them to pay more, the records will indisputably establish."

At this point the commission shows a table, containing information of the area, population, native born illiterates, average length of school term, average annual salary of teachers, average amount per capita of population spent for education, total for education in the states of Alabama, California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Washington, Wisconsin,' during the years of 1914-15.

This table shows that Oklahoma, although a much younger state, spends annually $9,255,569, as compared with Alabama's $5,010,426. Since that time it is probable that Oklahoma has increased her expenditure for schools. Of all the states shown Alabama ranks last in the amount spent. The percentage of native born white illiterates per thousand of population is shown to be 99. This is compared to a percentage of 33 for Oklahoma.

Commenting on the various states records the statement says of Oklahoma:

"We find that Oklahoma, the youngest of all the states, with a much smaller population, expended nearly twice as much in the aggregate and more than twice as much per capita than we did."

The commission asks this question: "Has it paid them?" And then the answer is shown in a lengthy table which shows the value of the crops, the number of acres under cultivation, and the wealth of all crops of the various states. The total value of farms in Oklahoma in 1910 is shown to be more than $900,000 as compared to $370,138,429 for Alabama.

Total bank deposits in all the states, mentioned in the comparison above, are given, the contention of the commission being that educational institutions are beneficial from a financial standpoint to the individuals. The total individual depots in banks of Alabama are shown to be $102,689,000 as compared with more than $232,000,000 for Oklahoma, next to the lowest in the compilation.

Says the report of the opportunities offered the children of Alabama:

"It must be remembered also that educational advantages are not equal within the state. The average length of school term in the cities is substantially nine months for whites; in the country districts, it is only six months. In five typical counties—Cleburne, Cherokee, Jackson, Cullman and Franklin, it is less than four and one-half months, while in Lowndes, Bullock, Butler, Sumter, Macon and Dallas, the average is practically eight months. Statistics bearing on this point are as follows:

TABLE IV—Group 1.

County:	Days.
Cleburne ..	88
Cherokee ..	86
Jackson ..	83
Cullman ..	87
Franklin ..	82

Group 2.

County:	Days.
Lowndes ..	143
Bullock ..	171
Sumter ..	167
Macon ..	161
Dallas ..	171

Table number five shows that each teacher in schools of counties shown in table four of group one is required to teach a larger number of pupils that teachers in group two of table four.

Jackson county alone is shown to have 1,118 illiterate white children, between the ages of ten and twenty years. Franklin county has 454 illiterate children between the same ages. The percentage is lower in the counties of Lowndes, Bullock, Sumter, Macon and Dallas, where there are many negroes.

Continues the report:

"Educational advantages are not equal in any part of our state. They are inadequate almost everywhere. It is time that we were taking this question up and dealing with it seriously as a present and not merely as a future problem. * * * The children of the present are as much entitled to a square deal as are the children of the future. Indeed, the best provision that we can make for the future children of our state is to educate their fathers and mothers.

"No problem is so pressing or important as this one. Its solution is not an experiment. The method has been tested and proven in the greatest and most prosperous states of the Union. We run no risk in accepting the lesson of their experience, in fact, it is a beaten path that we should follow."

The commission will have prepared exhaustive bills for presentation to the legislature, the statement says to the governor. The statement gives a few of the details of what will be recommended. Concisely prepared the recommendations follow:

"A nine months school term accessible to every child in the state. The recommendations of the Survey Committee who have investigated this matter are that we employ our teachers by the year; that we should subdivide the year into two terms of six months each, the vacations to be so adjusted in each locality that the children who work upon the farms can be at home during the term when their services are needed.

2. The diversement of education from politics. Establishment of State Board of Education to be appointed by the Governor and not elected by the people suggested. Board would have control of normal, secondary and elementary schools. "It would be an

(over)

eminently better plan for a State Board of Education to select him on a basis of professional training and ability rather than to hand over the office to a man who might happen to possess those elements which would enable him to win an election in the primary," says the statement.

Continuance of the policy adopted by the legislature four years ago in regard to county superintendents and boards of education is suggested.

3. Better trained teachers. Eighty per cent of the white teachers have no professional training whatever. One third have gone no further than elementary shchools, and a great majority have gone no further than high schools. Commission contends that when a teacher goes higher than the high or elementary school he or she does not want to teach at the small salaries paid in Alabama.

4. More adequate supervision of schools. In about forty of the sixty seven counties of the state the county superintendent has no assistance. The duties are so numerous the superintendent has no time to visit the schools.

5. Reorganization of the course of study on the 'Six-three-three' plan. Age for admission of children into school be reduced from seven to six years, full course of study be increased from eleven to twelve years, elementary school limited to six years instead of seven. On the proposed six-three-three plan the commission says:

"The reorganization on the six-three-three plan as contemplated, will give to the children of the future not merely the usual education in letters, but special and practical training for the actual work of life itself."

6. The pay of the teachers must be increased. The average salary for white teachers in the state is at present $419. The teacher, the commission says, must pursue some other work during the recess to "keep abreast of the times." Many of the best teachers have found more lucratice positions, finding they could not exist on the small pay of a teacher.

7. County high schools should be improved. Some schools are showing good results, due to local support. "We, therefore, recommend," says the statement, "that as a condition to state aid, the county high schools shall receive local aid, either from the county board of education, the commissioners court, or the communities where they are located, in an amount equal to the sum granted by the state, the law to be some amended so that a minimum of two thousand dollars and a maximum of four thousand dollars shall be available."

A NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL

We do not doubt that every citizen and tax-payer of Chatham realizes the dire need of a Negro high school in Savannah; and we believe that upon a proper consideration of the question, every one will agree that such an institution is just as pressing a need at this time as is the need of razing the West Broad and Maple Street grammar schools and erecting to replace them, modern, sanitary and well-equipped structures.

Surely, in the forthcoming school bond issue, these two old antique or make shifts will go, and modern types, o school buildings will take their places These promises have been long held ou to the people, and there will never be a more opportune time to put these two projects through. Certainly no one can doubt the need, when only four thousand black children in a Negro population of forty-five thousand are now attending school, largely through lack of adequate acommodation; and no one can question the opportuneness of the time, when the county has no bonded indebtedness and we are just now about to go into a bond issue for schools. It is the most logical and sensible and economic course in the world to make that issue sufficient to satisfy present needs, it no more. It would be wasteful and unprogressive not to do so.

We believe the tax-payers of Chatham county, thinking, would heartily endorse such adequate provision for educating the children, without regard to race, knowing that the duty of education rests upon the government, that education advances the interests of the community in every progressive an desirable avenue, that it is to the interest of the state to educate black children as well as white, and that mere considerations of property-owning and taxes, (so often allowed to be cloud the reason in matters of public education) are manifestly irrelevant in any issue of education.

We do not doubt that all progressive Savannah, including the Board of Education, will agree that Savannah Negroes need and are entitled to a high school to provide for the further training of those who leave the grammar schools. If the increasing demand for Negro leaders, business men and teachers is to be met, there must be provided by the public funds all the usual opportunities for training If there is to be supplied competent workers, not only in Negro business concerns, but in white organizations as well, Negro boys and girls must be trained beyond the grammar schools This efficiency can only be provided by the modern high school, esssential to every community for this purpose Few children, only the favored few can go away to schools in distant cities for this additional training, owing to the cost, and the only help or hope must be in the public high school.

The grammar schools, the whole Negro end of the local system has fallen far short of their former effectiveness, under this new-fangled, abbreviated, six-grade course obtaining in three of the four Negro schools; which plan thrusts all these who possess an over-amount of zeal to go on to come together at a single school building under a plan called the junior high school. If the junior high school idea were efficacious, it could not meet the demands put upon it in this locality. The additional burden and inconvenience would be sufficient to defeat it, because children and many parents are rarely so impressed with the high value of thorough training that they make sacrifices to get it

Judging from the present output there was manifestly more effectiveness under the old plan of eight grade schools. Negro children have not had enough of the fundamental to cut down on it for innovation. We have failed to observe any showing under the junior high plan as carried out among the Negroes (and without the senior high) to recommend it. We have not been able to prove the claim so often made for it.

A public school system of modern times fails utterly to carry its duty when it fails to supply an output, sufficiently well trained and versatile, to take a clerical position in the average business house. The good test of public school efficiency, always, is that its output is competent "to catch on" and fit to be trusted with ordinary duty, in the average sphere. This is not the case now-a-days.

Fundamental training, such as it is the function of the grammar and high school to provide, must not be uncertain and defective. Weaknesses developed or augmented there are never overcome. No amount of subsequent higher or professional training is sufficient to atone for these weaknesses. Degrees from colleges do not bridge the gap. There is no substitute for the thorough going public school.

With good grammar schools, there must go along a public high school to supply the need for better trained workers in the many avenues where more skill and a good working knowledge are so necessary for the leaders and directors of system and modern service. He who will not concede this must deny the commercial and social progress of our people. To admit that we are advancing, is to admit the need for higher order of training for the average child to enable him to meet present day competition and struggle Now, then, what is more timely and fair than that the authorities should recognize this condition, study it, and provide to meet it just at this time when it is presumed we are meeting present needs?

Let's go in no less vigorously for a separate and distinct high school, with a high school curriculum, a corps of teachers of high school calibre and vision, than for the two well-ordered, modern and thoroughly-equipped grammar schools which we've dreamed about for more than a decade

New Colored School Will Be Erected

FRANKFORT KY STATE JOURNAL
JULY 22, 1919

THREE DISTRICTS IN COUNTY WILL BE CONSOLIDATED UNDER NEW PLAN.

Three colored school districts in Franklin county are to be consolidated and a new building will be erected at a cost of $3,000. The building will be built with the aid of the Julius Rosenwald fund and will be erected upon the campus of the Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute. The districts to be consolidated are the Normal Hill district, Green Hill district and the Peak's Mill district.

Mr. Rosenwald will give $400 for each school in the consolidation, or a total of $1,200, and the rest will have to be raised locally. It is planned to obtain $1,000 by private subscription in the city and county. The County Board of Education also is expected to contribute.

The new school will be under the supervision of the State Normal School authorities. Students of the Normal School will conduct its classes. Transportation facilities will be arranged for pupils attending the school.

MAYOR MEETS EAST BALTIMORE DELEGATION

Says Stiff Opposition Was Developed Against Colored Member of Board.

FOUR VACANCIES NOW.

But None Will be Filled Until School Survey Has Been Made.

None of the four vacancies on the School Board will be filled until the General Educational Board or some other selected agency has made a survey of the city schools and handed in to the Mayor its recommendations, according to Mayor Broening.

Dissappointment was written on every feature of a delegation of East Baltimore citizens, including, Dr. E. Mayfield Boyle, Mr. John E. Jones, Rev. P. Carter Neal, and a representative of the AFRO-AMERICAN who held a conference with the head of the city at his office in the City Hall last Monday morning.

The delegation, representing the Northeast Baltimore Welfare Association had previously sent the Mayor a resolution asking for the appointment of at least two colored representatives on the School Board, and called in person to learn of Mr. Broening's attitude. It also called the attention of the chief executive to the recent utterances of Superintendent Koch and asked him to investigate with the idea of preferring charges against him.

Mr. Broening told the delegation that a stiff opposition had developed against having a colored member on the Board of Education, although he did not state who the objectors were. He said that as many persons had been to his office to protest against a colored member as had been to him advocating colored representation. He admitted that colored schools should have a colored superintendent, and full colored supervision because colored people knew better how to deal with their own problems, but he still had an open mind as regards a colored member on the School Board, until after the survey of the city schools had been made.

The Mayor said that it was his opinion that the colored people wanted results more than they wanted representation on the School Board and that they would not sacrifice an adequate school system just for membership on the Board. He said that he knew of the pitiable condition of the High School, that it was only providing at present the beginnings of such training as is now offered by the Polytechnic Institute, and that he was committed to a new high school offering full vocational courses? The Mayor mentioned the overcrowded condition of the Polytechnic Institute and predicted that similar courses offered in the new colored High School would prove quite as popular as an addition to the present curriculum.

As to the recent statements made by Superintendent Koch declaring that the colored people stood more in need of members on the street cleaning force than representation on the School Board, Mayor Broening declared that the affair was unfortunate, and would receive his fullest investigation.

The request of Rev. P. C. Neal for a bath house for colored people for East Baltimore in the neighborhood of the Dunbar School received a hearty response from the Mayor, who promised to take it up with the Bath Commission.

DALLAS TEX TIMES HERALD
SEPTEMBER 5, 1919

NEGRO APPLICANTS IN TEACHERS EXAMS MUST SIGN PLEDGES

Hereafter when negroes become applicants for teachers' certificates they must sign a pledge that they will take no part in strikes or rebellions. This is a ruling from the office of the state superintendent of schools. Ten applicants for certification are taking examination Friday at the Dallas court house. They were compelled to sign the pledge, which is as follows:

"I hereby certify that in the future I will submit to the school authorities will never take part in a strike; will obey the rulings of the school authorities and will not invite others to rebellion or strikes."

Education – 1919.

Common Schools, Condition of.

VOODOOISM'S VICTIMS.

The press reports carried a local news item during the week of several colored women prosecuting a reputed "lawyer," hailing from Louisiana, for swindling them out of $40.00.

It appears that this "lawyer" touted his magical powers, which he promised to exert over the judge and district attorney with such telling effect that the accused, charged with wholesale and retail theft, would be forthwith acquitted.

He told these women that by waving his handkerchief he would "fix" the judge and district attorney and make them "come" his way. He waved the handkerchief and the accused received about "99 years and one dark day."

Then came the accusation against the "lawyer" by these females of the species, who fell for his dope and parted with the "long green."

The Informer mentions this incident because it deserves more than passing notice, for our people are too easy victims to "voodooism," "fortune telling" and all other heathenish and hellish "stuff."

And the sad part about the affair is that the devotees and believers in all this "stuff" are not confined to the supposed ignorant and uneducated classes.

There are many of the so-called higher-ups in this city who have implicit confidence in all such things and are willing to part with their last "sue" in order to have their "fortune told" or either have some one "hoodooed" or remove a "hoodoo."

They will spend large sums of money for "hands" and even "foots" and believe more in the saving efficacy of a silver dime around their ankle or the "good luck" of a "rabbit's foot" or "black cat bone" on their person than in the eternal and almighty power of Jehovah.

Some of them live continually in "hot water," falling for all the dope of the "fortune teller," "voodoo doctor," or "hand" peddler.

Any race thus burdened with such superstitious beliefs and proving itself an easy victim of such tommyrot and devilment will forever be a backward race.

If these venders of "good luck" and possessors of supernatural and superhuman powers can perform such wonders, why don't they begin with themselves? Why are they starved to death most of the time? Why is it ofttimes necessary for them to employ a map in order to read the directions for putting on their rags?

If they are able to do so much for you, why don't they do something for themselves?

How many of them own a home or any personal effects worth mentioning? O! ye of little faith and victims of "voodooism," when will you use a little gray matter and cease to be "lard mouths" for such ignorance and superstition?

There is absolutely nothing in "signs," "hands," "foots," and such rotten stuff and dope; and what we are prone to call "luck" is a misnomer for pluck.

If the amount of money the race expends annually for such "stuff" were directed into more constructive channels and employed for bettering the condition of the race both civilly and religiously, our progress would be materially enhanced and our forward march accelerated.

Colored brothers and sisters, too long have we been in the valley of despair, largely through our own failure to even attempt to scale the surmountable summits towering above us. We must rise above sordid, silly and selfish things and prove ourselves masters of the situation, which can never be accomplished by the instrumentality of "voodooism," "fortune telling" or any other devilish device.

SOME MATHEMATICS!

Houston Tex. Informer

It is strange what poor mathematics some mathematicians do employ, speaking mathematically and otherwise.

The recent announcement by the Houston school board of an increase in salary for the teachers of the city is a most striking example of some very poor mathematics. In fact, such mathematics as employed by the board in pay accorded the teachers of the two races is "sum" mathematics, and reflects discreditably upon the city and its educational system.

Read this statement, issued by the superintendent, anent the salary increase: "The maximum for grade teachers has been raised to $133.33 per month. Every grade teacher below the maximum was raised $10 per month. The maximum for high school teachers was raised $200. The maximum for colored teachers was raised $5."

In order to keep the record straight, we shall give the salary schedule for teachers of both races in Houston:

Whites—supernumerary, first year, per month, $25; second, $35.

Grade teachers—First year, $50 per month; second, $60; third, $70; fourth, $80; fifth, $90; sixth, $100; seventh, $111.11; eighth, $122.22; ninth, $133.33.

Principals elementary schools, with not less than eight teachers—First year, $1200; second, $1300; third, $1400; fourth, $1500; fifth, $1600; seventh, $1700; eighth, $1800; ninth and thereafter, $1900.

High school principals with at least 30 teachers—$2000 to $2700 per year; department heads, $1300 to $1500; teachers—First year, $95 per month; second, $100; third, $111.11; fourth, $122.22; fifth, $133.33.

Colored supernumerary, first year, per month, $20; second, $25.

Primary and grade teachers—First year, $45 per month; second, $50; third, $55; fourth, $60; fifth, $65; sixth, $70; seventh, $75; eighth, $80.

Elementary school principals—2-room building, $80 per month; 4-room, $90; 6-room, $100; for each additional room over 6, $2 per month.

GOV. CATTS OF FLA., REBUKED

The Birmingham Reporter

LEGISLATURE BELIEVES THAT EDUCATION IS THE CURE AND VOTE COMPULSORY EDUCATION WITH FREE TEXT BOOKS.

Pensacola, Fla., June 4th.

Special to The Birmingham Reporter.

That Southern Legislatures are more conservative than ever, and are initiating a program for the betterment of humanity throughout the country, is indicated by an act of the Florida Legislature when they refused to hear Governor Catts regarding his purpose to organize a State Militia or an Army of 5,000, should be instituted to protect the homes of the whites against the intrusion of the blacks of Florida. His appeal was that the war had brought a condition in Florida, different to any other Southern State, and that an army of 5,000 was needed to protect the homes of whites as a race war was pending within the next five years.

The Governor's appeal had no effect on the Legislature of Florida, but the same week and the same day that Legislature passed a bill providing for compulsory education, free text books for the people of Florida, stating that a program of education for the races would beat all the armies that might be formed for the next generation to come.

PROF. COON LOSES TEMPER AGAIN—FINED

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

WILSON, N. C.—Prof. C. L. Coon, superintendent of public instruction of Wilson County, was found guilty in Magistrate J. A. Clark's court last Saturday of assaulting Motorcycle Policeman G. O. Stancil Thursday night on the graded school grounds, and fined $10 and costs in the action.

A minister who was present at the trial, said: "I have attended many courts in my time, but never before in my life have I seen such an exhibition of high temper as Mr. Coon displayed."

This is the same Prof. Coon who slapped a colored female teacher of the Wilson Graded Schools last year, so arousing the colored citizens that they boycotted the public schools and are maintaining a large private school here.

High school—Principal, $144.44; vice, $95; "assistant teachers," $90. (We do not know why the colored heads of departments are classified as "assistant teachers," unless it is another example of poor mathematics in the system.)

A perusal of the course of study, the curriculum and rules and regulations shows the startling fact that the same course of study is outlined for all scholastics and the instructors are required to possess the same qualifications.

But who can compare the difference in salary paid the two races of the teaching profession in this city and not blush with shame?

Let us excuse, dismiss or refuse to bring into this article any discussion of the comparison of the physical properties, such as school buildings, laboratory equipment, playgrounds, etc.

Let us take a teacher from Gregory School, colored, and a teacher from Fannin School, white, and send them both to a local dry goods store or grocery store to make a purchase. If crepe de chine is $1.98 per yard for the white pedagogue, by what system of reasoning or mathematics can the colored tutor hope to get it for less?

If flour is selling at $14 per barrel, will any reduction in price be made to the poor, underpaid colored teacher, who is the victim of such an "unmathematical" system?

If shoes are going for $10 per pair, what kind of mathematic can compete with such a situation?

If it costs the white teacher 3 cents per mile to ride on the railroads in further preparing herself or himself during vacation, do not the same tariff, despite worse accommodations, face the colored teacher?

Such disparity and dissimilitude in salary is propaganda calculated to destroy the race, for it at once sets up and advances the argument that a colored person doing the same work as a white or even more (as is the case with the colored teachers of Houston and the South) does not deserve the same salary.

If justice and fair play were dealt out to the colored teachers on the real amount of work done, their salary would be larger than their white brothers and sisters in the profession.

The colored teacher not only has to instruct the colored pupil in his studies, but in his manners, correcting his habits of dress and his indifference towards school; it often being necessary to wash their faces, comb their hair and arrange their clothes upon them.

Added to this, the average colored teacher in Houston has many pupils in his or her room that it really shows more marked ability to maintain order and discipline and at the same time to successfully teach these children than that employed by teachers who only have the capacity of their rooms. One colored teacher at Gregory School, Fourth Ward, had an average daily attendance of 67 in one small room. Can you beat it?

The colored teachers' labors do not end with the school room, their services being necessary in many other lines of endeavor in the community, constructively, where not one cent is received for the services performed.

Contrast this with the white teacher's lot: Her children come from cultured and refined homes, to a large extent; at least in a greater number than the colored children, for the white race has had thousands of years to reduce its illiteracy and ignorance, whether it has made good of the opportunity or not.

It is the exception, rather than the rule, (as prevails in a large measure in colored schools, and that in Houston, too,) when white teachers must be burdened with any duties other than that of teaching a few pupils daily. Their children are not crowded and jammed into a room like sardines into a can, as is the case with colored children.

Compared with the lot of the colored teacher, the white teacher is actually going to a heaven of flowery beds of ease, while ours are fighting hard to win and eating corn bread and boiled peas.

Take the record of the poor, underpaid and overworked colored teachers during the war: how nobly and patriotically they responded to every call and demand of the country, buying out of their meager and measly pay-checks War Savings Stamps, Liberty Loan Bonds, and supporting other martial activities, as well as encouraging their pupils to pool their money and purchase bonds for the various ward schools. Can you beat such a record? Will a spirit of appreciation continue to treat them thus?

And yet we prate of democracy and the fair apportionment of the educational funds. Is there any bit of justice in a system that is so penurious and parsimonious to one contingent of its teaching profession?

When one considers the equipment and encouragement the race teacher has in this city, as well as the kind of material entrusted into his or her keeping for instruction, it is nothing less than marvelous and wonderful when such great results are accomplished, as shown by our finished products from the high school annually.

We have studied both low and high mathematics, but we have never yet studied or read of such a course of mathematics as employed by the Houston school system towards its colored teachers.

* * * *

Speaking of some mathematics mathematically, did the colored teachers get theirs from the Houston school system?

How in the name of common sense do they—unorganized, afraid to do so, thereby employing such poor mathematics—hope to share liberally in the fruits of the white teachers' labor, who by organizing their forces, have secured this increase in pay?

Two increases have been granted the teachers of Houston in the last two years and in neither instance did the colored teachers take the initiative; they were simply the beneficiaries of an increase made possible by the agitation and contention of their fellow-laborers of the other race.

So, while bemoaning your fate, kind friends, remember that this is an age of organization, teamwork and co-ordination of forces.

Lest you forget, no one profession, set of people or race, can sit supinely by and hope to have such blessings brought to them upon a golden platter, silver tray or even dumped into a garbage can.

This is an age of combination, co-operation and "teamness," and he who can not read and interpret the signs of the times will always be on the minus end.

If you have had any fear heretofore regarding a local organization, the success of the white organization should immediately and forever dispel this feeling.

There is no denying the fact that the Houston colored teachers are grossly underpaid and as long as they remain in a disorganized state, just so long will such an "unmathematical" condition exist, and they will be powerless to help themselves.

Here's noping that a different kind of mathematics will be employed both by the school authorities and the colored teachers.

ROSENWALD TO GIVE THE STATE THIRTY SCHOOLS

FRANKFORT STATE JOURNAL

JULY 19, 1919

Money Necessary To Meet The Conditions Has Been Obtained.

Thirty schools for negro children will be built in Kentucky under the provisions of the Julius Rosenwald fund, it was announced yesterday. The necessary money to meet the conditions stipulated in the awarding of money by the Rosenwald fund have been obtained.

F. C. Button, State Supervisor of Rural Schools, has returned from Alabama where he attended the conference of Southern State Superintendents. He said Mr. Rosenwald will finance one thousand colored schools in the South by January 1 of next year. Mr. Rosenwald gives $400 to each school and a like amount to each school already established when it enters into a consolidation project. He gives an additional $35 per month to each school which extends its term beyond the legal limit.

The donations of Mr. Rosenwald are contingent upon the people of the community appropriating a like amount either in cash or material and cash.

DEARTH OF TEACHERS

The Courier-Journal 12-7-19

Notwithstanding Fact That There Are Colored Eligibles Philadelphia Complains of Teacher Shortage.

Philadelphia, Dec. 6.—Despite the big shortage of teachers here, there are between 25 and 30 colored eligibles on the list awaiting appointments, due to the policy in vogue of only appointing colored teachers in the five schools where the entire faculty is colored.

It is pointed out that the great majority of the pupils are colored at teh school at 16th and Christian streets, yet all of the teachers are white, and has been suggested that some of the teachers there be transferred to vacancies elsewhere and their places be filled by colored eligibles.

Education – 1919.

Common Schools. Condition of.

CONDITIONS WORST IN NEGRO SCHOOLS, SAYS ROTARY REPORT

MEMPHIS TENN PRESS
FEBRUARY 15, 1919

Buildings Veritable Firetraps—Foul Sanitary Conditions—Rooms More Than Doubly Overcrowded—Equipment Poor.

Conditions in the negro schools of the city system are appalling in many instances, to judge from the Rotary club's report.

Herewith are summarized the club's findings at the schools named below:

KORTRECHT HIGH SCHOOL, Webster and S. Second st.: Teachers 18; gross enrollment, 435; rooms, 9; domestic science rooms, 3. Grounds small and poorly kept. Drinking fountains needed on each floor. Building badly located, standing close to I. C. tracks and very noisy and dirty. Building not properly equipped for purpose intended and is wholly inadequate. Janitor service very bad and should be looked into. Toilet facilities very bad and complete new equipment should be provided. Safety guards needed for scroll saws. Plastering falling off and building generally in bad repair. There are five sewing machines and only one in working condition. A new building should be provided for colored high school as this one is in deplorable condition, entirely unfit for purpose and endangers education of children attending.

No Desks for Teachers.

KORTRECHT GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 346 St. Paul av.: Teachers, 19; gross enrollment, 653; rooms, 14. Rooms dark. Furniture old and impractical and in some rooms no desks for teachers. Windows out of order. Lunch served by janitor in his home. Toilet very bad and unsanitary. Floors need repairing badly. Very congested. This is old building and hardly fit for purpose intended. There should be extra gate provided at the fence to permit the children to get out more rapidly in case of fire. Fire escape needed.

PORTER SCHOOL, 592 Georgia av.: Teachers, 15; gross enrollment, 641; classrooms in main building, 8; classrooms in portable building, 2. Grounds very bad. Furniture bad and insufficient. Better and larger drinking fountains needed. Toilets bad and need remodeling for greater capacity. Painting needed on both inside and outside. Portable building is located at approach to toilets and very bad. Need six additional classrooms.

CALDWELL SCHOOL, Third st. and Hickory tv.: Teachers, 4o gross enrollment, 303; classrooms, 4. Toilets inadequate and new ones needed. Drinking fountains unsatisfactory. Furniture old. School of much larger capacity should be provided.

Wholly Unsuited.

LA ROSE SCHOOL, 940 S. Wellington st.: Teachers, 28; gross enrollment, 1,090; classrooms in main biulding, 8; in annexes, 6; in two portable buildings, 4. Grounds very small and poor. All buildings are of frame and very crowded. Ventilation bad. No drinking fountains in halls, but in yards. They are of old style and impractical and are placed ne toilets. Hall used for cloakroo Toilet arrangements neither quate or satisfactory. Furai room bad and dirty. Annexes N. 2 and 3 are wholly unsuited fo school buildings. Floors bad, light bad, heating very bad. Blackboards inadequate. Owing to arrangement, teaching is difficult and highly unsatisfactory. This school certainly needs attention. In one of the old cottages 249 pupils are taught in one room; class being divided into two divisions, one in morning and one in afternoon. Facilities are not adequate to take care of even this number of children at one time. New building needed.

GREENWOOD SCHOOL, 993 Melrose st.: Teachers, 14; gross enrollment, 503; classrooms, 8 Toilets very antiquated and of in sufficient size and should be improved. Drinking fountains inade quate. School should be lighte for night classes, as district seem to demand such service. Buildin is old and needs general repair ing. Under present conditions with insufficient number of rooms, the same room is used for wo classes at one time. At leas four more rooms needed.

Wooden Fire Escapes.

VIRGINIA AV. SCHOOL, 183 Virginia av.: Teachers, 20; gross enrollment, 883; classrooms in main building, 8; in basement, 3. No drinking fountains. Bad grounds. Furniture poor. Floors very bad. Fire escapes in rear are of wood. Basement rooms are very bad, and so is heating of same. Boiler room very dangerous and a great fire hazard. Toilet facilities bad and need immediate attention. This building not suited for school purposes and even with additional rooms would not be satisfactory. Very crowded, as 4-1 grade has 63 seats and 75 pupils; 1-2 grade has 96 average attendance and 65 desks. This building is not only filled with colored children, but with rats.

GRANT SCHOOL, 269 Auction av.: Teachers, 24; gross enrollment, 800: classrooms in main building, 15. No screens. Halls dark and two cloakrooms dark. Drinking fountains bad. Janitor service inadequate and building not well kept. Drains approaching toilets need clearance and attention to prevent standing. Building very small for large enrollment. Best colored school in the city of Memphis.

Next to Morgue.

CARNES SCHOOL, 942 Peach st.: Teachers, 16; gross enrollment, 694: classrooms, 12. Walls and ceilings bad and need painting. Plastering bad. No cloakrooms. Additional fire exits needed. No drinking fountains in building. Toilets very bad and exposed. Boiler room poor. County morgue just back of this building, also county stable yard, which create objectionable odors. This is real nuisance and should not be tolerated.

KLONDYKE SCHOOL, 842 N Montgomery st.: Teachers, 13 gross enrollment, 400; rooms, 8. Building in very bad repair and heating facilities inadequate. Drinking fountains of poor type. Additional fire escape needed. Grounds very muddy and need walks. It would be far better to build a new school than to attempt to remodel this old building, which is in very bad condition.

Negro Schools In Caroline County Close In Januar

The Daily Journal

Negroes Of Denton Voice Their Protest Before State Board Of Ed cation

Denton, Md., March 2[illegible]—The colored people of Caroline, especially the patrons of the public schools of Denton, have several grievances against the County Board of Education and Superintendent E. M. Noble in particular. The complaints of the colored people area set forth in resolutions adopted early in Februay by a public meeting, "consisting", s the peramble says, "of ministers, schoolteachers, trustees and patrons of the Denton public schools for colored children," which resolutions recite tht conditions exist that are not in keeping with the school laws of the state, as, for instance, the discontinuing of all school work in all grades above the first in the Denton school during the month of January, the closing of the domestic science department of the school, the payment of less than $40 a motnh to some of the teachers holding first-grade certificates, failure to have manual training taught and the nonenforcement of the compulsory school attendance law amongg the colored people.

A delegation met the State Board in Baltimore several weeks ago, at which meeting it was decided to take up the matter in Denton later. Hence the hearing Thursday by the State Board of Education.

Superintendent Noble replied to the chrges set forth i the resolution and some of the techers, Miss Jackson and Miss Denton and Rev. Waters, of the Denton congregations, endeavcred to sustain the charges.

Messrs. Warburton, Pearce, Purnell, Galt and Bock of State Board of Education, and Dr. Stephens, State superintendent, the committee to investigate the charges, reserved decision.

SCHOOL REPORT SHOWS PROGRESS

COLUMBIA STATE
MARCH 28, 1919

Statistics Compiled by Former Superintendent.

Former Superintendent E. S. Drehers' annual report of the public schools of Columbia for 1917 and 1918 has just been printed and will be available for the school board in the next few days. The report carries some interesting comparisons made by Mr. Dreher in showing on school work in Columbia since 1895.

During the 1917-18 session of the schools a total of 6,024 pupils were enrolled with an average attendance of 4,270 daily. The enrollment was divided into 3,670 white pupils, 2,098 negro pupils and 256 night pupils. Statistics gathered from the report show that 1,886 white girls were in attendance while only 1,784 boys attended the school. Negro girls outnumbered the negro boys by approximately 400. Countrary to general opinion the boys had a higher percentage of attendance than the girls among the whites but the negro girls were more regular in attendance than boys.

Mr. Dreher shows that the attendance on the public schools in 1895 was 2,074 which had increased to 6,025 in 1918. In 1915 there were 641 cases of corporal punishments and in 1918 there were 124. The number of teachers employed in 1895 was 33 which had increased to 152 in 1918. The amount paid in salaries increased from $12,-205.75, with an average annual salary per teacher of $41.09 to $88,770.75 with an average yearly salary of $71.41. The number of school buildings in 1895 was 4 and in 1918 there were 10. The increase in value of school property in the 23 years was $552,420. The number of graduates from the high school through 1895 was 122 and from 1895 to 1918 the number was 1,021.

The schools were closing a successful year both financial and educational according to Mr. Dreher's report to the board despite interruptions of over two months when the schools were closed on account of the lack of fuel and meningitis. The largest number of pupils was in the first grade with a gradual drop as the higher grades were reached.

The number of pupils in the first grade including negro, white, day and night, was 1,468; second grade, 913; third grade, 852; fourth grade, 740; fifth grade, 562; sixth grade, 430 and seventh, 293. In the first year high school there were 391; second year, 223; third year, 112 and fourth year, 39.

Promotion figures show that 61.7 per cent of the boys in the high school were promoted the second term while 76.6 of the girls were promoted. More girls were promoted in each school than boys except Shandon and Granby where the boys had a slight lead over the girls. Superintendent Dreher's report shows much activity by the schools in war work and other enterprises helping the city and nation.

"Teacher Famine" In South Carolina

Columbia States

The People's Herald of Columbia, S. C., bewails the deplorable condition of Negro schools in South Carolina which have gravitated from bad to worse until

there now prevails what The Herald styles a "teachers' famine" in the state. It recites the fact that urgent requests for teachers are being made from all parts of South Carolina with meagre responses.

The People's Herald bemoans the situation but does not directly assess the blame. It declares its "honest opinion is that both the Negroes of South Carolina and the state authorities are to blame for the woful conditions responsible for the blight of ignorance which darkens the life of the Negro children of that state.

Brother White says that he is "not discussing the equal distribution of the school funds in proportion to the taxes paid by whites and blacks"; not having studied that question sufficiently to say who is being given justice along that line. Study of the question of distribution of school or other taxes according as or in proportion to the amount handed to the tax collector by whites or blacks is not necessary in order to enable an intelligent man to reach a conclusion as to the justice of its distribution.

Taxes are not paid by the owner of property white or black except so much of it as is applied solely to his own personal use. The user of property called the tenant or consumer pays the tax. In South Carolina the Negro for twenty or more years has actually handed in person to the tax collectors of South Carolina more money in taxes each year for education than was spent for purpose of education upon their children. And for more than twenty years Negro schools have been overcrowded; Negro teachers have been compelled to teach for starvation wages or throw the work of teaching and several thousand have left the school and sought employment where they were able to secure a living wage.

And while Negro schools have retrograded and the teaching force has dwindled and its competency and efficiency lessened, the schools for white children have expanded, high schools and splendid school buildings dot the state and its teaching force each year increases in strength, competency and efficiency under the stimulus of good salaries and steady employment paid for in large part by the taxes of Negroes whose children are practically schoolless.

We do not agree with the Editor of The People's Herald that Negroes after paying taxes to run their schools should, because of injustice in distributing the school fund, go into their pocket and take up the job of running their schools where the state refuses, except as a last and final resort.

Except in most of the states of the South education is really free and within the reach of every individual who desires it. Along with a clamor and demand for other rights there should be an insistent clamor for a just and equitable division of the school fund and good schools taught by competent teachers. If this is denied then the Negro must make a shift as did the very race among whom he lives and take up his residence where the privilege of education will be granted.

There should be no namby pamby talk by Negro newspapers and Negro leaders; they should talk straight from the shoulder.

EDUCATION IN VIRGINIA.

N Y C POST

APRIL 10 1919

[Special Correspondence of the Evening Post.]

HAMPTON, Va., April 3.—Harris Hart, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, spoke at Hampton Institute before the conference of Virginia Colored Supervising Industrial Teachers to-day on "Education for All the Children of Virginia." Superintendent Hart said:

"I know the division superintendents of Virginia very well. I am sure that the vast majority of superintendents and school trustees want to do the best that they can for the education of all the children of Virginia. The State Department of Education is also interested in the education of the children of all its citizens. About 15 per cent. of the 13,000 teachers in Virginia are going to make good under any conditions; perhaps 15 per cent. will fail. The margin of 70 per cent. will make good or will fail in proportion as they are assisted in the school room.

Those who visit schools and have an opportunity to talk with the masses of the people should not fail to urge the lessons of public health. The average boy in an urban centre is better off physically than is the average boy of the rural community. He is better developed physically, has more chest expansion, has better teeth, and has better ears. This is due in large measure to the fact that cities have recognized the importance of the problem of public health. In country sections boys and girls have not been so well guarded. Too much attention cannot be paid to the sanitation of the school houses and home. More care must be given to the physical development of the boys and girls.

If Virginia is to progress, socially [illegible] must be

Remarkable Showing Of Race Presbyterians

New York, April 28.—New Era Magazine, official medium of the Presbyterian church in the U. S. A., in its June issue will record the remarkable showing made by the Negro Presbyteries of the South in the Church's New Era Victory Fund Campaign.

"At the time we entered the European war," says the New Era Magazine, "the colored people of the South were challenged by the Government as never before. They accepted the challenge, and at the close of the war the colored troops returned from Europe with a fighting record and morale equaled by few and surpassed by no regiments of the whole American army.

"In the beginning of the Presbyterian New Era Movement the colored people were again challenged, this time by the Presbyterian Church and the way in which they have met that challenge is not surpassed by the valor and morale of their men on the battlefield.

"In the Presbyterian Victory Fund Campaign the Negro Presbyteries have increased their subscriptions for benevolences from $2,000 last year to nearly $50,000 this year. One Negro pledged the product of one acre of cotton, guaranteeing it to yield at least $125. In addition he pledged $20 for his wife and children. His church jumped its benevolences from $20 to $600.

"Another church standing alone in the midst of a plantation drew 118 rigs over bottomless roads in the height of the muddy season on Victory Fund Sunday and jumped its benevolences from $60 to $700. The ambition of the Southern Negroes is to express their appreciation for their development and education by the Presbyterian Church."

SEGREGATED ON ADVICE OF PRINCIPALS

The Afro American

Advsed Administration To Segregate Colored Teachers When Lyric Was Found To be too Small

9-12-19

NO NEGRO ON BOARD

Koch Says Colored People Would fare better with Representatives on Street Cleaning Force

Separate meetings of white and colored teachers of the city schools on Thursday were due to the fact that there is no hall or theatre in the city that will hold all of the local teachers, said Mr Charles J. Koch, Superintendent of Schools, to a representative of the Afro-American.

Mr. Koch said that the Lyric, the largest hall in the city, seats less than 1,900 persons, and that counting the 200 teachers who have become a part of the city force, by taking in of the new annex, Baltimore has now more than 2,200 teachers. In consultation with leading colored teachers of the city Messrs. Mason Hawkins and Joseph Lockerman, respective heads of the High and Training Schools, advised that the colored teachers be given a separate meeting at one of the school buildings.

Carrying out this plan, the white teachers met at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon at the Lyric Theatre and listened to a lecture by Dr. W. C. Bagley, and an explanation of the new salary scale by President James W. Chapman, of the School Board. The same speakers spoke again at the meeting of the colored teachers at the Eastern High School at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Superintendent Koch said that attendance at this first meeting of teachers was compulsory, and it was not wise to invite them to any theatre, when seats could not be provided for all. He added that attendance at other lectures to city teachers during the year would be voluntary, and that these would be held as usual for white and colored together at the Lyric.

The Superintendent admitted that it would not be good policy as a rule to have the same lecturer address two audiences of white and colored teachers the same day on the same subject, for the reason that after the first lecturer, the speaker would hardly be in condition to do himself and the second audience justified.

Only a few radical teachers are protesting against the present method of seating teachers at the school meeting, according to Mr. Koch. He said that the teachers were seated by schools, and that the colored teachers were seated on one side of the theatre by themselves in seats as good as those occupied by white teachers. This kind of a teacher, he said, with clamor and protest stirs up race riots, "let them go on," he added, and when riots come, the white people will know how to take care of themselves.

That the colored people of the city will not have representation on the School Board if the Superintendent can prevent, was evident when he wound up his interview by saying that "It is the radical element of colored people who are asking for a colored member of the School Board. It would do them more good if they asked for mere representation on the street cleaning force."

Education - 1919.

Common School Commission of.

Education Board Praises Bruce Personally and as Colored School Director

WASHINGTON D C TIMES
OCTOBER 23. 1919

After publicly vindicating Roscoe C. Bruce, colored assistant superintendent of schools, of all charges lodged against him, the Board of Education, in a resolution passed yesterday, announces its "determination to give scope to Bruce's plans as director of the colored schools and to protect his good name."

The climax of the Bruce case, as far as the board is concerned, was reached yesterday when the majority and minority reports of the investigating committee of Bruce were publicly read. The board, with Fountain Peyton dissenting, accepted the majority report.

The majority report, signed by Dr. Henry B. Learned and Mrs. Coralie Franklin Cook, criticised the methods used by the Parents' League in attempting to have Bruce removed from his position. The report reviewed the life of Bruce, delved into several charges made against him, and stated that the assistant superintendent was a man of good character and that insinuations and charges made against him were not backed by substantial evidence.

Minority Report Lengthy.

Peyton in a lengthy minority report asks the immediate removal of Bruce. He says the fact that Bruce has been under suspicion for many years is one good reason he should be removed. He also states the assistant superintendent has not the confidence of pupils or parents.

The resolution reads:

"The majority report of the special committee on the Bruce case is issued with the hearty approval of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia. We believe that the care shown by said committee and the soundness of its conclusions will be apparent to every reasonable citizen of Washington. After mature deliberation we find ourselves in no doubt concerning the upright character of the assistant superintendent of colored schools. Respecting his education and administrative fitness for the positions he has held for twelve years, we are reassured, and do hereby announce our determination to do all that is possible to give scope to his plans as director of the colored schools and to protect his good name."

O.K.'s Bruce's Morals.

"In the light of the testimony, your committee discovers no ground for statements," the report of the special committee says, "emanating from a variety of sources, which would implicate the assistant superintendent as guilty of serious breaches of morality. We find no sound reasons for believing that he gambles, plays the races or is a drinking man."

Scoring the Parents' League, the report says the nature of its petition may be judged by an analysis it includes. This analysis charges that the petition carries just over 2,000 signatures, many written by one and the same hand and that instances of three and four names from the same family group could be easily cited.

Nine-tenths of the signatures are those of women and girls, it is charged, and although the combination purports to be a "Parents'" League, the petition carries many names of unmarried persons.

A good many colored clergymen have been behind the movement, the report says, but such leading men as Bishop I. N. Boss, the Rev. Walter H. Brooks, the Rev. F. J. A. Bennett, the Rev. Francis J. Grimke, the Rev. Thomas J. Brown, the Rev. Oscar L. Mitchell, the Rev. W. J. Howard, and the Rev. M. D. Norman have had nothing to do with the Parents' League in this matter.

Holds Petition Worthless.

Claiming over and over again that it represented at least 20,000 citizens, and that its petition to the board carried that number of names, the league worked systematically against the school authorities, the report says, and continues:

"Urged as an expression of public opinion, the petition appears, in the judgment of your committee, to be quite worthless. Furthermore, such testimony regarding the Parents' League as your committee has gained, gives clear indication that almost all of the colored citizens of Washington, who have children in the public schools, have sufficient confidence in the judgment of the Board of Education to accept as conclusive the board's estimate of the character and the educational and administrative qualifications of R. C. Bruce."

The report hints that Bruce is not responsible for all of the policies attributed to him. It states that all of Bruce's proposals, before going to the board, must be submitted to a superintendent, and that the superintendent has the power to revise or reject without recording Bruce's recommendations. The committee suggests that Bruce be allowed to officially attend meetings of the board and at these meetings to submit his proposals.

Criticises Bruce Once.

In only one section of the report was Bruce criticised. This says, "Mistakes have been made on his part; and now and again some degrees of injustice through his failure to make simple direct statements may have been done."

"It is to some extent customary," says the report, "we are informed, for vetoes of Mr. Bruce's recommendations to go unrecorded. We should like to suggest the advisability to the board of having all vetoes duly placed on a record in order hereafter to have brief but explicit evidence of such matters. Our single recommendation made for the purpose of adding toward better co-ordination of the work of the system, is to have the assistant superintendent of the colored schools asked regularly into board sessions.

"It would afford Mr. Bruce opportunities of taking part in discussions and of bringing directly to the board such recommendations as in his eyes might be of importance. It would not, we think, weaken the authority of the superintendent. Had Mr. Bruce been privileged during the past year or so to sit with the board, we venture to think that solutions of problems of special interest to the colored schools and citizens would have been facilitated."

Peyton Criticizes Procedure.

In concluding his minority report, Peyton says:

"Moreover, the procedure in the submission of the minority report is very interesting as well as suggestive. On October 1, 1919, the chairman of the special investigating committee detailed orally from a brief, purported to be the majority report. At the meeting the burden of blame fol all failures affecting Mr. Bruce's administtration was laid at Mr. Thurston's door. He was arraigned. This was done during his absence, for he had been excluded, contrary to law, from the meeting.

"At the meeting of October 8, however, there was an entire change of front. The chairman appeared with a formal, written report and all blame as regards the allegations concerning Mr. Thurston's maladministration had been eliminated. Mr. Thurston also was present at the meeting.

"The writer of this report, after thirty years' practice at the bar, forced to record his disapproval of such methods of procedure.

Charges Gross Inefficiency.

"It is the contention of the writer that Roscoe C. Bruce in his educational qualifications does not measure up to the demands requisite for his office as proven by the testimony.

"It is the contention of the writer that, in the only lines of original administrative policy disclosed by the testimony, Mr. Bruce has been proven grossly inefficient. And, worst of all, it has been shown that he has wastefully expended public money.

"It is a further contention that he is guilty of administrative inefficiency, through indisputable proof of lack of character. He is shown to be undependable, lacking in directness, candor, frankness, and truthfulness. It is also established he is lacking in backbone and manly insistence.

Usefulness At End.

"It is needless to say that his usefulness is at an end. His moral effect upon teachers and children has vanished. His power to serve the community has waned. Every day he remains at the head of the colored schools but serves to bring nearer their complete disintegration. Ruin and destruction can but follow, and poor colored children can be stinted in their larger growth and inclined toward ends destructive of the best interests of our fair land and special community.

"First, I therefore recommend that Roscoe C. Bruce be separated from official service in the public schools of the District.

"Second, I further recommend that the testimony in this case and all the correspondence herein, including the majority reports, be made accessible to public inspection; for if the judgment of the majority of the committee is just and right and that of the minority is wrong, the community should know that the prevailing side is suported by the testimony."

Seventy-five members of the league were in the boardroom when the reports were read. Dr. James L. Pinn, one of them, declared the matter was now up to Congress.

TEACHER SHORTAGE IS PROVIDED FOR

The Montgomery advertiser 10-3-19

To Issue Provisional Certificates to Increase Number Available to State Schools

Among the provisions of the new school code for Alabama is one authorizing the issuance of provisional teacher's certificates. This, it is stated will make it possible to utilize available talent in several counties of the state to relieve the existing shortage of teachers, which at this time amounts to some ten per cent of the total of those needed.

A conference of county superintendents of schools has been called for October 9th and 10thfi and city superintendents for October 13th, at the State Department of Education. Until that time, Commissioner Dowell authorizes the following plan of certifications:

"1. A provisional license is issuable not for the accommodation of the teacher, but in order to assist school officials and patrons where a real need exists which cannot be met in the regular way.

"2. Application for a provisional license should be made on the regular form furnished by the State Department of Education.

"3. A provisional license will not be issued except upon request of a county or city superintendent accompanied by a statement that the applicant is needed to fill a specific vacancy.

"4. A provisional license will not be issued to any applicant who has been rejected on a regular examination within twelve months next preceding the date of such application, except that a license of lower grade than the one applied for may in the discretion of the State Board be granted.

"5 A provisional license will not be granted to the holder of a license that is valid in Alabama or in any other State.

"6. The general policy of the State Department of Education will be to require graduation from a standard college as a condition precedent to the issuance of a first grade certificate; of graduation from a standard normal school for the issuance of a second grade certificate, and of graduation from a standard high school employing three or more teachers who give their entire time to high school work for the issuance of a third grade certificate; except that the holder of an Alabama certificate who has discontinued teaching for valid reasons and whose certificate has expired, may be granted a certificate of the same grade as the one last held.

7. A provisional license is not renewable and is not subject to the extension privilege.

"8. A provisional license shall expire not later than June 30th following the date of issuance.

"9 The fee for a provisional license shall be the same as for the regular license of the same grade as follows: First grade $2, second grade $1.50 third grade $1."

TWELVE SCHOOLS CLOSED FOR LACK OF INSTRUCTORS

MOBILE ALA ITEM
OCTOBER 9, 1919

Emergency Appropriation Asked To Secure Teachers Demanded By Increase Enrollment In County Schools.

An increase of 811 white pupils over that of last year was reported yesterday afternoon by Superintendent S. S. Murphy at the regular meeting of the board of school commissioners. Mr. Murphy also asked for an emergency appropriation of $14,200 to secure teachers needed on account of this increase in enrollment. The total enrollment is now 6,018 white and 1,719 colored.

Eleven white teachers and nine colored are now needed in the schools of the county, it was stated. Several schools have not opened as the result of the shortage, Fred Vigor, assistant superintendent, announced. These are as follows: Baker, Blankenship, Dauphin Island, Delchamps and Shady Grove. The negro schools remaining closed are: Bluff, Brue, Coden, Delchamps, Gulfcrest, Mon Luis, Rivers and Weaver.

The cost of running the schools this year will be approximately $300,000, according to reports submitted to the board. The income for the schools for the year will be about $352,000, an increase of about $18,000 over that of last year.

The board authorized Superintendent Murphy to get two additional teachers for the high school. He was also authorized to employ an attendance and welfare worker for the rural schools, and also to employ another visiting nurse in the city.

Mrs. Harry Inge, president of the Federated Women's Clubs, informed the board that Dr. E. E. Foster, dentist, had offered to make free examination of the teeth of the school children.

HEADS OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM

The following statements of Superintendent Koch white, before the A. M. E. Ministers' Meeting, form an interesting character study of the Superintendent of Schools, and at the same time give some idea of the administration of colored schools. Mr. Koch said:

"I do not know anything about conditions in colored schools. I usually consult the principals of the higher schools (High and Training) and follow their suggestions."

"I do not read colored newspapers."

"I do not think we ought to have a colored member on the School Board because as a whole the colored people are not far enough developed. They would do well as members of the street cleaning force. I do not mean any disrespect by saying this."

"I admit that closing the door of higher opportunity to colored children does not encourage them to be ambitious."

"I am in favor of equal salaries for all teachers."

"In Columbia University, I sat at the dining table across from a colored man.

"Nobody regrets more than I do that respectable colored men cannot buy a sandwich in downtown restaurants."

It is illuminating to know that the heads of the higher schools are practically heads of the local school system. They have the power without the public responsibility. If Mr. Koch has to depend on some one for information of colored schools it is so strange that he would object to a colored representative on the School Board who would represent his people and speak for them at first hand.

The first colored appointments to any position in the city were made this week in the office of Comptroller Tome. Two workers in the Richmond Market Comfort Station, recommended by their respective City Councilmen there.

Whether he is elected or not, State teachers will be glad to note that Mr. Nice favors higher salaries for public school teachers.

How Southern White Pupils Fare In Contrast with Negro Children

NEWARK N J EVE NEWS
OCTOBER 23 1919

While admitting that there is a gradual improvement in the educational opportunities provided in the South for the negro population, Southern Workmen, published in the interest of the American blacks, asserts that those opportunities are still below the reasonable requirements of even a common school education. In support of this indictment, the publication quotes from a bulletin published by the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior, going back three years for the facts therein presented. These facts, it is held, do not warrant any fear that the opinion sometimes expressed that the negro is being overeducated is true.

The report of 1916 is quoted apparently as reflecting conditions that now prevail. It shows that the number of negro pupils receiving high school training, or its equivalent, in the United States was 3,800 in schools under public control and 11,527 in private schools. The total of 15.327 represented one for every 652 of the negro population. The following additional facts are submitted as showing discrimination in the care and attention accorded in the South to the education of white children in contrast with the neglect of the negro children, which seemingly is most marked in the rural districts:

The appropriations for higher schools for white pupils in the Southern states amounted to $6,430,000, and the appropriations for higher schools for negroes amounted to about $333,000. The appropriations for teachers' salaries amounted to $10.32 for each white child enrolled, and $2.89 for each colored child, so that the appropriation per child was four times as great for each white child as for each negro child. In some states the appropriation for each negro child is less than one-tenth the amount for each white child. The value of school property shows a similar discrepancy. In Alabama the negroes constitute forty-one per cent. of the population and they have ten per cent. of the value of the school property and eleven per cent. of the appropriation for salaries of public school teachers. The average salary of white female teachers is $367 and of negroes $172 per year.

In South Carolina rural districts white schools are in session 130 days in the year and negro schools sixty-four days. The average number of pupils per teacher in white schools is twenty-three and in negro schools forty-six. The average teacher's salary is $395 per year for whites and $116 for negroes, and the average expenditure for negro pupils is about one-tenth as great as for whites.

FIGHTING EDUCATION.

It seems strange to read in this year of grace and general enlightenment of the people of a whole State fighting against education for their children. Of course in certain Southern states politicians oppose education for the Negro, but even in the worst of these states, education is ostensibly advocated for the whites. But in Delaware, we are told that the farmers and rural population have organized to oppose the new school code because it will raise the tax rate.

The instigators of this opposition are said to be the corrupt politicians, who derive their power from their hold over the ignorant mass. Then the farmers want to get all the work possible out of the children and fear that the compulsory feature of the new law will prevent this. Threats have been made to boycott the new schools and to resist the compulsory attendance feature by force, if necessary.

A staff correspondent of the New York Sun in describing the situation said:

> Another feature of the controversy is its effect upon the Negroes who make up 20 per cent. of the population of the State. These Delaware Negroes have behaved themselves very well despite the fact that the old educational laws dealt harder with them than with any one else and their schools were often wretched dens of filth. But agitators are now telling them that the new law will compel them to pay heavy taxes or go to jail and are circulating other false statements in order to enlist them against it. Their talk is having a bad effect in that it is giving many ignorant Negroes the idea that the law has been enacted to persecute them and the fruit of this misapprehension is a feeling of bitterness toward the whites that had never before been aroused

It is not likely that the Negroes of Delaware, or any other state, can be fooled for long into believing that better educational facilities are going to work them harm. The leaders should see that the matter is properly presented, so that improvements planned under the new law are made plain.

It is gratifying to note that the city of Wilmington is an exception to the low educational status of the state, as it maintains schools of a high standard. This, together with the recent gift of Mr. Pierre S. Du Pont of $500,000 to provide new schools for Negroes in the rural districts, gives hope for the future of Delaware, despite the corrupt politicians.

RALEIGH'S SCHOOL QUESTION

Raleigh Independent 11/15/19

At a recent meeting of the City School Board, it was decided to call a bond election for $200,000.00 for the purpose of erecting two modern school buildings for white children thus replacing the two inadequate buildings now in use. This movement is indorsed by the Chamber of Commerce, which body, it will be remembered some time ago Supt. Howell appeared before and made an able plea for the improvement of Raleigh's School plants. The plan presented by Mr. Howell was all inclusive—for white and colored. But it seems to us as if the present plans of the board are exclusive—for white only. Now we are not reasoning this matter on our own ipse **dixit.** Let us see what can $200,000 do in an all inclusive program? Of course, according to the present law a $200,000 bond issue is the limit, but there are other factors that can be brought to bear on this question by the board that a supplement of about $800,000 can be placed at their disposal for the improvement of the city schools. The main question is the disposal of the $200,000. Nothing whatever has been said about the colored schools in the distribution of this amount. Why not an equitable division of the $200,000? Or say at the least, $50,000 for the colored schools? With the enforcement of the compulsory law, the present school buildings are really too inadequate to accomodate the pupils. Then, the Washington school is nothing but a fire trap and should be replaced by a modern and well equipped building. We are in hearty accord with the plans of Supt. Howell and we are sure that if the board cannot meet it to an entirety, they can at least meet it in part. We believe that our school board will do the right thing in so far as it concerns the colored school patrons of Raleigh. This question of education is not a light one and cannot be summarily dismissed, and board and all inclusive educational program, we hope that there since it is true that our State is committed to an exhaustive will be no cause for dissatisfaction. There can be no harmony when injustice is apparently flagrant. We must have a sound commonwealth free from anything that is incompatible to the life and development of the State. The future hope of any race lies in the development of their young people. "How shall we escape if we neglect?" We hope that the board will give us just consideration.

Education—1919.

Common Schools. Condition of.

TEACHERS WANTED

To the Colored People of Louisiana:

The most serious effort ever made to provide more and better schools for colored people in Louisiana is being made to-day. Superintendent Harris has recently conferred with practically all parish school boards and superintendents, and urged them to provide better facilities for Negroes. From practically all of these parishes comes the news that next session strong efforts will be made to increase salaries, lengthen terms and provide better houses.

The only serious obstacle in the way of carrying out this program is the lack of teachers. Schools must have teachers who know what to teach and how to teach. If we do not get 1,000 new teachers before next fall, we are going to deny 40,000 Negro children in Louisiana the chance to go to school. School boards can supply money to carry out a large school program, but the colored people of the State must supply the teachers to put this program into effect. What are you going to do about it?

In order to assist in preparing qualified Negro teachers to take up this work, the parish school boards and the State Department of Education have decided upon the following plan: Beginning June 9 there will be opened in 33 parishes in Louisiana summer schools of 12 weeks' duration. If you have in your home or in your community young men or young women of good character, with a good elementary school education, or better, who might be induced to engage in teaching, persuade them to enter one of these summer schools and to prepare themselves for this kind of service to their people. This is missionary work of a vital kind. To the young men or women who have had better school advantages than most members of their race, we would say that anyone qualified to get into this work that fails to do so may deprive 40 or more children of the chance to go to school next session. To the teachers who hold certificates, but who feel the need of better training in the common school branches, these schools will be open and all should attend them.

In order to enter one of these schools, we advise that all applicants go at once to their parish superintendent and apply for admission. There is no charge whatever for enrollment. Applicants will be given blank cards to fill out. If the superintendent approves their application, they should make arrangements to begin work june 9. The last week of the summer schools these applicants will be given an examination on the subject matter covered. All students who have applied themselves to their work will be able to pass this examination and get certificates. The State Department will occupy itself with putting qualified teachers into suitable positions.

It will be seen from the above that the colored people themselves have an important part to play in putting through this program for better schools, longer terms, and higher salaries by doing whatever lies in their power to increase the number of teachers, especially for the rural and elementary schools of Louisiana. We depend upon your active and immediate co-operation.

Very Truly yours,

Leo. M. Favrot.

State Agent of Rural Schools for Negroes.

Acknowledges His Error In Making Insulting Statements In Regard To Race, And Declares Willingness To Sign Retraction

Representatives from every denomination and many mothers were present at yesterday's session of the A. M. E. Preachers Meeting at Bethel A. M. E. Church. They were there to hear what Superintendent of Public Instruction, Koch had to say in reference to the statement which he had given out indicating his attitude towards Negroes. Mr. Koch arrived a little after 12 o'clock and the business of the meeting was immediately brought to a close at the suggestion of Bishop John Hurst, the chairman of the committee appointed at last Monday's session to take up the insult of Superintendent Koch to Negroes of Baltimore with Mayor Broening.

A tense feeling existed when Mr. Koch arose to speak. He began in a blustering, browbeating manner entirely changed before the meeting closed. His very first statement was offensive to all when he said "the statement in the Afro-American was a garbled statement and it never was my sentiment. I didn't come here to beg for my job, if I were, I would go to the City Hall and see Mayor Broening. It doesn't make any difference to me if Mayor Broening puts me out at all."

He went thru a long preliminary showing how the statement attributed to him. were garbled about segregation of Negro teachers, the fact that he would rather see Negroes sweeping the streets than on the School Board and the veiled threat that if the so-called radical teachers those who stood out for their rights continued to protest against their being segregated, that it would cause a race war here.

Retracts All Statements

He claimed that the separate meetings of the colored teachers was decided on only after he had consulted several "colored men" who said that it was "alright." He further said, "I may have spoken to the wrong people. I did a foolish thing I shouldn't have done. I gave the reporter names of two gentlemen, referring to Prof. Joseph H. Lockerman of the Training School and Prof. Mason A Hawkins of the colored high school, however, I'm able to stand on my own feet."

As to his remark that it would be better to have street cleaners than a member of the School Board, he said he meant no implication that Negro should not have the job, but that was "my personal opinion."

As to his stand on a race war he said that he did not believe that any good resulted from them. He insinuated that "promotions was at the bottom of this thing."

Bishop Hurst Flays Koch's Statement Concerning Race War.

Bishop Hprst, the leading spirit in the meeting, moed the audience to thunderous applause several times during a stirring speech in answer to Mr. Koch. During Bishop Hurst's address he showed Mr. Koch that as superintendent, he was a servant of the people and it was not for him to say who should or should not sit on the School Board, which Mr. Koch admitted. "And," continued Bishop Hurst, "in threatening with a race riot, I didn't want Mr. Koch to get killed. You let that crowd on Pennsylvania avenue hear of it and send

your rowdies out and some one's going to get killed. If we ask for what belongs to us we are threatened with a race riot. The Negroes took care of themselves in Washington, Chicago and Knoxville and they will take

care of themselves here, Mr. Koch. They are tired of being oppressed, browbeaten and knocked around."

Demands a Retraction in Writing.

Rev. Charles E. Stewart, pastor of Ebenezer A. M. E. Church, offered the following resolution, which passed without a dissenting vote:

"The Baltimore A. M. E. Preachers' Meeting confirms its action of last Monday with reference to Superintendent Koch and his utterances as published in the Afro-American of the 12th instant and shall insist upon further action by the Maor unless Superintendent C. J. Koch shall retract in writing said utterances which he admitted having made and which he also admits to have been extraneous and irrelevant."

Willing to Make Written Retraction.

Mr. Koch declared he was perfectly willing to sign such a statement and further admitted that his personal opinion was a dangerous one and was willing to drop that opinion. He said, "I am really anxious to do everything I can for the colored people."

Whats' The Matter With The Board of Education?

The Louisville News

3-31-19

White Man Made Substitute Principal For Colored School

For the first time in their history one of the Colored schools has a white man acting as principal. And the indignation expressed by hundreds of the Race shows the innovation does not take at all.

Prof. G. M. McClelland, Principal of the Paul Lawrence Dunbar School is out of the city on leave of absence for two weeks or more. During his absence a white man is acting principal It is claimed he is supervisor but that has nothing to do with the case. HE IS WHITE and Colored people object to him acting in the capacity of principal. All of which leads up to the question, What is the matter with the Board of Education?

Have the aristocratic gentlemen who make up the Board of Education completely forgotten that there is a group of citizens over 50,000 in number who, though separated in race, are not separated in taxes, and from sharing in the city's expenses, and who expect to be regarded as citizens by the Board of Education?

Some time ago it is said, a member of the Board of Education declared, "if the Colored people do not stop bickering so much about that high school principalship we will put a white principal down there." How's that for old time Southern aristocracy looking at its black slaves in the fields? The trouble with these aristocratic gentlemen is they cannot bring themselves to see that Colored men and women are the equals of any other group in education, refinement, culture and even, in certain instances, wealth. They want to look at the most intelligent Colored man from the same viewpoint as they do the most irresponsible and ignorant bootblack. A study of their faces when a Colored delegation calls on them will prove these gentlemen have not the least idea of their relation to the Colored people of the city. Their patronizing, condescending air of meeting Colored citizens is far different from the manner in which white citizens are met.

Here these aristocratic gentlemen put a white man at the head of a Colored school. It matters not it was for a short time. He had no business there for only a day.

Miss Mildred Bryant taught music in the local schools and her work was not only beneficial to the children but to the public as well. Miss Bryant married and left the city. What does the Board of Education do? It apponts three White Women to take Miss Bryant's place. Three White Women!

The children suffer from a musical standpoint and the public does not know there is such a thing as music in the public schools. These women have not the interest that Miss Bryant had, nor any other teacher of the Race. If "Kentucky is committed t the separation of the races as a matter of public policy" as th Court Appeals says, then by all means keep them separate when it comes to high salaried jobs!

The Board of Education has consistently shown its disregard for Colored people by keeping at the head of the High School, without tests or investigation of the charges, a man alleged by men and women, solely interested in the welfare of the children, to be incapable, incompetent and unfit for an educator and head of a high school.

The above is written by The News not as a Colored beggar asking the Board of Education for any favor, but it is written as a taxpayer and citizen, fully cognizant of what is due, and demanding that the Board of Education looks to the needs of the Colored schools from the high viewpoint of duty, they assume to the needs of white schools.

MANY THINGS WRONG WITH LOCAL SCHOOLS

The Louisville Leader

3-31-19

Parents Tell Afro Reporter About Things A Colored Member of Sshool Board Might Remedy. Only 3 Teachers in the Training School

On the question of the need of a colored member for the local Board of Education, a reporter found a decided and unanimous expression of opinion among thotful parents of the city.

"We have been following this school situation straight thru," is the way one parent put it, "and it would appear to me that a woman on the Board and a colored representative there too, our own schools would have a real chance for improvement.

"Take the High School, for instance, there was never such a lack of interest in all its history. You can usually judge the interest a school has in its studies by the enthusiasm in the other school activities not purely academic.

"The High School pupils have not appeared before the people of the city as a school since the last commencement. Athletics are dead, because the spirit is apparently absent. Think of the situation, where good athletes prefer to run and play basket ball under the colors of the "Y" instead of adding to the glory of their own institution. I feel that a change of administration, placing a colored man on the Board, where he can get behind such a situation, would make for marked improvement.

Education—1919.

Common Schools, Improvement of.

MORGANTOWN W. V. NEW DOM
APRIL 18 1919

MULTIPLY SCHOOLS AND EMPTY JAILS.

All Louisiana is waking up to the moral and economic gain of better education for Negroes. One straw in the wind is a recent editorial in the St. Landry Clarion, commenting on the fact that the jail of that parish has not a single Negro in it. Explaining the change from the old order of things, when the jail has always "from a half dozen to a half hundred" black inmates the paper says:

"St. Landry's colored population, compared with other sections of the South, is head and shoulders above them all. The lawlessness once rampant has almost disappeared. The race in St. Landry has dropped out of the criminal class and gone to work to hew for itself a place in the line of industry and enlightenment. Within the past ten or fifteen years the colored people have progressed wonderfully in emerging from the toils of illiteracy. Their schools and churches have undoubtedly had much to do with this great change for the better."

One aspect of the gain to white people from this educational betterment of the Negro the Clarion gives in a sentence:

"The criminal expense of the parish will drop to infinitesimal figures compared with the heretofore tremendous drain on finances to enforce the law."

NEGRO CHILDREN CAN'T USE SCHOOL

NEWPORT NEWS VA PRESS
MAY 7, 1919

For two years the negro children living in the annexed territory have had no chance to go to school in the Parker school, it having been closed two years ago due to unsanitary conditions caused by no sewer being on the street, C. C. Christie stated at a meeting of the highways and sewers committee of the common council last night.

As a result of this the colored citizens have had to send their children to the school in the city, members of a colored delegation told the committee.

To remedy this situation, the Crown Savings Bank of the colored section last night obtained permission from the highways committee, subject to the ruling of the city attorney, to cover the ditch that now handles the refuse.

According to the argument of the negroes, this will open up over thirty lots in that section, on Twentyfourth street between Marshall and Madison and buildings will be erected that will increase the taxable property of the city approximately $150,000.

The agreement between the negroes and the committee states that work will be started at once on the sewer and when th ecouncil meets it will be asked to defray the expense of the sewer.

NEGROES ENTITLED TO SAME SCHOOLING AS WHITE PUPILS.

The Houston Western Index 5-8-19

Austin, Texas, April 24.—Discrimination in the length of the school year between a white and a Negro school is illegal, says the attorney general in an opinion. The same opinion holds that a school board is without authority to discontinue the lower grades of a public school and continue the high school grades at the expense of the public school fund.

Another opinion holds that the salary and expense of the office of county superintendent of public instruction shall be prorated among the common school districts of all incorporated school districts within the country having less than 500 scholastics.

DOWELL WORKING TO RELIEVE SHORTAGE OF SCHOOL TEACHERS

Montgomery Advertiser 5-8-19

Special Examination Will Be Held Throughout State In July

State educational authorities have tackled the job of providing teachers to fill the great shortage in the state before the fall term opens.

It is conservatively estimated that, as things stand now, 1,000 vacancies are evident. Spright Dowell, state commissioner of education, has already commenced work to alleviate the situation.

Unattractive pay is recognized as the main cause of the trouble, accentuated by the higher pay young men and women with an educational equipment can get in other fields.

Mr. Dowell was delighted Wednesday when he received a telegram from Dallas county stating the election there to add a three mill tax for educational purposes had carried by a handsome majority, making Dallas the sixty-first county in the state to join the better education counties. Of the six counties that remain, three have called for election on this question.

Holding conferences with county superintendents of education and calling other meetings of the kind, Mr. Dowell has started a busy week. Monday and Tuesday he spent in Opelika with the educational authorities of seven counties; Wednesday he was in conference in Montgomery with the presidents of three state normal colleges, and Thursday, Friday and Saturday he will spend in Birmingham, Decatur and Tuscaloosa, respectively, in conference with county superintendents of education from dozens of counties.

Mr. Dowell says the situation, although frankly serious and very unusual, can be met successfully and all interests are co-operating manfully to tide over the trouble.

At the meeting in Opelika thirty men and women representing seven counties held earnest discussion on teacher problem, in getting teachers, training teachers and holding them after they are prepared for the work.

It has been decided to hold another state-wide examination for teachers in July, and in the meantime to take up with the county authorities the need for providing better pay. The law of the state provides that each county can tax itself to an extent that will greatly increase the present rate of pay, and it seems to those who are working on the problem that this must be done and done at once.

The need for teachers to give vocational training is as great as for those to conduct the subjects of the old three "R" regime, and specially trained young men and women are being sought.

Mr Dowell plans to hold meetings of the counties' educational authorities throughout the state during the coming ten days, in groups representing some ten counties at each meeting, in a convenient town, and get all to work on the problem facing the state.

Wednesday Mr. Dowell conferred with Dr. H. H. Homes, president of the State Normal School at Daphine; Dr. G. W. Brock, president of a similar institution at Livingston, Sumter county; and with M J. Willingham, president of the State Normal School at Florence.

He urged them to do all in their power to lend their full assistance in the emergency.

The State Normal Board has been called to meet in Montgomery, May 13th, at which time further ways and means will be discussed.

Teachers Will Get More Pay

The East Tenn. News 4-22-19

10 Per Cent Increase Granted As Result of Action of Board

An increase in salary of ten per cent for Knox county teachers was unanimously voted at a meeting of the board of education held on last Monday afternoon, this however being contingent on the action of the commissioners in granting a budget of sufficient size to meet the increase.

The table submitted by Superintendent Miller showing the number of colored teachers employed and the salaries they receive, is as follows:

18 teachers receiving	$85 each
2 teachers receiving	80 each
2 teachers receiving	75 each
4 teachers receiving	70 each
2 teachers receiving	65 each
2 teachers receiving	60 each
11 teachers receiving	45 each

Teachers Appointed for High School

The following names were submitted for appointment as teachers in the Colored High School and were elected by the board: J. W. Manning, P. W. Dawkins, Miss Emma T. Chairs, W. A. Wynne, W. M. Brooks, Fritz P. Cansler, Mrs. Mary Franklin, A. L. Laller, Miss Willie Long, A. B. Reid, W. J. Moore, Miss Dolly Warren, Miss Ethel Stafford, and Mrs. Hattie Johnson.

ABLEST TEACHERS LEAVING SCHOOLS, STATES BRITTAIN

The Atlanta Constitution 5-12-19

Claims "Lame, Halt and Blind" Will Instruct Rising Generation Unless Prompt Measures Are Taken.

Decreased efficiency of Georgia schools is threatened through the loss of the ablest teachers who are leaving to take up vocations offering more remuneration, according to the forty-seventh annual report to the governor of State School Superintendent M. L. Brittain, which recommends a $3,000,000 bond issue for educational work in the state, principally to provide for the prompt payment of public school teachers.

The report, which was filed Saturday, points out as a proof of the necessity of immediate action that $50,000 in discount and interest charges is lost annually, and contains an urgent appeal for action that will assure better conditions in the schools and more remuneration for the teachers.

Will Be Improvement.

Better work will be performed by the teachers and better schools will be the result of any steps toward this end, it was declared in the recommendation to the genuine assembly. Otherwise, Georgia schools will trail behind those of other states and education in Georgia will lag considerably.

"Teachers, like any other employes," Professor Brittain said, "will do better work, if assured of prompt and regular payment. Besides this, some counties have never borrowed funds as allowed under the state laws and therefore have continued to be slow and dilatory in their payments to teachers. One reason for this is because they did not feel able to lose the expense of discount. I recommend, therefore, that you pass a law looking toward bonding this state for $3,000,000 for the prompt payment of teachers, either in connection with the bill for meeting halfway the federal funds for good roads, or else as a separate and distinct measure.

The table of comparative statistics included in the report shows a total enrollment for 1918 of 679,747 against 678,103 for 1917; and a total value of school property and equipment of $16,604,167 for 1918, against $15,806,941 for the preceding year. Due to the emergency of the war, there was a decrease in school building during 1918, but there was a slight increase in salaries paid in 1918 and an increase of $431,770 raised by local taxation and $500,000 given by the state.

Appeal for Teachers.

In making its recommendations to the general assembly of legislation for the schools which is badly needed, the report begins with an urgent appeal for immediate and efficient action on the part of the state to better the working conditions and remuneration of the teachers employed in the schools of Georgia.

"Thousands of the best and most energetic men and women left the schoolroom at the call of business

and for much larger salaries," Superintendent Brittain states. "This condition still exists and unless met with vigor by the state will leave the training of the rising generation largely to the 'lame, the halt and the blind,' or at least the immature and unprepared, and yet the teacher is the one tax-supported person upon whom the community depends to prevent crime, poverty, anarchy and disease—to keep off I. W. W.-ism and the Bolsheviki. Education, like everything else of value, costs money and each locality or state has just as good as it really wishes. There will be no more important question during the meeting of the general assembly than that of providing for the education of the children of Georgia. The ablest men in your body should be on the educational committee and the whole your body should be on the educa- attention."

Favors Elder's Bill.

The first recommendation of the report is in regard to finances by local support. Superintendent Brittain states that in beginning, the state might as well come to the realization at once that it must put more money into the training of the people and quit "playing" with this important question. The school problem, he adds, is of the greatest present importance to the state and the nation, and only two methods of raising funds are at hand—aid for the state treasury and by local taxation.

"Judging by other states, our weakest point is in failing to secure local aid," the report says. "Last year the Elders bill backed by every educational body in Georgia received 124 votes, for this purpose —only two less than required for a constitutional majority. This measure will be presented to your body again. If passed, it will give the people of the state the right to say as to whether or not every county and community in Georgia should do something itself for education. Practically every commonwealth in the union has always required the local community to do something, and local interest and intiative has always been found necessary everywhere to make schools what they should be."

In dealing with the question of state aid, Superintendent Brittain advocates the appropriation of at least one mill of taxation in each county, with as many additional mills to this cause as the counties may deem best.

"We shall agree to the proposal to increase the general tax rate, and ask in return the aid of all local initiative and support as well," Superintendent Brittain reports. "We need both to make our schools what they ought to be and to keep the state from defaulting in her obligations."

National Aid.

National aid for the schools can also be secured, according to the report, for the government is now engaged in measures to abolish illiteracy and bills have been introduced in congress under the provisions of which Georgia would receive $775,350 besides other funds for health and rural education. This legislation made effective, Mr. Brittain states, would mean the consolidation of local, state and national aid in bettering education and would be a far step toward earnest grappling with our present problems.

Superintendent Brittain's report also attacks the system of improper taxation and declares that a proper declaration of property values would mean much to better education facilities in Georgia. The state school superintendent scores the property owner who holds his land unimproved, paying a ridiculous tax while neighboring property holders by their honest efforts make the former's holding increase in value.

"A just system of taxation will require both these city and rural speculators to give more aid for the good of the communites which make them rich, instead of less to protect their holdings," is the assertion. "It should be done, and further, a rich source of revenue for our schools should be found from inheritance taxes and large incomes which support able-bodied men in idleness. If these fair and just sources of revenue are properly secured, we shall have funds enough to build good schools and pay salaries sufficient to give our children the best teachers possible."

Payment of Teachers.

Superintendent Brittain's statement also urges the prompt payment of teachers, and advocates as the first step toward this a state bonding sufficient to run the schools for one year. According to the report, the schools and teachers lose $50,000 annually in discount and interest charges which are taken from the educational funds. This action has been suggested three times before, and Superintendent Brittain again recommends its adoption. An extract from the report along this line is as follows:

"While bonding the state for sufficient funds to meet the federal appropriation for improving our public highways, it will not be difficult to include enough to put the schools on a cash basis. The present appropriation to the public schools is

Payment of Teachers.

$3,500,000. If you will pass a law to bond the state for $3,000,000 for education, it would remove the necessity for borrowing, and be sufficient, since nearly $500,000 is collected in September from corporation taxes. The Western and Atlantic railroad alone is worth five times the amount mentioned and a state is like an individual, if there is sufficient property for business collateral, it is foolish to pay 5 per cent or 6 per cent in interest charges, if this can be reduced one-half or more through the use of credit by bonding. Teachers, like any other employees, will do better work if assured of prompt and regular payment. Besides this, some counties have never borrowed funds under the permissive state law and therefore have continued to be slow and dilatory in their payments to teachers. One reason for this is because they did not feel able to lose the expense of discount. I recommend, therefore, that you pass a law looking toward bonding this state for $3,000,000 for the prompt payment of teachers, either in connection with the bill for meeting halfway, the federal funds for good roads or else as a separate and distinct measure."

Free Text-Books.

Another vital step in the upbuilding of schools, according to the report, is the the supplying free to pupils all text-books, which some municipalities in Georgia are now doing. This important work can be done, Superintendent Brittain points out, by the mere imposition of a tax of $1 on all dogs, and the tax will more than return itself in the prevention of killing of sheep by cure while the good and valuable dogs are automatically protected.

It is also urgently recommended that the bill passed in 1916 be given "sufficient teeth" to amount to a real, powerful state-wide compulsory education act. In many communities, Superintendent Brittain states, individuals in charge of the enforcement of the elastic act have failed to make it accomplish any good whatsoever. Therefore, the superintendent of schools recommends that legislation be enacted giving each county and municipal board and an attendance officer, a requirement of attendance of at least six months and a requirement to finish the seventh instead of the fourth grade.

Superintendent Brittain also dwells on the importance of securing competent school supervisors and recommends that the legislature permit at least a salary of $3,000 per year and an annual expense fund of $900 for each of the supervisors. Another matter that he stresses is the importance of securing the full federal allotment to schools for vocational training in Georgia. This means that Georgia must match the government dollar for dollar, but the state school superintendent points out the fact that such action is practically a necessity.

Sub-Normal Children.

Mr. Brittain touches on the important problems of the training of sub-normal children and the establishment of an illiteracy commission. He points out that, instead of allowing sub-normal children to become a burden to the state and community, training that could make them useful should be provided. It is also recommended that an illiteracy commission composed of eight others beside the governor and the state superintendent of schools be created for the purpose of promoting the work of reducing illiteracy among both whites and blacks in Georgia; that the commission be provided with funds to reach every person who is illiterate in the state, and that legislation be enacted providing for compulsory attendance at classes on the part of illiterates.

The dissatisfaction in the per capita apportionment of school funds is also discussed and it is recommended that encouragement be given schools in weak rural communities, particularly if they are of the consoldated type which gives real education.

"I desire to recommend a radical departure from this per capita method," Mr. Brittain states. "We ought to give more encouragement to schools in weak rural communities and particularly if they are of the consolidated type which gives real education. I recommend that you authorize the setting side of, at least, $100,000 of the state school fund before the apportionment is made, with the direct purpose of giving state aid to consolidated high schools in the weaker rural counties. Five hundred dollars appropriated to each for this purpose would be a great stimulus to secondary education in a large number of our counties where there are no high schools worthy of the name, and in others where weak high school facilities could be strengthened."

The passage of an amendatory act allowing the people of Georgia to vote upon the question of having free educationin high schools as well as in elementary grades, the recommendation that the state appropriation should permit aiding of weak high schools in rural districts and that a minimum school term of at least six months be secured, are also contained in the report.

In conclusion, Mr. Brittain advocates medical inspection and care of all pupils during their school years, legislation authorizing boards of education to aid in the formation of school libraries, the establishment of kindergartens in those communities that desire them and the repeal of the law electing school superintendents by the people.

In conclusion, Mr. Brittain advocates of the present needs in our educational system and is a most interesting one. Hope and confidence are expressed at securing much-needed and efficient legislation for the benefit of the schools during the session of the coming general assembly, and an appeal is made through the report for general support of the measures recommended.

EDUCATION BOARD TO HELP NEGROES.

Constitution

State Board Hears Eloquent Pleas for Improved Facilities From Leaders of Colored Race.

After hearing read a memorial prepared by a committee of colored citizens from all over the state, representatives of the Georgia Association for Advancement of Education Among Negroes, and listening to addresses made by the three of the delegation which presented the memorial, the state board of education in session on Wednesday morning adopted resolutions expressing approval of the justice of the claims made by the negro educators and pledging all possible help to the colored people in remedying the conditions set forth.

There were perhaps 100 on the committee which attended the board meeting Wednesday, leaders in all the various organizations of negroes of the state, schools, churches, lodges and orders of every kind. The members of the board present, Governor Dorsey, who presided; State Superintendent M. L. Brittain, G. R. Glenn, president of the North Georgia Agricultural school at Dahlonega, and T. J. Woofter, of the University of Georgia, were all deeply impressed by the earnestness of the speakers and the clear way in which they stated what they wished to insure educational progress.

The specific requests made in the memorial were: 1. Larger salaries for negro teachers; 2. longer school terms for the negro schools; 3. better school buildings; 4. help in securing a state normal school for training negro teachers through legislative action; 5. the establishment of more district agricultural schools for negroes; 6. that an equitable share of federal funds coming to Georgia be appropriated to negroes; 7. the creation of the office of assistant state supervisor of negro schools, to be filled by a negro; 8. an appropriation for the training of negro teachers in the summer schools.

Eloquent Speakers.

The designated speakers on the topics, who were H. A. Hunt, principal of the Fort Valley High school; M. W. Reddick, of Americus, president of the Georgia Association of Negro Baptists, and Austin T. Walden, a lawyer of Atlanta, spoke eloquently of the desire and need for better educational facilities for the negroes.

"You don't really know us," one of the speakers said. "You may think you do, but the most you know of our race is what you read in the papers of what the least responsible of our people do in violation of the law."

A. T. Walden remarked that the most dangerous anarchist who entered this country could send his children to the public schools, to the high school and then to the university, while the negro whose forebears have lived in the state for 200 years is told, "If you want to send your child beyond the grammar grades you will have to pay for it, and send him to a private institution."

The Georgia Association for the Advancement of Education Among Negroes has been active for some time in planning a campaign to widen the scope of education among the colored people of the state, and they will work for passage of bills by the present assembly to secure district agricultural schools for the negroes and a more equitable distribution of funds for education. Representatives will appear before the educational committees of both house and senate.

Representnig Baptists.

M. W. Reddick, who lives in Americus, caused some laughter when he said that he represented 340,000 negroes, members of the State Baptist association, of which he is president, and perhaps a good many more, as he had "not received all the reports from the Sunday baptizings."

The resolution adopted by the state board of education, pledging their aid to the furtherance of education among the colored people was as follows:

"The state board of education has heard with a great deal of sympathetic interest the memorial submitted by this delegation of our colored citizens. The delegation appearing before the board represents every phase of negro life in Georgia. The state board desires to express its approval of the fine spirit in which the memorial was presented and the justice of their claims as outlined in the memorial, and pledges these colored citizens all the help possible to remedy the conditions noted."

South Western Christian Advocate 3-22-17

Until very recently the teachers of colored public schools in the city of Charleston, S. C., were white. There were fifty-two such teachers, there not being a single opening for colored teachers to teach their own children, and the white teachers did not relinquish this employment without considerable protest. Recently the School Commissioners of Charleston decided to replace the white teachers in colored schools with colored teachers. The South has very strange ways of doing things. In some section it would be a disgrace for white persons to teach in colored schools. In Charleston it was a position to be sought and not to be given up except under protest.

Education— 1919.

Common Schools, Improvement of.

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
FEBRUARY 17, 1919

SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES.

Some months ago Leo M. Favrot, Louisiana state agent for rural negro schools, published under the auspices of State Superintendent of Education Harris, a paper on the "Aims and Needs of Negro Education in Louisiana," in which he pointed out that the state was not moving forward in the matter of the public education of the negroes, and made a strong appeal for more and better schols for our colored population. This appeal has been given additional stimulus by the recognition of the fact that illiteracy is a national weakness and an earnest movement should be inaugurated for the education of all, and by a recognition of the fact that with better training the negro population will contribute more to the production and wealth of the state.

Either due to these facts, to the vigorous presentation of the case, or to the attention given to employment, work and production resulting from the war, a marked improvement has taken place in the last few weeks in the schools intended for negro children until now the deficiencies noted by Mr. Favrot have been largely corrected. Take, for an example, the record of the last month.

The city of Lake Charles, for instance, has just voted a bond issue of $200,000, of which amount $150,000 is to be expended in erecting and equipping three brick school buildings for negro children. The popular vote on this issue was six to one in its favor and the property majority was even greater, yet the property owners voting the money and paying the taxes were nearly all white. Provision was made for the ample school grounds and plans perfected for the introduction of industrial training in these schools. Last week the people of the Third Ward of East Baton Rouge voted unanimously the issue of bonds for the erection of two white and one negro school for the ward. Shreveport and Alexandria have similarly provided for substantial brick buildings for negro children, and New Orleans has shown an appreciation of the educational needs of the negroes in the establishment of McDonogh No. 35 on Rampart street as a somewhat advanced school for negroes.

The action taken in these several cases was due to the appeal sent out by Superintendent Harris—that the education of the negro children in Louisiana was being neglected and that better school buildings were needed, an increase in the pay of colored teachers and a general betterment in the system of training. The belief is universal that through greater attention given to the moral, industrial and economic education of the negro youth, the thrift, prosperity and production of the eight hundred thousand negroes in Louisiana will be advanced and increased to the benefit of the entire state.

WANTS GOOD SITE FOR NEGRO SCHOOL

TRENTON N J TIMES
FEBRUARY 5, 1919

Principal Kinney Condemns Objection to Use of the Chambers Tract

To the Editor Trenton Times:

Sir—In regard to an editorial entitled "Site for a Colored School," which appeared in your issue of Friday, January 31, 1919, I would like to say:

Your paper has always stood for right and justice whether it was to be meted out to the weak or to the strong. You admit that the Chambers' tract is conveniently located to accommodate the children living in East Trenton and those living in North Trenton, but do not speak favorably of its final selection because "the residents in the neighborhood will no doubt object to having a colored school built there." Why should they object? One expects higher and nobler sentiments. For what was this great war fought, if it were not to democratize the world? It cannot be possible that the supreme sacrifice made by the colored race, which amounts to more than the total casualties of the American troops, has been made in vain! Why should they object when we remember that an entire colored regiment from this country received the Croix de Guerre. Rather than register objections they should be proud that such a site is available.

The two races here in Trenton have always enjoyed perfect harmony and may it always be so, but it is not to be understood that our desire for better conditions, our yearnings to seek higher planes and our ambitions to become an integral part of a democratic commonwealth are to be intimidated by the objections of a few disgruntled neighbors or by the views of those who persist in living just as they did prior to the great world war. The whole world has changed since 1914; a closer bond exists now than formerly, and one is very much out of step if he does not march to the new tune, "No race, creed or color makes a difference now."

Personally, the writer is no more in favor of the tract of land in question than to other sites that have been suggested, but he feels it his duty to utter protest when discord between the races is incited.

The old "Swamp" district, situated between Perry Street and the Feeder, is also centrally located, but its very name bars it from becoming a suitable site for a school for any children, white or black. Had the editor taken the time to read concerning sites for school buildings he would know they should be placed on high and dry ground—ground capable of being drained; that the surroundings should be cheerful, etc. If the "Swamp" was not a desirable location for the Junior School, it is not a desirable place for the erection of a new grade school for the colored boys and girls of Trenton.

Let us hope that in future every effort will tend to bring about a better understanding between the two races rather than to suggest that which may cause bloodshed and estrangement, and that in offering substitutes there will be something at least as meritorious as that suggested by the Times correspondent he speaks of.

T. EDWARD KINNEY.
Principal Lincoln, Nixon, Escher Schools.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 4, 1919.

FORCING THE CHILDREN TO SCHOOL.

The Birmingham Reporter

Signs of compulsory education being applied to colored children was seen on the streets of Birmingham this week, when police officers began the arest of any number of little Negro boys who were found loitering and loafing on Eighteenth street and in the theatres. This is right. It is as it should be. It should have been going on long ago, but if it is continued now, the colored people will be wonderfully benefited.

These children going into the shows and loitering on the streets of Birmingham is a dangerous practice. Their parents give them a dime or they steal one and every wild west play that comes along and every picture that carries with it a rough and sensational side, they make it their business to see that picture. They see life from the wrong side to start with, their heart, their soul and their every act is centered on some kind of a scheme and when they are eighteen they are past redemption, even at an earlier age it is hardly possible to make much of a citizen out of them. They walk the street; they hear men curse, they see them gamble; they become acquainted and educated in the evil practices of life and the real purpose for their existence in the world is destroyed.

Parents are responsible, but they, too, are ignorant. Their responsibility from an intellectual viewpoint and from a moral viewpoint is less because of their ignorance and depraved condition. Many of them have no excuse; they are reasonably intelligent and are making plenty of money—plenty of money in keeping with the cares before them, and their conception of comforts. The city authorities are pleasing the Negro race when they take charge of these conditions through the officers of the law. They will be understood readily and obeyed quickly when it would take much worry and the suffering of assaults before colored leaders would be able to impress the seriousness of the condition upon them sufficiently to get results.

In a conference a few days ago, where white and colored men assembled, it was brought out by an expert Y. M. C. A. man that there were sixteen thousand young boys in the Birmingham district and less than 30 per cent of this number attended any church, Sunday School or Christian organization, leaving more than 70 pe rcent of this number out of church, and meeting a cold, rugged wicked life, such as it is possible to encounter in a growing city like Birmingham. This is work for the church; work for social organizations; work for those institutions that express a will to help and offer the guiding hand that souls may be saved and men elevated. There is much work to be done in Birmingham. We have plenty of wok, the question is will we take hold? It was further shown at this conference that less than 2 per cent of the American people hold family payer; these are alarming conditions. We cannot have peace and happiness, perpetual prosperity, as long as we are steeped in such ignorance, and going in this thoughtless way. The young generations must be saved; the men and women of today must have better lives than the men and women of yesterday—there is more now to be done with muscle; there is more now to be done with brain. An individual, to balance out right, must have both physical and mental capacity, such as is of normal temperament forcing itself into the lives of individuals, paving a way and making bright the path for life and happiness.

Whatever else might be said we cannot make citizens out of ignorance and unreligious material. We might argue and philosophize for the next thousand years, and we might call it colore, prejudice and other evils so generally known to the human family or to races, but the fact remains after all, that we suffer, one and all, because of ignorance, because of wickedness, right down carelessness and thoughtlessness. We will not trust our families behind a wild and untrained or uneducated animal. Why? The answer comes quickly. Because the animal is unsafe, he is easily frightened, he is always attempting to run out of the harness instead of staying in them, and the family is always liable to trouble. An ignorant man, a reckless spirit, is no more safe in matters of responsibility than the ordinary untrained animal. Let us put these children in Sunday School. Put them in church, put them in the day school; 'train them in the way they should go and when they are old they will not depart from it." Whatever else might be said, we have much to do before we are clear as parents, as race members and as citizens. Citizenship is no ordinary thing; it is the highest attainment of a man; it is what every individual should work for and not be satisfied until he knows he is a citizen and is so recognized by other citizens.

NEW ORLEANS LA STATES
FEBRUARY 9, 1919

300 Negro Students Attend McDonogh 35

That the negroes of New Orleans appreciate the policy of the School Board of extending educational facilities among the darker race is evidenced by the fact that more than 300 pupils are enrolled in McDonogh School No. 35, Girod and South Rampart streets.

A number of these pupils are adults and they are in the beginners' classes. Since the school opened November 25, approximately $600 for improvements and equipment have been obtained through entertainments given by the pupils.

SALISBURY [illegible] HERALD
MARCH 4, 1919

BETTER SCHOOLS FOR THE NEGROES.

The negroes of Salisbury are asking that they be given better school facilities, and their claims should be given the most careful consideration, and there is no doubt that such consideration will lead to the conclusion that the time is full ripe for building schools for these people which they need and deserve. Salisbury should lose no further time in providing school houses for these people which are in keeping with the demands of the day, and this means to give them school facilities they need and richly deserve. If the negroes paid no taxes at all, if they contributed not a penny to the upkeep of the city, the duty would still be to give them schools far better than anything they have or have ever had. But as a matter of justice they are due these things, for they have paid and do pay sufficient

taxes to justify their having new and modern school buildings. It has been no desire on the part of the present administration to ignore this request, the Mayor and his aldermen have had it on their program to do full justice here, but for one reason and another it was delayed, postponed and neglected until now. It is not a case that demands reprimand, but one that demands full acknowledgement of neglect of duty and a determination to undertake and carry through without delay a definite plan for giving the negroes what they should have. Many of the well informed leaders of the race are seeking to get the ear of the "powers that be" that they may get what they ask for. These have gone about their task in a most patient and becoming manner and should be heard and their needs supplied. This paper earnestly hopes that Salisbury will surely this year make provision for better schools for the negroes.

EDUCATIONAL SURVEY ORDERED FOR ALABAMA

Montgomery, Ala., March 11.—Following a meeting of the Alabama education commission this afternoon, which was attended by P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, Dr. Wallace Buttrick, of Washington, member of the general educational board, and Dr. H. M. Foght, a specialist from Washington, as well as the state commissioners, it was announced that a joint state and national survey of educational needs in Alabama would be made, the reports to be rendered separately.

Dr. Claxton, it was announced, would render all possible aid in carrying out the survey, and will also detail educational specialists from his department to study the needs of the state on this subject.

Practical Education For Negroes Is Urged By Governor Dorsey

Stressing practical industrial education as the solution of the negro problem in the south, and the need of more negro teachers, Governor Hugh M. Dorsey last night made an address at the dedicatory exercises at Spelman seminary of two new buildings, the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial building, devoted to home economics, and the Bessie Strong Nurses' home, presented to the seminary by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Governor Dorsey said that the state has been shortsighted in not doing more in the past for the practical education of the negro, and pledged himself to further the cause.

Mayor James L. Key, in a speech commending the high grade work that is being done by this institution, advocated high school facilities, public playgrounds and libraries for negroes, as well as better school facilities in general for both races.

State Superintendent M. L. Brittain praised the work of the seminary, stressing renewed effort in teaching patriotism, and home-building.

The dedicatory address was delivered by Rev. H. C. Lyman, D. D. superintendent of work among the negroes' International Sunday School association.

Other speakers at the exercises were Dr. Wallace Buttrick, president of the general education board; Major R. J. Guinn, of the board of trustees; President Archer, of Moorehouse college; President Watters, of Gammon Theological seminary; President King, of Clark university, and E. T. Ware, president of Atlanta university.

STATE AND NATIONAL EDUCATORS TO MAKE SURVEY OF ALABAMA

Educational Commission to Have Co-operation of Noted Experts

State and national educators of note foregathered with the Alabama Educational Commission in the Capitol Tuesday afternoon to shape plans for the betterment of educational conditions in the state.

Because the work for months to come will be of a friendly investigative nature, there was little for those who attended the executive session to tell when the meeting adjourned.

It was announced that the state and national governments would jointly make a very thorough and comprehensive survey, each, finally, rendering a separate report. What is needed to better conditions will be sought and recommendations based on these findings will be made.

The commissioners say they will gladly hear from all persons who are interested in educational affairs and betterment. Those conducting the work will from time to time visit the educational institutions of the state as the opportunity affords.

Those who were present at the session were: Sydney J. Bowie, of Birmingham, who was during the meeting elected chairman of the commission; Dr. R. H. McCaslin, of Montgomery; George J. Lanier, of Lanett; J. E. Dunaway, of Orrville; A. H. Carmichael, of Tuscumbia, and Prof. Spright Dowell, Superintendent of Education of Alabama, ex-officio member. These gentlemen constitute the commission. With them were Dr. P. P. Claxton, of Washington, D. C., United States Commissioner of Education; Dr. H. M. Foght, of Washington, a specialist, and Dr. Wallace Buttrick, of Washington, a member of the General Educational Board.

Dr. Claxton will assist the commission in making the survey of the educational situation in Alabama. State and national experts will devote their time to the work. The undertaking starts immediately. The effort is being made to have a comprehensive report ready for consideration at the next session of the legislature.

Although working together, the state and national investigators will render separate reports.

COLORED SCHOOLS TO GET BUILDINGS

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-STATES
MARCH 30, 1919

Educational Leaders Also Promise Better Staff Of Teachers

There will be more colored school buildings in the state and a larger staff of more efficient teachers when the September term opens, according to reports from T. H. Harris, state superintendent of education, Prof. Leo M. Favrot and Prof. John R. Coniff.

To meet the demand new buildings are to be erected and an additional teaching force of 1,000 teachers is to be supplied. The state department of education with the co-operation of the general education board and the parish school boards will operate 35 training schools for negro teachers, beginning the early part of June and running for 12 weeks.

An urgent appeal is being made to young people of eighteen years of age and over who are adapted to the profession of teaching to enter these schools and train. The teachers already in the profession and the leaders of the race are encouraging prospective teachers to qualify for this program.

These schools will be located in each strategic point of the state and within easy reach of all who may desire to enter.

The slogan of negro education for the coming session is 1,000 additional teachers, longer terms, increased salaries and more adequate school buildings.

FREE EDUCATION IN ALABAMA SOON TO BE STATE-WIDE REALITY

Sixty Counties Have Voted Three-Mill Tax; Four Call Elections

Free secondary education is expected to be state-wide in Alabama within a few months. Almost all the counties have taken action to provide it.

Sixty of the sixty-seven counties have held elections at one time and another and put the improvement among their laws. Sixty counties have held elections and carried by handsome majorities, in most cases, the provision for a three mill tax that provides funds to eliminate the fee and supplimentary system.

Of the seven counties that remain, four have called elections to be held within the next thirty days. Sentiment in all of them is said to be overwhelmingly in favor of free education and the three mill tax. The counties to vote within the next few weeks are: Autauga, Barbour, Bullock and Dallas.

Autauga county is not only arranging to carry through the election in record time, but is also making plans to increase its high school capacity in Marbury.

H. E. Rudder, of Marbury, was in conference with Spright Dowell, commissioner of Education for Alabama, Monday, discussing with him the proposed improvements of the high school building at Marbury. Mr. Rudder is a member of the board of education of Autauga county.

WHITE SCHOOL CLOSED— NEGRO SCHOOL OPEN.

COMMERCE GA NEWS
APRIL 10, 1918

At least in one community in this county the white school in a certain school district has been closed for sometime while nearby the negro school is running full blast. In the white school there were two teachers some seventy five or eighty pupils. That school closed that the children might remain at home and work on the farm. If cotton had been ready to chop, we could understand it. If it had been in the fall of the year, when the cotton fields were white unto the harvest we could have explained it. If it had been in the middle of June when crab grass was jointing and threatened to endanger the crop it would have been justifiablle. But in April, what can these little tots do on the farm. Why not allow them at least one more month in the school room. And in the years to come, what will be the result if the negro school is kept open while the white school is closed? Which of the two, the white school or the colored school is to be commended, the one for closing the other for keeping open? Of the two who is the most interested in the education of their children, the parents of the white children who closed the school door, or the parents of the negro children, who kept the school door open and their children in school? Here is food for thought.

Education – 1919.

Common Schools, Improvement of.

EDUCATION BOARD TO HELP NEGROES

The Atlanta Georgian 7-18-19

After hearing read a memorial prepared by a committee of colored citizens from all over the state, representatives of the Georgia Association for Advancement of Education Among Negroes, and listening to addresses made by the three of the delegation which presented the memorial, the state board of educatron in session on Wednesday morning adopted resolutions expressing approval of the justice of the claims made by the Negro educators and pledging all possible help to the colored people in remedying the conditions set forth.

There were perhaps 100 on the committee which attended the board meeting Wednesday, leaders in all the various organizations of Negroes of the state, schools, churches, lodges and orders of every kind. The members of the board present, Governor Dorsey, who presided; State Superintendent M. L. Brittain, G. R. Glenn, president of the North Georgia Agricultural school at Dahlonega, and T. J. Woofter, of the University of Georgia, were all deeply impressed by the earnestness of the speakers and the clear way in which they stated what they wished to insure educational progress.

The specific requests made in the memorial were: 1. Larger salaries for Negro teachers; 2, longer school terms for the Negro schools; 3, better school buildings; 4, help in securing a state normal school for training Negro teachers through legislative action; 5, the establishment of more district agricultural schools for Negroes; 6, that an equitable share of federal funds coming to Georgia be appropriated to Negroes; 7, the creation of the office of assistant state supervisor of Negro schools, to be filled by a Negro; 8, an appropriation for the training of Negro teachers in the summer schools.

Eloquent Speakers.

The designated speakers on the topics, who were H. A. Hunt, principal of the Fort Valley High school; M. W. Reddick, of Americus, president of the Georgia Association of Negro Baptists, and Austin T. Walden, a lawyer of Atlanta, spoke eloquently of the desire and need for better educational facilities for the Negroes.

"You don't really know us," one of the speakers said. "You may think you do, but the most you know of our race is what you read in the papers of what the least responsible of our people do in violation of the law."

A. T. Walden remarked that the most dangerous anarchist who entered this country could send his children to the public schools, to the high schools and then to the university, while the Negro whose borebears have lived in the state for 200 years is told, "If you want to send your child beyond the grammar grades you will have to pay for it, and send him to a private institution."

The Georgia Association for the Advancement of Education Among Negroes has been active for some time in planning a campaign to widen the scope of education among the colored people of the state, and they will work for passage of bills by the present assembly to secure district agricultural schools for the Negroes and a more equitable distribution of funds for education. Representatives will appear before the educational committees of both house and senate.

Representing Baptists.

M. W. Reddick, who lives in Americus, caused some laughter when he said that he represented 340,000 Negroes, members of the State Baptist Association, of which he is president and perhaps a good many more, as he had "not received all the reports from the Sunday baptizings."

The resolution adopted by the state board of education, pledging their aid to the furtherance of education among the colored people was as follows:

"The state board of education has heard with a great deal of sympathetic interest the memorial submitted by this delegation of our colored citizens. The delegation appearing before the board represents every phase of Negro life in Georgia. The state board desires to express its approval of the fine spirit in which the memorial was presented and the justice of their claims as outlined in the memorial, and pledges these colored citizens all the help possible to remedy the conditions noted."

Colored Schools Being Improved

The Atlanta Georgian 7-18-19

Teachers Will Receive Better Salaries--Longer Term Also to Prevail.

Note—This article is written from data kindly furnished by J. W. Huffington, state supervisor of colored schools.

Other articles will follow.-Editor

Within the past few years sentiment for the improvement of colored schools in the counties has been growing. From the shameful conditions that existed in some counties, where the colored schools were open less than three months in a year, a minimum of seven months is now provided in all the counties. Cecil, Baltimore and Washington counties provide a nine-month term. Harford, Prince George and Frederick counties will start on a minimum school year of eight months in the fall and Dorchester will run seven and one-half months.

In Easton, Talbot county, and in Westminster, Carroll county, the minimum is nine months, while in Cambridge it is eight ad one-half months.

The law provides that a teacher holding a third grade certificate shall receive $30 a month, second grade, $35, and first, $40.

Nearly every county in Maryland will pay as follows, the coming year: $30 to $40 for third grade certificates; $38 to $42 for second grade and $40 to $50 for first. Only a few countigs will adhere to the minimum scale.

THE STATE NORMAL

The colored schools will receive support next year from the money provided under the Smith-Hughes law. Four schools will be established and the principals paid a fair salary for the whole year.

The work at the Colored State Normal School at Bowie is being broadened in scope. The faculty has been enlarged and a new building is being erected.

The state will allow $45 to 44 students who expect to teach First grade certificates will be granted one year after graduation

One hundred and sixty-one colored teachers in the counties are attending summer schools in an effort to improve their efficiency. 95 teachers are attending the State Normal School at Bowie, and much enthusiasm is being displayed.

FRAZIER WILL SUBMIT PROPOSED SWITCH LATER

NEGROES WOULD BUILD ON GARDENHIRE TRACT

CHATTANOOGA TIMES

JULY 22, 1919

Huffaker Thinks Failure to Use for White School Would Cause Suit.

Commissioner Fred Frazier failed to submit to the board of commissioners this afternoon, the proposal of the Community Betterment league, composed of colored citizens of the city agree to build the Howard High city agree to build the Howard Hogh school on the Gardenhire site in lieu of the new Wyatt High school. This afternoon the commissioner stated that he would not bring the matter up at this time, but would, in justice to those making the proposal, submit it at some later time, probably next Tuesday.

Discussion of the proposal by people on the streets and elsewhere disclosed the fact that while some people favor the exchange, a great many do not. Commissioner H. D. Huffaker, in talking over the matter this afternoon, said that if such action was taken by the city it would most certainly engage the city in a lawsuit, stating that it was fully understood when the purchase was made that the new Wyatt High school would be placed there.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN

JULY 16, 1919

The New Orleans school board is to provide free night schools, with free textbooks, for returned Negro soldiers and make efforts to induce illiterates to attend. This is a good way to begin a work which ought not to stop with the soldiers.

Asked To Assist In Enforcing Compulsory School Law

The Savannah Tribune, 11-8-19

SUPT. GIBSON SENDS LETTER TO LEADING CITIZENS

All Children Between 8 and 14 Years Must be in School by Jan. 1, 1920

The following circular letter has been sent out to leading citizens, calling their attention to the compulsory school law which goes into effect January 1, 1920, and asking them to cooperate with the local educational authorities in seeing that the law is enforced.

"The 1919 session of the Georgia Legislature revised the compulsory feature of our school law in such a manner as greatly to aid its effectiveness and force.

"Every citizen of the state, should rejoice in the fact; for the provisions of the new law effect all classes alike, and furnish the legal power with with our proud Empire State of the South may now begin to remove the present shame of illiteracy that throttles its future progress and its future standing among the states of the Union.

"At the 1910 census Georgia ranked 45th among the 48 commonwealths of the Union in respect to the amount of illiteracy prevalent within its borders. Furthermore, the universal call to arms in 1917 and 1918 but served to emphasize the appalling amount of illiteracy throughout the Southern states. We Georgians were thereby brought squarely face to face with the conditions that confront us in our state, and our representatives, at their recent session, thoroughly alive to the urgency of the situation, placed this admirable new law on our statue books.

"This law provides that all children within the state, between the ages of 8 and 14, must attend school continuously for six months of the year: and the exemptions from attendance are so limited and controlled by the law itself that there is little chance to evade its wise and salutary provision. The parents of unschooled children is directly reached by the new law; and fines of ten and twenty dollars may be imposed upon any parent for the wilful violation of the provisions set forth in the law. However, the law is so worded that one quickly realizes that its intent is primarily to give every child in Georgia the benefit of a good, common school education, and secondarily, to punish the parent only after it is clearly established that he is wilfully depriving his child of this right given him by the state. It is to be rigidly enforced by the state for the eradication of such handicaps as arise through ignorance among the people.

"This new law does not become operative until January 1, 1920; but Chatham County is very anxious to begin its educational revival at once, not waiting until the new year to enforce it, and not denying children this year what will be vouchsafed to them two months hence.

"To bring this about, you, as a leader of your people in your immediate neighborhood, and one of the examples therein, are asked to acquaint your organization with the fact of the passage of this new law, and to urge your people to come to the help of the school authorities of the county in launching immediately, this campaign against ignorance. In a word, to lend your hearty aid to a movement which has in it nothing but good for every child in every community within the bounds of the state.

"I think we may assume that you are in sympathy with this new forward movement inaugurated by our state, this great after-the-war plan that is the only assured one for making democracy safe anywhere. If so, will you begin at once ta agitate this new movement of child, and community

and commonwealth uplift. and so ally yourself with every other citizen of big vision who is anxious to lay a solid foundation upon which to build a better Georgia than has ever before existed?

'Mr. A. S. tto, a university graduate and high school teacher, recently connected with the Juvenile court, became on November 1st, the attendance officer of the public schools, and is located in the office of the superintendent, corner of Bull and Hull streets. He can be reached by mail at the above address, or in case of emergency a message may be left for him by telephone number 4484."

NEGROES MAKE ADVANCEMENT IN SCHOOL BUILDING

the Journal

Report Coming From Mississippi Shows Remarkable Progress Along Educational Lines

and Wide

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 15.—(Special)—Material evidence of the advancement of the Negro race in the South is shown in the construction of schools. Plans are now under way to build more than 100 Negro schools in Mississippi during the coming year, acoerding to Prof. Bura Hilbun. State Supervisor of Negro Schools.

Ten buildings, averaging from $15,000 to $25.000 each, already are under construction by the Negroes. Definite plans have been made also for 60 smaller schools ranging in cost from $2,000 to $4,000 each. Educational campaigns being conducted in many communities are expected to materialize in the form of building plans very shortly, Prof. Hilbun thinks. 11-29-19.

The supervisor reports 1500 Negro teachers were in attendance at the 12 Mississippi colored normal schools., and that almost an equal number were enrolled in the various county normals.

Another feature of the Negro's advancement, which is succeeding splendidly in Mississippi. is the Jeans Club for the betterment of living conditions. Twenty-six agents in two months traveled 17,356 miles to give 3270 demonstrations, which reached 61,111 people. Fully 10.000 bulletins were distributed to encourage better living conditions and similar topics.

About 500,000 quarts of vegetables were canned during the past year by members of the Jeans clubs.

CHATTANOOGA TENN NEWS
OCTOBER 8, 1919

One of Two Locations For Colored High School

Selection of the site for the new Howard High school now is confined to two sites, the Orange Grove and Harrison avenue sites, with the odds favoring the latter, according to city hall officials.

Six sites have been submitted, but opinions expressed at the mass meeting of colored citizens at the courthouse last week brought out the belief, it is stated, that either the Harrison avenue or Orange Grove site would best suit all the colored people.

A new site was proposed Wednesday. This is the property of Harry Reed at the corner of Tenth and Carter streets, a portion of which was recently offered as a site for the memorial auditorium.

Selection of the site will be made within the next week, Commissioner Frazier states.

KANSAS CITY, MO POST
OCTOBER 7. 1919

NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL PROPOSED FOR K. C. K.

A junior high school for Negro students is part of a plan of school improvements proposed by the board of education of Kansas City, Kas., in asking an issue of bonds of $1,500,000.

At a meeting Monday night, M. F. Pearson, superintendent, submitted to the board plans for various improvements. One of these was the building of a 14-room junior high school for Negroes. Another proposal is a new 12-room Whittier school building to cost $130,000.

A new junior high school is proposed in the Northwest section of the city to relieve the congestion of Quindaro, Bryant, Hawthorne, Abbott and Chelsea schools. A new 10-room building in place of frame ones in the Melville and Greystone districts; a new eight-room Oakland school; a new building for the Kerr school, the second oldest school building in Wyandotte county; a new 12-room building in the Chelsea district, and one in the Hotel Heights district are other improvements contemplated.

To relieve the congestion in the Abbott, the Horace Mann and the Lowell schools. the program specifies erection of a 10-room building at Fourteenth street and Armstrong avenue.

PETITION FOR HIGHER PAY

CORSICANA TEX
OCTOBER 10, 1919

County Colored School Teachers Make Appeal to Trustees

A petition to the trustees of the schools of Navarro Count:

We, the colored teachers of Navarro County, take this method of sending this petition to the white trustees of the schools of this county with a hope that our petition may reach the sonsideration which it so much deserves.

In view of the fact that the high cost of living has forced every class of laborers in this country to ask the employers to raise the scale of wages paid we are also compelled to ask the trustees of the schools of this county to take into consideration the raising of salaries paid the colored teachers who are living under the same conditions which effect every other class of laborers.

The colored teachers are among the poorest paid teachers in the county while the high cost of living, the strengent war conditions have effected them in the same proportions as it has others. They must buy the same sugar, the same shoes, eat the same high priced meat, wear the same shoes which have doubled in cost, as the man who gets doubled their salary.

When it is seen that the common laborer is getting $65 and $75 dollars per month for twelve months in the year, while the average colored teacher is geting $45 and $55 for six months in the year the poverty stricken condition can be understood.

Such conditions must necessarily drive all the worthy teachers into other vocations while the schools of the country must be left to a class of teachers who are not worth anything to the efficiency of the profession.

We call the attention of the authorities of the schools in the county and to the public spirited citizens who are encouraging the education of the youth of this country, to this impoverished state of affairs.

Believing in the generosity of the citizens and the wisdom of the trustees who handle our school.

We submit our case with assurance of its consideration.

Very respectfully yours,
G. W. JACKSON.
M. A. TRAYLOR,
G. A. JONES.
Committee.

NEGRO TEACHERS TO MEET HERE

Hattiesburg Miss American

1-12-19

More than three hundred negro teachers of South Mississippi counties will gather in Hattiesburg tomorrow to attend a conference called by State Superintendent of Education Bond having for its object the arousing of interest among the colored people for better schools, better homes, better sanitation and better farms. The first session will be held at the court house at 10:30 o'clock. At noon lunch will be served on the court house lawn.

All of the negro schools of Hattiesburg and Forrest county will be closed tomorrow, so that the colored teachers can attend the conference. Similar gatherings recently were held in Meridian and Jackson.

Professor Bura Hilburn, formerly superintendent of education of Covington county, and now in charge of colored schools of the state, and who was selected for that position by the general educational board, will speak to the colored people. Other speakers will include State Superintendent of Education Bond.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon Cliff Williams, of Meridian, will speak to the colored teachers, and he urges that white teachers be on hand too, as special seats for them will be provided. Mr. Williams also urges the business men of the city, especially those interested in highways and labor, to hear the messages that he will bring direct from Washington.

NEGROES PETITION GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Want to Teach Own Children in Charleston.

COLUMBIA S. C. STATE
JANUARY 22 1919

BILLS ON CALENDAR

Memorial Comes From 10,000 Negroes to Restrict White Teachers to White Schools.

Charleston negroes yesterday addressed a petition to the general assembly, Governor Cooper, Lieutenant Governor Liles, Thomas P. Cothran, speaker of the house, and John E. Swearingen, State superintendent of education, asking that the civil code of 1912 be so amended that negroes be allowed to teach in the negro schools in the city of Charleston. During the day bills were introduced in both houses, to prohibit white teachers from teaching in schools set aside for negro pupils. The petition from the Charleston negroes reads:

"We the citizens of the negro race and parents of pupils of the aforesaid race in attendance as pupils of the public schools of Charleston, do through our committee, to wit: Thomas E. Miller, John M. Thompson, William H. Johnson, Edwin A. Harleston and Charles C. Jacobs, most respectfully petition for assistance and relief from the uncalled for, unnecessary, unusual, abnormal conditions that surround and control the management, instruction and teaching of the children of the aforesaid race in the public schools of the city of Charleston.

"Fifty-six years after freedom, the negroes of the city of Charleston are denied the right to teach negro children by negroes in the free schools of Charleston, and whereas, we need relief from this unnecessary, unusual, abnormal condition, and whereas we have thousands of educated men and women who are prepared and worthy to teach the children of the aforesaid race in the city of Charleston, and whereas under the existing law of the free public schools of the State of South Carolina, it is impossible for teachers of the negro race to teach children of the negro race in the free public schools in the city of Charleston; and whereas negro teachers do teach negro children in every other city of this State and in every city in every one of the 13 old slave-holding States in the Union.

"We, therefore, most humbly petition and pray to each and every one of you in authority to have Section 1780 of the civil code of 1912 amended so as to read: 'That it shall be unlawful for a person of the white race to teach in the free public schools of South Carolina, provided and set aside for the children of the negro race.'

"We, the undersigned committee, most respectfully and humbly beg to state that we are not a self constituted committee of a few educated negroes of the city of Charleston, but we are the chosen representatives of the petitioners, namely: Of more than 10,000 adult men and women of the negro race in the city of Charleston, who are petitioning and begging you in authority to use the golden rule toward, for and over them, in the teaching of their children in the free public schools in the State of South Carolina."

On motion of J. B. Atkinson the petition was received as information and ordered printed in the house journal.

City Board Wants Power to Expend Negro School Fund

OKLAHOMA [illegible]
JANUARY 21, 1919

George O. Woodworth, a member of the city board of education, has prepared to be introduced in the legislature a bill amending the present school law so that city school boards would have full power to expend money raised by taxation for the maintenance of separate schools for negres in the same way that they contr the expenditures for white schools.

Under the present law expenditures st be approved by the school boards, boards of county commisioners, d the county excise boards. Under e bill framed by Woodworth, the school boards will make up separate budgets for negro schools, the board of county commissioners shall include the budget in its estimate, and the county excise boards shall levy taxes to cover the amount. This plan would end much delay now inevitable.

The city planning commission indorsed this bill Saturday night.

OKLAHOMA
JANUARY 21, 1919

Negro High School Is Asked of County

S. R. Youngblood, supervisor of negro schools in the city, has recommended to the county commissioners that Bryant school, East Third street, be transformed into a negro high school.

Other recommendations are that Dunbar school, Walnut and California avenues, be moved two blocks north, that suitable buildings be erected for Orchard Park school and Choctaw school, and that Sandtown school be improved. Choctaw school now is taught in a negro church.

The communication states that buildings and equipment of negro schools in the city are poor.

Education - 1919.

Common Schools, Improvement of.

IMPORTANT SCHOOL MEASURE IS NOW BEFORE LEGISLATURE

The Montgomery Advertiser

ALABAMA SCHOOL CODE IS DOCUMENT OF MUCH INTEREST

2-10-19.

State Council of Education Is Created by the Bill to Co-ordinate the Work of the State University, Alabama Polytechnic Institute and Alabama Technical Institute For Women

Aside from appropriating $1,350,000 per annum for public school purposes in Alabama and sundry other and large sums for the many other educational endeavors of the state, the Alabama school code, as introduced in the two houses of the legislature contains chapters of equal interest and importance.

For the purpose of co-ordinating the education efforts of the University of Alabama, Alabama Polytechnic Institute and the Alabama Technical Institute for Women (vice the Alabama Girls' Technical Institute located at Montevallo), a state council of education is raised. Its composition will be drawn, two members from the state board of education, the state superintendent of education, the president of the University, the president of the Polytechnic Institute, the president of the Technical Institute for Women and one member from the boards of trustees of the three schools for higher learning above set forth.

The council shall study the needs of higher education in general and shall have authority to associate with it two advisory boards (1) composed of delegates from agricultural, commercial, industrial and other organizations of like character, and (2) delegates from the Alabama Educational Association, the State Association of Colleges and similar organizations.

There shall be a general system of public schools and educational matters and their supervision shall be entrusted to the State Department of Education at the head of which shall be the State Board of Education. Educational matters affecting counties shall be under control of a county board of education of five members elected by the people of the county, and in cities and towns of a population of more than 2000 under the control of a city board of education of five members chosen by the city council or commission.

The State Board of Education shall be composed of nine men to be appointed by the Governor solely for their character and fitness. The members shall serve in groups of three, their terms to expire September 30th, 1923, 1927, 1931 and 1935. This board shall exercise general supervision over all schools with the exception of the University of Alabama, the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and the Alabama Technical Institute for Women.

Annual meetings shall be held on the first day of October each year, and a president and vice-president shall be elected. Other meetings may be held on December, February and May. The state superintendent of education shall be the executive officer and secretary of the state board. Members will be paid a per diem of $10 and traveling expenses when attending regular official meetings.

The state board shall advise with county and city boards and prescribe the minimum contents of study and enforce the school laws as to the sanitation and compulsory attendance. The state board shall not select the course of study for schools in cities and towns of more than 2,000 inhabitants. In it is vested, however, the power of drafting rules and regulations for conduct of education and a text-book commission of seven members is authorized. A census in July, 1920 and biennially thereafter is also provided over which the state board shall exercise supervisory control.

All persons conducting private, denominational or parochial schools, shall report annually before August 31, on enrollment and age of pupils; a monthly report from such institutions in cities and towns of 2,000 population is required. The state board is authorized to co-operate with the federal board of vocational education and monies for this work as well as for stamping out illiteracy shall be converted into the state treasury for use of the State Board of Education.

Under the 1919 law as proposed the board of trustees of the state normal schools for white, the negro normal school at Montgomery, the nine district agricultural schools and the Northeast Alabama Agricultural and Industrial Institute would be abolished. The state high school commission, the textbook commission, the state board for vocational education and the Alabama illiteracy commission likewise are abolished with the provision as to the schools that the state board may appoint an advisory board of five persons from the locality in which they are located.

The state board is given full powers in administering school properties and is charged with equalizing public school facilities and for which purpose $100,000 annually is appropriated, 80 per cent of which must be used in lengthening school terms.

The State Department of Education is raised to comprehend all the offices and functions under the office of the state superintendent of education, which officer shall serve four years from installation after election by the people. The state superintendent shall be a graduate of a standard university or college, with at least 5 years experience in school law. He shall be the executive officer of the state board and state department and shall make the annual apportionment of school funds. In the executive officer is vested power to recommend removal of any officer appointed or elected under the proposed law for misconduct, immorality, neglect of duty, etc. Supervisory powers over county and city school boards of education are vested in the executive.

The state department is organized into ten departments, viz: (1) executive management under a chief clerk, (2) training and certification, under a director of teacher training, (3) Statistics under the control of the state superintendent, (4) rural schools, under a director of rural education, (5) elementary schools, (6) secondary education in charge of the director of teacher training, (7) physical education, (8) vocational education under a director of vocational education, (9) exceptional education for the removal of illiteracy, and (10) school and county betterment.

The county board shall be composed of five members elected by the people of the respective counties and they shall exercise general and supervisory control over all educational matters affecting said county and shall hold annual meetings in November. A president and vice-president shall be chosen and the members shall receive a per diem of $5 and traveling and hotel expenses when officially engaged upon their duties.

The County Board shall appoint the County Superintendent of Education, who shall be the executive officer and Secretary to the Board. A county treasurer for school funds also must be selected. Authority of County Boards shall not extend to cities and towns of a population of 2000 or more, but shall consist in exercising general and supervisory control of the county school matters.

The power of consolidating schools for the betterment of the system is vested in the County Boards and may agree with adjacent county boards for the erection and maintenance of public schools near county boundaries on a per capita basis. In the board is vested all authority in electing teachers and principals for county schools and their removal for cause. The boards are required to fix a uniform date for opening of schools and shall supervise the bi-ennial census in which all educable persons between 6 and 21 years inclusive, shall be enumerated.

Schools of two kinds shall be maintained, for whites and for negroes, and into these white and negro children between the ages of 6 and 21 years shall be received free of expense. A reasonable incidental fee may be imposed but this shall not operate to exclude persons between 8 and 16 years from attending during the compulsory educational period as fixed by law.

The public schools shall be (1) elementary, from 1 to 6 grades inclusive, (2) junior high schools from 7 to 9 grades inclusive and (3) senior high schools from 10 to 12 grades inclusive. The Board may appoint competent persons as trustees for the schools within their locality.

Article 6 of the Code prescribes the qualifications, powers and duties of the County Superintendent who shall be appointed by the county board. He shall serve a term of from 2 to 5 years ..ing from July after election in May ..d no County Superintendent shall be paid less than $1500 per annum. The superintendent shall be the representative of the State Superintendent in conducting examinations and executive officer of the County Board. He shall nominate officers and teachers for the county schools, prepare the courses of study and work out plans for the consolidation of schools and transportation of pupils. Institutes for teachers and patrons shall be organized and the Superintendent shall attend same and he shall look to the enforcement of the compulsory education laws. On his recommendation the County Board may appoint an elementary school supervisor and a statistical and stenographic clerk to aid the Superintendent.

Machinery for creating boards of trustees for each elementary school is provided in article 7 of the Code, the principal teacher of such school to be secretary to such board of trustees. Article 8 deals with the creation of the Board of Education in cities and towns of 2000 inhabitants and more by election by city councils or commissions, with the special provision that similar boards may be appointed in towns of 1000 or more inhabitants where a special three mill tax has been levied. Powers and duties of the City Boards are largely repetitions of those vested in county boards. The City Boards shall elect a city superintendent of schools and he in turn has powers and duties vested in him similar to those of the county supeirntendent.

The city board shall have power to establish and maintain a system of schools, including kindergarten schools in which children from 5 to 21 years inclusive will be received free of tuition. The Board is empowered to request an election for the issuance of city bonds where schools funds prove inadequate to properly conduct them. Extension of aid or the separate maintenance of libraries is vested in the City Board.

Article 9 defines the qualifications, duties and powers of the City Superintendent of schools. Article 10 sets up the machinery for the disbursement and apportionment of school funds. The auditor shall certify by October 1st annually to the State Superintendent the amount of money for school purposes and the latter shall make the apportionment by October 10th or as soon thereafter as is possible. The sum of $5000 is appropriated annually to the State Superintendent as a contingent fund to be used as he may deem best for the educational endeavor of the State.

The levying of special school taxes of 1 and 3 mills is provided for in articles 10 and 11, petition from 200 electors being required to call such an election and 3-5 of the electors voting being necessary to levy such a tax.

Under article 13 $200,000 is appropriated to pay county bonues which shall be determined on the following basis: $1000 to the county or counties levying from 1 to 2 mill special school tax, $2000 to county or counties levying 2 to 3 mill special school tax and $3000 to county or counties levying an aggregate of 3 mills special school tax.

Regulations governing the selection of a county treasurer of school funds and his duties are set forth in article 14. The compulsory attendance regulations are set up in Article 15, children from 8 to 16 years of age being directed to attend school for the entire scholastic year, which may be reduced to 120 days if the scholastic year is of greater length. Those exempt from the law are children residing 2 1-2 miles from a school and who have no method of transportation; persons incapacitated from study and persons over 14 years of age who have completed an elementary course. Drastic penalties to be visited on parents or guardians who ignore the act are provided and regulations are set up to govern children who wilfully disregard the law.

Eeleven forms of certification of teachers are set up in Article 16 as follows: (1) administrative and supervisory, valid for 4 years; (2) elementary school supervisor, valid 4 years; (3) supervisor (special) valid 4 years; (4) high school principal, valid four years; (5) high school teachers, valid 5 years; (6) high school teachers, special, valid 4 years; (7) Elementary principals, valid 4 years; (8) professional and elementary teachers 1st grade, valid 4 years; (9) professional and elementary teachers, second grade, valid 2 years; (10) elementary teachers, first grade, valid 2 years; (11) elementary teachers, second grade, valid 2 years. Certificates now in force are not invalidated and life certificates may be issued by the State Board of Education. Provisions for examination of teachers, stenographic help, etc., are set up and fees to be charged applicants are enum-

erated. To carry out the provisions of the article $15,000 annually is appropriated.

The Superintendent of Education is authorized to prescribe courses of study for teachers in service and provision for cities of 150,000 population to establish a normal training school for teachers is made.

For rural school houses $134,000 is appropriated, at the rate of $2000 per county for repair and erection of school houses. Of this amount $67,000 shall be set aside from the legislative appropriation of $1,350,000. Unexpended balances held by counties shall be converted back into the State treasury and an additional appropriation of $87,500 is made to be used in securing experts in drafting plans, specifications and administration of the article and its contents.

Article 19 deals with the sale and conveyance of school properties and article 20 appropriates $6,700 to cooperate with county boards in maintaining libraries, $10 of the state money to be appropriated to match $10 put up by citizens of a school district and $10 by the county commissioners.

Under the section dealing with vocational education the terms of the Federal law are accepted in toto and the following appropriations to match those to accrue to the State from the Federal government are made: for the year ending Sept. 30, 1919, $25,000; Sept. 30, 1920, $66.00; September 1921 $80,000; September 30, 1922, $91,000, and September 30, 1923, $102,000.

For the purpose of stamping out illiteracy in the State an annual appropriation of $12,500 is made by the act.

A text book commission of seven members is created and they are given power and authority to select courses of study for the public schools of the State, such courses to be substituted if deemed proper by City Boards of Education. Books selected shall be used for not less than 5 years and rigid rules for compliance with contracts are set up.

Under the chapter dealing with county high schools the state Board is authorized and empowered to locate a county high school in each county of the state under the following terms:

The county to provide a minimum of 5 acres of land and provide a building to cost not less than $20,000. The state board shall thereafter appropriate $2,000 to $4,000 to such schools and those heretofore established shall be entitled to receive similar aid. The sum of $5,000 is appropriated to pay the necessary expense of supervision of schools and for the purpose of supporting county high schools under the chapter the following appropriations are made: For 1919-20, $180,000; 1920-21, $190,000; for 1921-22, $200,000, and for 1922-23, $200,000. A matriculation fee of $2.50 would be charged each pupil of a county high school.

For the support of secondary agricultural schools located at Jackson, Evergreen, Abbeville, Sylacauga, Wetumpka, Hamilton, Albertville, Athens and Blountsville, the sum of $4,500 is appropriated for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1919. To six secondary agricultural schools commencing October 1, 1920, and until October 1, 1923, $7,500 per annum is appropriated payments to be made in October, January, April and July.

The following appropriations are made to the State Normal Schools: Florence, Jacksonville, Livingston and Troy, $30,000, $35,000, $40,000 and $45,000 each per annum for the quadrennium. To the schools at Daphne and Moundville for the fiscal year ending Oct. 1, 1920, $5,000 each. For the State Normal school for negroes at Montgomery for the fiscal year ending Oct. 1920, $20,000, to be paid from the $1,350,000 legislative appropriation. Other appropriations to the Normal schools follow:

Florence, $38,000 over the four year period for removal of indebtedness; Jacksonville, $12,000 over the four years period for removal of debts.

Livingston, $10,000 for the four year period for land and repairs.

Troy, $10,000 for the four year period for repair and equipment.

And for each of these four schools $30,000 for the erection of a Practice School, and for the State Normal school for negroes $20,000 for dormitory and $2,000 for other buildings conditioned on raising of a like sum outside.

An appropriation of $5,000 per annum to the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute is made. The A. and M. School for negroes would receive $20,000 per annum for support and maintenance and $15,000 for each of two years to remove indebtedness.

The Alabama Girls Technical Institute becomes a corporation under the name of the Alabama Technical Institute for Women under the new law and for its support $200,000 is appropriated for the four year period, plus $16,000 for summer schools and $75,000 for new buildings to be paid over a two year period. The governor, state superintendent of education and one person for each congressional district, named by the governor would be trustees for the Institute.

Appropriations to Alabama Polytechnic Institute are made as follows; $40,000 annually from sale of fertilizer tags, etc.

$50,000 annually for operation and maintenance.

$15,000 annually for operation of the bureau of animal husbandry.

$5,000 annually for summer school.

$7,500 annually for investigations and experiments.

In addition the sum of $62,500 for 1920 and $62,500 for 1921 for erection of new buildings.

The trustees of the Institute would be the governor, state superintendent and a member from each congressional district, named by the governor.

Appropriations for the University of Alabama are set forth as follows:

The University fund, derived from interest on land, annually $36,000.

A supplemental appropriation to the University fund, annually $90,000.

For extension work, $10,000 annually.

For summer school $7,000 annually.

For new buildings over a period of four years, $115,000.

To the medical department of the University of Alabama located at Mobile, $25,000 annually.

To the graduate school of medicine, located at Birmingham, $10,000 annually.

An appropriation of $300 per pupil per annum to the inmates of the Alabama Institute for the Deaf is made with an additional fund of $6,000 annually for insurance and repair of property.

An appropriation of $300 per pupil is made to the Alabama Academy for the Blind. A like appropriation is made for the Alabama School for Negro deaf and blind.

To the Boys Industrial Institute at Birmingham an appropriation of $2,00 per pupil per annum is made, plus an appropriation of $50,000 for new land, equipment and buildings for 1920 and for 1921. To the Alabama Reform School for negroes located at Mt. Meigs, an appropriation of $10 per boy per annum is made and $3,720 is also appropriated for the employment of instructors, guards, etc.

The concluding chapters of the bill require all bonds of official affected to be made with surety companies doing business in Alabama. township lines for school purposes are abolished except that in this inhabitants of townships shall not lose funds from sixteenth section lands and last; county, and city boards of education are directed to require regular instruction as to nature of alcoholic bevages, tobacco and narcotic, and their effect on the human system.

The source of public school revenue is set forth in the opening chapter of the bill as follows:

(1) The annual interest at 6 per cent on all money which has or may be recived from the sale of lands granted by the United States or to the several townships, valueless sixteenth section and school indemnity funds.

(2) Annual interest at 4 per cent on that part of the surplus revenue of the United States deposited with the State under he act of 1836.

(3) All annual rents, incomes, and profits or interest arising from the proceeds of sales of all such lands as may be hereafter granted by the United States.

(4) All such sums as may accrue to the state escheats.

(5) The net amount of poll taxes collected in the state, the tax to be retained by every county and apportioned therein.

(6) Licenses which are by law required to be paid into the school fund of any county by the probate judge.

(7) A special annual tax of 30 cents on each $100 of taxable property.

(8) A further sum of $1,350,000 annually for every scholastic year.

All appropriations to accrue to the educational fund on the first day of October of each year.

COLORED SCHOOLS

Booker Washington School

J. A. Lawrence, Principal.

First Grade, George Farris, Willis Reynolds, Celeste Murphy, Cecile Walton; Second Grade, Madge Brown, Anita Nesbitt, Naomi Williams; Third Grade, Cleo Nelms, Leona Shaw; Third and Fourth Grades, Frances Watson; Fourth Grade, Vashti Hannon, Juanita Davis; Fifth Grade, Lella Jackson, Mary Phillips; Sixth Grade, Sadie Lee, Irene Webb; Seventh Grade, Ida Abercrombie, Naomi Rodgers; Eighth Grade, J. A. Lawrence, Jessie Freeman.

Cemetery Hill School

W. T. Breeding, Principal.

First Grade, Clara Bailey, Viola Webb; Second Grade, Willease Simpson; Third Grade, Madelien Abercrombie; Fourth Grade, Mary Lewis; Fifth Grade, Alice Adams; Sixth Grade, W. T. Breeding.

Day Street School

T. H. Randall, Principal.

First Grade, Isabel Lewis, Sadie Lewis, Sadie Gilmer, Mary Hill, Johnetta Lyons; First and Second Grades, Hermenia Drayton; Second Grade, Lorene Farris, Alice Snow; Third Grade, Carrie Howard, Lela Barksdale, Third and Fifth Grades, Willie Stone; Fourth Grade, Clara Hamilton, Mamie Simpson; Fifth Grade Elberta Garrott; Sixth Grade, Lucille Caffey, T. H. Randall.

Vesuvius School

Mary Hightower, Principal.

First Grade, Minnie Williams; Second Grade, Almetta Goldsmith; Fourth and Fifth Grades, Mary Hightower.

Special Teacher of Drawing—Frances Morin.

Education – 1919

Common Schools, Improvement of.

Ga. Educational Society Good Work

FIELD SECRETARY'S MOVEMENTS BRINGS RESULTS

Co-operation of all Negroes Asked In Splendid Welfare

The Savannah 8-30-19

(By J. A. Martin, Field Secy.)

To the members of the Georgia Association and well wishers, we bring greetings from the field to you thru these columns:

The Georgia Association for the Advancement of Education Among Negroes is growing very rapidly in interest throughout the state. Everywhere you go the people welcome it. They know of it generally, and the few who do not know of it wlceome it most heartily when its mission is well explained. They feel to the man that it is filling a long felt need among the colored people of Georgia. To say that it is doing this is to put it mildly when you consider how poorly paid the Georgia teachers, how short the term of the Georgia schools and the utter lack of school houses. It is thought, and for good reasons, that the educational progress among our people in Georgia is far behind its advancement along other lines in the rural schools. In many places there is very little interest indeed. Beginning at the very bottom, with the primary grades and going through the college, Profs. H. A. Hunt, M. W. Reddick and others too numerous to mention plan to arouse both white and colored upon the great subject of Negro education through this organization. As an organization for education it is the most unselfish, most simple and inclusive of any movement since the war in our state. The plan is to reach every home, however humble, in the matter of education.

This will be done by organizing every school community into a branch organization with every father and mother a member, whether he has a child or not. It goes still further by making the request that each church, fraternal organization, social club and Woman's federated club become representative members as such and give contributions for the cause of education. In short it puts the burden of education upon every colored man and white man in the state.

The organization is doing much good already. As stated, every where we go the ministers, fraternal societies, parents and people say, "It is the thing needed for education." The phrase suits us. It shows that the people are ready to be helped. This month has been a great land breaking month. We have been before the Eastern Star grand chapter which met in Macon, Odd Fellows grand lodge, which met in Atlanta, and three district conferences at Macon, Augusta and McRae. These met at Dyas, Sparta and Lumber City. The fraternal organizations, with Mrs. Viola Hart, Americus, and Sol. C. Johnson, Savannah, Eastern Stars; and Prof. B. S. Ingram, Macon, and B. J. Davis, Atlanta, as heads, gave me the most hearty reception. Their warmth was in every way becoming men and women in the high places. It was broad beyond description and showed that they possessed that vision which in every way is the essence of charity. They impressed me as never before that our people are really in earnest when it comes to the matter of human uplift. As an organization they registered their hearty approval without a single protest, and each voted one hundred dollars as an evidence of their zeal and faith in the good work for Negro education. They were loud in their applause and words of encouragement. The district conferences were presided over by Revs H. S. Belcher, J. H. Wiggins and "ye servant." While they did not have large donations to offer, their reception was indeed warm.

We met the mayor and the president of the board of education, Lumber City, Ga., and entered the planning of a Rosenwald school, and of this you will hear more later. We also organized strong committees at Cordele with such men as Drs. A. S. Clark, Presbyterian minister; J. A. Robinson, C. M. E. pastor, together with such professional men as Drs. Kyle, Wilson, Pace and others. At St. Paul near Sparta we planned organization with Prof. Albert Dixon. At no place have we heard a discordant note as regards this work.

No doubt nearly all people in Georgia know of the memorial put before the county superintendents of education, the state board of education and the Georgia Legislature while in session. The manliness and timeliness of the petition have been acknowledged by the above bodies and a written communication has been sent to the Association through Prof. H. A. Hunt by the Committee on Education of the Ga. Legislature. It is enough to say that this fact means much to us. They not only acknowledged the memorial but agreed that the association was correct in its contention.

The Albany Normal, under Dr. J. W. Holly, has been given an additional $10,000.00 while $50,000 has been given for the replacement of a building at the Ga. State College. All of this with the the founding of the Albany school itself come very largely as a result of the hard work of the Georgia Association for the Advancement of Education Among Negroes.

MORE SCHOOLS FOR NEGRO CHILDREN

The Savannah 8-25-19

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 6.—Thirty schools for Negro children will be built in Kentucky under the provisions of the Julius Rosenwald fund, it was announced yesterday. The necessary money to meet the conditions stipulated in the awarding of the money by the Rosenwald fund have been obtained.

GROWING INTEREST IN GEORGIA ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF EDUCATION AMON GNEGROES

8-30-19

By J. A. Martin, Field Secretary.

To the Members of the Georgia Association and Well Wishers, We Bring Greetings from the Field to You Through These Columns:

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NEGROES PLANNING BIG MOVE

The New York Age

WILL ASK RELIEF AGAINST MOB LAW

Freeman 1-18-19

Disfranchisement Idea to Be Advanced—Want Own Superintendent of Schools of Race in Each County in State.

Special to The Freeman.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 13.—Negroes in South Carolina will ask for drastic legislation at the next session of the general assembly to curb the spirit of lawlessness, which so often finds expression in lynching.

Representative of the Lincoln Memorial Association, headed by I. S. Leevy and members of the Associated Charities auxiliary, appeared before the Richland County delegation in the general assembly yesterday and made an earnest plea for a broader program of education for the race and more stringent laws to wipe out lynching.

The general assembly meets early

in January and the Negroes will have a bill introduced, one provision of which will be to disfranchise all parties who participate in a lynching. A law now on the statute books provides for the payment of $2,000 to the family or relatives of a Negro who is killed by a mob. Payment of this has been difficult to procure because of failure of juries to find verdicts.

Disfranchisement is proposed by the Negroes, and some whites as well, as a more effective weapon in dealing with mob law. It was by disfranchisement that dueling was finally destroyed, the party oath today requiring that the voter shall not have engaged in a duel. All state, county and municipal officers have also to make similar oaths when inducted into office.

The Negroes are also asking that they have a Negro county superintendent of education, to visit and inspect the schools of the race, and not leave this work to the white superintendent, who is burdened with the white schools.

Education—1919.
Denominational Schools.

CATHOLIC CAMPAIGN NETS OVER $10,000

The Daily Herald

Pushing On Toward $11,000 Mark -- Appeal Made For More Negro Priests---Excellent Musical Program Rendered

9-4-19

Altho the war is over the $10,000 Campaign conducted by The Associated Friends of the Colored Orphans, conducted by Reverend Father John H. Dorsey, S. S. J. for the Oblate Sisters of Providence, who conduct St. Frances Academy, went "over the top with all reports not yet complete, over $10,000 was in hand an Sunday evening; hundreds of dollars have been turned in since then and nearly two hundred fifty reported last night; it bids fair to reach the $11,000 before the end of the week.

The campaign was inaugurated in September 8, 1918, and only $5,000 was made the goal, but despite the fact that the "Flu" kept the affair lagging until in November, the amount was changed to $10,000. the campaign closes fourteen days earlier than was expected with the goal passed.

Sisters Organized Here.

The Oblate Sisters of Providence, for whom the fund was raised, gives Baltimore a great deal of honor, for in 1825, on Paca street, the order was organized. Since that time it has spread all over the U. S. and Cuba, now having an enviable record as follows: 146 sisters (all colored) 12 schools; 2,000 pupils.

The committee which brought the campaign to such a successful termination are as follows:

Rev. J. H. Dorsey, director; Chas. F. Woodland, chairman; C. Marcellus Dorsey, secretary; Royal Addison, assistant secretary; Thomas A. Johnson, treasurer; Peter Cooper, James H. Pierson, Albert Chesley, Albert Gray, Alexander Woods, William A. Butler James Groomes, James H. Neal, Jacob F. Halland Francis H. Harris, Mrs. Sabina Edmonson, Miss Rebecca Gibbs, Mrs. Helen Woodland Mrs. John Pye, Mrs. Catherin Esavoy, Mrs. Peter Bell, Mrs. Annie Price,

The following is the list of those who collected a hundred dollars or more:

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Dorsey $371; Mr. Chas. Woodland $328.68; Mrs. Annie Price $279.38; Mrs. Ford Young $200; Mrs. Edmondson $155; Mr .and Mrs. Peter Bell $145.20; Mrs. Frances Wright $143.36; Mr. Sam Peck $124.62; Mr. and Mrs. Harris $112.48; Mr. and Mrs. Cooper $112.

Reverend Father Dorsey, thru his untiring efforts was the means of directly raising a little more than $7,000 for the campaign. The amount represents collections from various parts of this and other states. Father Dorsey said that he expected to add a cool $4,000 more and bring the amount up to $15,000 efore June.

Other gift were as follows:

Bellmen, Hotel Rennert, $125; Knights of St. John, (Movie Division) $143.34; Commandery No. 4, K. of St. John, $153.90; Knights of St. Peter's Clavers $61.80; Holy Name Boys, $27.40.

Addresses were made by Attorney Wm. C. McCard, C. Marcellus Darsey, and Rev. Father Dorsey. Mr. Marcellus Dorsey, in his elaborate address, made a plea for more Negro priests.

Musical Program Good.

An excellent musical program was rendered by the Lyric Quartette. All participants were ngenerall applauded by the appreciative audience.

DOORS OF THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OPEN

The Morning Globe

11-21-19

REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING PARTICIPATE IN EXERCISES

The doors of the National Theological and Training Seminary swung ajar on Monday morning at the formal opening of the first institution of national importance beginning the 1919-1920 session. Much has been said about the National Theological and Training Seminary and the Baptist forces throughout the United States had apparently primed themselves for the coming of Monday morning. Early last week the dignitaries of their denomination had gun to arrive and the trustee board located in this city had arranged an elaborate program which was supported by practically every Baptist pastor and congregation affiliated with their National Convention. Dr Abner, the new president, arrived Saturday morning. The word flew thick and fast, announcement was made at the various churches Sunday and by Monday morning the scene was well set. The program proper began at ten-thirty. Dr. C. H. Clark, the chairman of the trustee board presided. The speakers were confined to three and four minutes so as to give an opportunity to those who had come from distant places to express themselves on the importance of the work and the great sphere it is destined to fill. About thirty students coming from as far south as Mississippi and as far north as Indiana were enrolled, at the enrollment period. One gentleman from Mississippi in the person of Prof. R. McCorkle brought his two daughters and registered them at the school. One of the pleasing features during the exercises was the finincial rally put on during the morning staged by the pastors of the city, which was led by Dr. Tom Allen Brown, of Walter Hill, Tenn., with a cash donation of $40.00. Quite a few hundred dollars were realized from this collection. Among those who spoke at the opening exercises were Dr. M. E. Robinson, President of the Texas Baptist State Convention. Houston, Texas, Dr. T. A. Brown, Moderator of the Stone River Association, Walter-Hill, Tenn., Dr. D. Abner, President of the institution, Dr. C. J. W. Boyd, of Buxton, Ia., the new educational secretary, Dr. J. L. Harding of the Trustee Board, Prof. R. McCorkie of the National Layman's League, Mound Bayou, Miss., Dr. C. H. Clark, chairman of the Trustee Board, Dr. R. H. Boyd, Secretary of the Publishing Board, and a number of others who had been giving much time to the preparation of the opening prop-er.

Cardinal Gibbons Issues A Call

The Catholic

9-29-19

Directs the attention of the Catholic Clergy to Need of larger Work Among Colored People

A call recently issued by Cardinal Gibbons directing the attention of Catholic clergy throughout the country to the need of a larger development of the work of the church among colored people has attracted considerable attention. It is said that the Cardinal plans to have a conference held here or at the Catholic University, Washington, shortly, when the question will be threshed over.

It is said that prejudice on the part of many priests working among the colored people, as well as the barriers that are placed in the way of colored people to lag behind greatly.

Cardinal Gibbons has been regarded as most friendly to the education of colored priests, and it was in the archdiocese of Baltimore that three colored men—Fathers C. R. Uncles, J. Henry Dorsey and J. J. Plantevigne have been trained. The last named is now dead. Father Theobald was trained in the archdiocese of Minnesota, under the patronage of the late Archbishop of Ireland

The fact that no colored man is studing for the priesthood in this country at the present was brought out when it was reported that William E. Floyd had left St. Mary's seminary, this city, and would complete his studies for the priesthood in Canada. Mr. Floyd was graduated from Epiphany Apostolic College two years ago. It was then reported that opposition would be developed against his entering St. Mary's Seminary, but he marticulated, nevertheless.

MISSION WORKS BEGINS

The Missionary Fathers of St. Joseph, from Mill Hill, England, began active work among the colored people of America in 1877, their first charge being St. Francie Xavier Church, this city. The idea was later conceived of establishing an Apostolic College and Seminary where American youths could be trained for missionary work among the colored people. St. Joseph's Seminary was established in 1889 and four years later its present home on Pennsylvania Ave, opposite Pearl St., was erected.

The new head of the Josephite Society said in 1893 that the object of the Society is "to foster vocations among the colored youths". Speaking of the experiences here of the English Josephite Order he said:

"It is not with the material things however, that the Order met with obstacles, but in the obtaining of students for the priesthood. Great difficulty is also experienced in the Order after they have begun work on account of the difficulties of ministering to the colored race, the race prejudice that cannot be combated, and the onerous duties surrounding the work".

The Josephite Order is said to have reached its highest period of activity when Father J. J. Slattery, who later left the church, was its superior He evoked much criticism by his outspoken stand for the fairplay to the colored Catholic.

That prejudice is said to have existed among some of the white priest working among the colored people may be seen from the alleged statement of one that his prejudies ran so far as to make him prefer a white housekeeper. He also said that the colored, priests are best suited for the colored people.

In 1893 when the educational work for priests to work among colored people began, there were seven students at St. Joseph's Seminary, two of whom were ordained, and 37 at Epiphany Apostolic College, three of whom were colored. During the quarter of a century that has intervened, the net result is that less than four priests are working among the colored people.

COLORED PRIESTS NEEDED

In speaking of present conditions, C. Marcellus Dorsey, a well known Catholic layman, said the other day: "The colored people are intensely grateful. They have and will suffer untold humiliations rather than give up all to even one sincere white priest to work among them. Yet, all of this is of no postive knowledge that just the same conditions given as a cause for the dissolution of the old English Society exists today, even more intensey among the white priests at work among the colored people, and is and should be just as legitimate a cause for dissolution of Catholic mission work among the colored people, as was the cause in the years of 1880—1890. The reconstruction of the work is needed and the remedy for the existing conditions that are now like those of the 80's and 90's is Colored priests for colored people"

Some local colored Catholicsare said to be much chagrined because none of their number was paced on a committee, that will welcome Cardinal Mercier, of Belgium, when he visits here.

Education - 1919.

Denominational Schools.

Bishop Thirkield Announces Conferences, to be Held in New York During September, of all Denominations At Work Among Negroes

South Western Christian Advocate 8-14-19

Representatives of the thirty or more denominations engaged in educational and home missionary among the Negroes in this country will meet in New York very soon to formulate and carry forward a constructive program for the betterment of conditions which the Negroes live and the removal of the cause of race conflicts.

This action was decided upon at a meeting of the After-War Committee of the Federal Council of Churches and the Home Missions Council just held, and a call for the conference will be sent out at once. The meeting date will be early in September.

Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield, of New Orleans, representing the Methodist Episcopal Church, two white conferences attended the committee meetings and is expected to have a leading part in the carrying out o the program as well as in its formulation He has long been identified with work among the Negroes and has recently been holding in the South conferences of whites and Negroes in the interest of mutual co-operation.

"The After-War Committee decided to call together early in September the official representatives of the thirty or more denominations engaged in educational or home missions work among the Negroes," said Bishop Thirkield, at the end of the committee's two days deliberations.

"This group of about fifty representative men, including white and colored, and from North and South, will spend some time in a careful consideration of the present situation specially precipitated by the recent race riots; and it is proposed to adopt a program of action loking to the co-operation of all religious, civic and humane forces of the country to bring about safe and sane relations between the races.

"It is proposed to reach all the Protestant ministers of the entire nation, with a view to giving them a clearer understanding of the seriousness of the situation, especially in our great cities, and if their opportunity and obligation as related especially to the congested centers of Negro population."

Asked regarding the underlying causes of the outbreaks and the racial antagonism of which these were manifestations, Bishop Thirkield said:

"It's a serious situation, practically unprovided for, that now the cities with the big colored population are not in the South but in the North. The serious city problem, as related to predominant Negro population. is no longer in New Orleans, Memphis, or Birmingham, but in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, New York and Chicago.

"Chicago wakes up to find itself with a Negro population of 150,000 one third of which has been fairly dumped upon the city in the least two or three years.

"Looking for the back-lying causes of the outbreak, there is the housing condition, with six people where there ought to be two Think of the head of a corporation directing that provision be made for the housing of 10,000 black people. This was done, and the carrying out of the order meant the crowding out of the whites with an inevitable spirit of resentment.

"Multitudes are coming into absolutely new civic, social and economic conditions. The peril of any race is to be suddenly lifted out of the restraints of old relations and conditions into a startlingly new environment. It is no wonder that, released from repressive conditions in the South and suddenly placed in an atmosphere of freedom, many may have translated liberty into license being fairly intoxicated by a new atmosphere.

"Then think of the dominating influences surrounding them in a notoriously badly governed city. There was, in Chicago, the saloon, the center of corrupt political leadership, acknowledged subserviency of the police, and all that.

"There was also not merely physical segregation of the Negro that almost took possession of the South Side; but this mass was almost untouched by the higher civic and religious influences and ideals of Chicago.

"It does not appear that any widespread and effective program for the civic and moral betterment of these people was carried out. I can understand how the churches were almost overwhelmed bv the sudden influx of these masses. It is dificult to create organized church machinery to meet sudden and unexpected conditions.

"Colored church leaders, to my knowledge, have done heroic work in endeavoring to reach and provide for many thousands of Christian people in the perils of a great city, with old church relations suddenly snapped.

"Certain white organizations have rendered broad and generous service. For example, several months ago I gave a Sunday to work among these people preaching in the old South Park Avenue Church in Chicago, a noble stone edifice that, under the leadership of Bishop Nicholson and Dr. Bryant, had been turned over to a group of colored people of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A thousand people crowded the church, nearly all from the far South; and it now numbers more than a thousand members and is self-supporting.

"It is clear that three disturbing forces had influence in causing the riots. First, the whites, with race prejudice, color hatred that marked this race above others, have pursued and nagged and criminally attacked black people. Although a dozen bombs have been exploded among Negro home, not one of these dastardly white criminals and race baiters has been brought to justice.

"Next it appears that Bolsheviki agitators have reached certain classes with their messages—'the church is the servant of capital and your preachers will not fight for your rights; your educators are dependents or rich men; the Republican party has betrayed you.'

"And I may say it is my personal conviction that it is all too true of the party, and that unless the Republican party again takes up its burden as a party defending the rights of humanity and standing by the black man for whose liberation it fought and for whose emancipation its own Lincoln died, it will not soon again come into power.

"What seems to be the situation and outlook in view of the riot?" Bishop Thirkield was asked.

"In the first place", he answered, it seems to me the Negro has come to a spirit of self-consciousness and a courageous self-reliance which has not always been manifest. He is a force to be reckoned with in our economic and civic life. Whether it is a new spirit born of the war or not, the Negro does not run but stands and fights it out when attacked. I find the strong

OVER

WORK PROJECTED BY CHURCH IN LOUISIANA

The New York Age 8-7-19

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—The industrial school farm for Negroes at Gentilly, which has been conducted and built up by Mrs. Francis Joseph Gaudet with the idea of fitting the children of her race to take their places as educated, industrious and valued citizens, has been offered to the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Louisiana. While awaiting the action of the Diocesan Council authorizing the Church to take over this enterprise, Bishop Sessums and the other members of the committee, have asked the leaders of the Episcopal Nation-Wide Campaign to include that project church's activities to receive support through that Campaign. The sum of $15,000 is asked to run the school for the three-year period covered by the movement.

Other projects of the Episcopal Church in Louisiana for work among the Negroes for which aid is asked from the church at large through the Nation-Wide Campaign are: For a suitable lot and parish house for St. Luke's Church, New Orleans, $9,000. Funds are asked to pay a teacher for work among the Negroes of the parish. An assistant worker is needed among the Negroes and immigrants of Trinity Church Parish, New Orleans. A building is asked for St. Mark's parish, Alexandria, and a colored clergyman. The askings for this parish are $9,000. It is the centre of Episcopal activities among the Negroes of Louisiana.

St. Mark's parish, Shreveport, asks $10,400 for work among the Negroes. Part of this is for a parish house, part for a Negro assistant for social service work, and part for a site for an athletic field for Negroes.

COLORED CATHOLICS PURCHASES HOUSE

(Associated Negro Press)

New Orleans, La., Sept 23—The Josephite Fathers, a colored Catholic order, has purchased the building occupied by the Third Presbyterian church, and will convert it into a Catholic church.

The church will bear the name of the "Church of the Holy Redeemer" Dedication ceremonies will take place within the next few weeks and the edifice will then be turned over to Rev. Joseph A. Laly.

leaders of the race counsel, not force, except in self-defence, but a spirit of conciliation and gradual enforcement of their rights as workers and citizens.

"Take it all in all, in view of the experience of hundreds of thousands of colored soldiers at the front, the returning black soldiers have shown a spirit of self-restraint that must have disappointed the expressed expectations of many people North and South, and which ought to disarm hostile criticism.

"I am deeply concerned as to the reaction of these riots in the North on the white people of the South where I have spent practically all of my ministerial life.

"Two possibilities are open. The first is that a strong group, that is always to be reckoned with, shall play upon the fear and prejudices of the more ignorant and illiberal white people with a view to a sterner spirit of repression that will inevitably result in clashings of the races and serious outbreaks.

"The organization of the modern Klu Klux Klan, openly advertised, is a menace to the peace and economic prosperity of the South. If persisted in, it will only force a continuation of the exodus of the Negroes, depleting the fields and shops of the South and adding to the already difficult race conditions in northern cities.

"My hope is that the enlightened and broader minded people of the South shall prevail and in view of the fact that these deplorable riots have occurred in the North they will seize the opportunity sternly to stop lynching and to enthrone law, and thus quiet the unrest and fear of the Negro multitudes; also that they will insist on a constructive program, offering such favorable economic condition, humane rights and enlarged opportunities as shall bring fresh confidence and hope to the race and thus save to the South the greatest single asset in the development of its imperial resources."

EDITORIALS

The Richmond Times-Dispatch

DR HAILEY AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

So Dr. Hailey and his followers are going to build another national theological seminary for "Negroes" in Nashville. Roger Williams University, a Baptist school in Nashville, the National Baptist Theological Seminary and Women's Training School in Nashville we think enough, but not so Dr. Hailey et al. White Baptists like their neighbors do some funny things when they are bent on revenge, retaliation, partisan triumphs; but do the bulk of white Baptists know that school duplication and reduplication is to be furthered by their $75,000,000 campaign funds? It would be an exhibition of rareness of Baptist fraternity should Dr. Hailey declare the superfluity of their latest educational movement and lead his white and colored brothers into support of the national school already a historical fact.

NATION WIDE CAMPAIGN

Movement to Increase Support of Educational Institutions

Mission of Church Institute and Its Work Outlined

The Episcopal Church has come to a recognition of the fact that the Great War has awakened the race consciousness of the Negro, who is reaching out for education and character training. In recognition of this fact, the Episcopal nation-wide campaign proposes to enlarge its program of work among the race.

An appeal for redoubled effort in the education and training of the Negro has been issued in connection with this campaign. In a special report to the managers the Rev. Dr. Robert W. Patton, himself a Southern man, and special representative of the American Church Institute for Negroes, as well as National Director of the Nation-Wide Campaign, says frankly:

"The Great War has awakened the racial consciousness of the Negro as no other event in the history of the race. Their appeal today, and it is a growing and insistent appeal, is that we give them a chance through education and character training, in the schools under the Church's direction, to prove themselves worthy of their citizenship and of their inheritance as sons and daughters of the living God. They have purchased the right by their sacrifice of labor, of treasure and of blood. Will we refuse to pay the debt?"

Accordingly, in the mobilization of the resources of the Episcopal Church preparatory to embarking upon a campaign for after the war service, it is announced that the program of the Nation-Wide as well as the Every Name Campaign, which is the contribution of the Diocese of New York to the movement, will embody enlarged and intensive plans for work among the Negro population.

An idea of the nature of the work that is being done by the Church through its Institute for Negroes is given in Dr. Patton's statement that scattered through the South are eight well equipped schools—though all of them are capable of great improvement—in which Negro boys and girls are being trained "not only in Christian character and the regular grammar and high school features, but in special courses in the trades and industries, such as carpentry, masonry, printing, nursing, agriculture, cooking, dressmaking, etc."

These eight schools are St. Paul's, at Lawrenceville, Va.; St. Augustine's, Raleigh, N. C.; the Fort Valley School, Fort Valley, Ga.; the Payne Divinity School, Petersburg, Va.; St. Athanasius' School, Brunswick, Ga.; St. Mark's, Birmingham; St. Mary's, Columbia, S. C., and the Vicksburg Industrial School, Vicksburg, Miss.

In a recent letter reviewing the work of the Church Institute for Negroes, the National Commissioner of Education, Hon. P. P. Claxton, wrote to Dr. Patton:

"The work of the Episcopal Church, through The American Church Institute for Negroes, has been especially helpful; and I wish to express my appreciation of the practical co-operation of your officers with us in our efforts to reduce unnecessary duplication of schools . . . To meet the present need for properly trained teachers and leaders of the Negro race we must look chiefly, for the present, and probably for many years to come, to Church schools and to private schools devoted to instruction above the elementary grades. Four or five times as many properly trained teachers as are now available from all sources as needed in the public schools for Negroes in the South.

"I feel sure that The American Church Institute for Negroes and the General Board of Missions will be willing to make every sacrifice in their power to develop the efficiency and usefulness of their schools of this class in the interest not only of the Negroes themselves, but of the future progress and happiness of this section and of the safety of our Christian democracy."

In urging that the Nation-Wide and the Every Name managers make generous provision in their budgets for Negro work, Dr. Patton says:

"Can we do justice in our international relations if we do not highly resolve to do larger justice to the numerous races under our own flag? Can America long be a leader in pointing the way of peace beyond our borders if we have not discovered the way of peace within our own? America cannot remain at peace at home so long as there is withheld from any considerable number of her citizens the chance to prepare themselves to play their proper part in the great responsibilities of this new day."

SEPARATE SCHOOL PLANNED FOR PRIESTS

Catholic Conference Said to Have Favored It.—Colored Catholics Oppose.

During the past week it has leaked out that previous to the meeting of the Catholic Bishops, held in Washington recently, to devise ways and means of extending Catholic Mission work among the colored people that the Fathers of St. Joseph's Society for Colored Missions had already submitted to many of the bishops a proposition to establish a separate and distinct theological school for the training of young colored men to the Catholic priesthood.

It is understood that the committee appointed by the bishops favor the projected institution, but strong opposition has already developed among prominent colored Catholics in many cities to all forms of segregation in the church.

The insurgent Catholics charge that to a large extent the Fathers of St. Joseph's Society have promoted and fostered racial discrimination in the Catholic Church to a larger extent and over more territory than any element in the Catholic Church.

A committee of colored men in the church has been organized for the purpose of combatting all forms of racial discrimination. Already favorable responses have been received from Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Wilmington, Del., and Washington.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS TO BAR COLORED MEN

Bishops Refer Negro Question to Committee.

St. Joseph's Seminary for colored Catholic Missions opened last week with a reported larger attendance of Catholic theological students than has ever been enrolled during the opening week. In previous years just one colored student usually made his appearance and was accepted.

As was anticipated with the rejection of Mr. Wm. E. Floyd, a colored man, it appears beyond doubt that this Catholic theological school has placed a bar against the acceptance of any more colored aspirants to the Roman Catholic priesthood. In former years this school was the only one operated by Roman Catholics to make even a pretense of fair play toward the colored communicants of the Catholic Church. This rejection of Mr. Floyd and the non-acceptance of any other colored young man cannot be construed otherwise than that the door of hope for the highest development in religion has been closed to the colored people in the Catholic Church.

The National Council of Catholic Bishops, which met in Washington last week, referred all questions, the colored question included, to a committee for solution. This method of procedure certainly has not allayed the unrest among colored Catholics.

Education—1919.
Discussion of.

AIM IN EDUCATION.

At the recent convention of school superintendents in Chicago one of the speakers deplored what he characterized "the fact" that the higher educational institutions of this country do not prepare girls for a "career."

He was unsparing in his criticism of American colleges and universities because, he said, their graduates, for the most part, are educated only along "polite lines," and are turned out upon the world without the advantage of special training for some particular vocation.

There are in this country two distinct viewpoints regarding school education.

There are those—educators and lay citizens—who hold to the theory that cultural knowledge should be the aim of a collegiate course; that that education is best which will afford an understanding and an appreciation of life in its broadest and highest sense. And there are others, equally sincere and perhaps more numerous, whose idea is that the primary objective of an education is to equip the student to "earn a living."

Between these two viewpoints there is a happy medium that more nearly than either approaches ideality. That is, that the best education is a combination of po lite culture with the practical—the one that equips its possessor, not only to "hold up his end" in the work of th world and in the "struggle for existence," but that enables him to reach higher physical levels than he could without it, and at the same time to sense and appreciate the beauties, the finer and the purely aesthetic things that surround him.

"Each," truthfully says The Omaha Bee, discussing these two types of education, "is essential; but one is more important than the other."

"Are we," asks The Bee—

to become money-grubbers exclusively, vaguely realizing the ideals of life only when some great national crisis arises, or are we to give true culture and refinement preference, and make the piling up of great national and individual wealth a secondary object?

Indeed, the amassing of wealth and the making of "money-grubbers" should by no means be the objective of higher education; but, while our boys and girls are being educated in the classics, the cultural and academic things in life—and which contribute so much to the sum total of human happiness—they should also be taught the importance of being able to "look out for number one" to the best advantage, and how to do it!

A combination of the two theories should be the central though running through every curriculum

EDUCATION FOR NEGROES

Academy Meeting as a Tribute to Colored Students.

College education was discussed by Talcott Williams at a scholarship meeting in the Academy of Music last night, under the auspices of the Armstrong Association of Philadelphia. He stated that 80 per cent. of those now receiving a college training, and in some institutions 90 per cent, came from less than 5 per cent. of the families of the United States. The meeting was intended to be a city-wide commencement celebration in honor of colored boys and girls who have done creditable work in completing the local high school courses.

Graduates of local educational institutions and ministers of local churches occupied seats on the stage. Mr. Williams said, in the course of his remarks: "No one is here but what is not chilled by the sight of these empty seats. Your race, beyond any other, has the right to feel that no difficulty is too great and no obstacle is too impassable. There are living in the United States at this time 300,000 graduates of colleges. Of these, only 5000 are of the colored race."

Other speakers were Mrs. G. Edward Dickerson and Dean William Pickens, of Morgan College. John T. Emlen presided.

N Y E POST
JULY 18. 1919

When the Bureau of Education and Phelps-Stokes Fund reported in 1917 on negro instruction, they showed Georgian conditions in some respects worse than in other States She paid her negro teachers less—an average of $119.35 a year!—than any except the Carolinas; the proportion of colored schools taught in non-public buildings was 63 per cent. A committee of colored citizens, representing, the State Board of Education declared "every phase of negro life in Georgia," recently appeared and made eight requests—larger salaries longer school terms, better buildings, support for a normal school project, more district agricultural schools, a fair share of Federal funds, a negro State supervisor, and summer schools for teachers. The Board endorsed them and pledged "all the help possible to remedy the conditions noted." If it will, the Board can accomplish a great deal. Last year it was reported that Georgia had appropriated $3,200,000 for public schools. With money and effort, the wretched tuition in wretched shanties for five to six months a year—the average Georgia term—can be displaced by proper schools.

BOSTON MASS C S MONITOR
JULY 14, 1919

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Better school attendance and great decrease in illiteracy among children from 6 to 18 years of age is shown by the report of Prof. P. B. Habans, first assistant superintendent of education in the city of New Orleans, who has just completed a school census of the municipality. This census shows 92,458 children between these two ages, an increase of 10,724 over the figures of the similar census taken in 1915. Of this number, 68,944 are white, and 23,514 Negro. Only 261 illiterate children were found among the whites, the illiterate Negro children numbering 788.

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
JULY 7. 1919

NEED HIGHER STANDARDS

Negro Educator Says His Race Needs Better Facilities.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

Higher standards are required in all vocations of life. Every kind of business is demanding efficient results. A few years ago, a teacher without a knowledge of algebra or civil government could make first grade license. At that time a preacher without any knowledge of rhetoric, elocution, biology, geology, astronomy or logic could easily attain success. The standards in law and medicine have been raised. With severe droughts, excessive rains or soils deficient of essential plant elements, the successful farmer of today must apply his knowledge of bacteriology, chemistry, biology and botany to farming.

The negroes of Arkansas, though badly handicapped by inadequate school facilities, have endeavored to keep pace with this enlightened age. The state should by all means provide adequate school facilities for its negro population. A normal should be provided for the 2,000 or more negro teachers in the state. A reform school for negro juvenile criminals should be erected. The imprisonment of juvenile offenders with hardened criminals has always produced baneful results. Their association with these hardened criminals tends to develop them into undesirable citizens. According to the last census there are [illegible]00 negroes in this state. As [illegible]part of the negroes of this [illegible]ngaged in agricultural pur- agricultural school [illegible]d for them. The ef- [illegible]cultural school upon [illegible]ation would be far [illegible]rease of farm prod- [illegible]oes would follow. [illegible]arm products would the value of prop- [illegible]ence the state ul- [illegible]e repaid for the [illegible]e us a reform [illegible]ence crimes will [illegible]se among us. [illegible]hool and our [illegible]fficient results. school and 10 [illegible]s along agri- [illegible]long the negroes of [illegible]l increase 50 per cent. with a proper knowledge [illegible]e will convert the sloughs lands into fertile farms. make the barren hillsides [illegible] with delicious grapes, peaches [illegible] apples. By all means provide for [illegible]e negroes of Arkansas proper edu-

[illegible]KLYN N Y STANDARD U
AUGUST 15. 1919

AID FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS IN LOUISIANA

From many sources in Louisiana have come assurances of money set aside to aid in a building programme, and promises of appropriations for longer terms and better salaries for negro schools. Beauregard parish is spending $35,000 on six two- and three-teacher schools. Terrebonne parish, which never owned one dollar's worth of colored school property, is completing the first of nine schoolhouses, on which that parish will spend $20,000. East Baton Rouge parish is putting $10,000 into a village school building five miles from Baton Rouge, and is giving more than $1,000 in addition for rural school buildings. St. Mary, a sugar parish, like Terrebonne, has just set aside $6,000 to stimulate and aid in the building of colored schools. Natchitoches parish, which has never invested any money in permanent improvements for colored schools, now [illegible] a building programme involving [illegible] expenditure of $6,000 public money [illegible] seven houses in rural districts. Tangipanoa parish is spending this summer $4,000 for school buildings, and has just budgeted $11,000 for the operation of colored schools next session, where that parish spent only $2,400 last session. All of the above represent contributions from public taxes.

Caddo, Bienville, Lincoln, Morehouse, Bossier, Winn and East Carroll parishes have each invested during the past two years in the building of from four to eight rural schoolhouses. In these latter parishes, as in some of the first named, the colored people are doing a large part in contributing towards the building programme, and they are taking the money out of their own pockets. The Rosenwald Fund is contributing towards all of these buildings. Public school authorities are supporting better schools in the new buildings erected and bearing an increasingly larger share of the cost of buildings and equipment.—Southern Workman

N Y C HERALD
JULY 20. 1919

EDUCATION OF THE NEGROES.

The negro problem has long been a thorn in the flesh of the South. It has permeated the social, economic and political life of that section and is not yet wholly solved. The most hopeful sign, however, is the progress of negro education, for therein undoubtedly lies the key to the situation, if there is any key. The safety of the South, its security against the domination of ignorance and illiteracy, is the education of the negroes. Booker T. Washington and other leaders of their race have done splendid work in lifting their own people into fields of active and useful service; but it is still more gratifying to see the white people putting their shoulders to the wheel, appropriating money for the education of the negroes and offering them the same opportunities as the whites.

A good deal has been done in the past. Recently the Legislature of South Carolina appropriated $74,000 for the State Agricultural and Mechanical College at Orangeburg. Louisiana has appropriated $25,000 for a new building for the State School for Colored Youths to meet the $25,000 offered by the General Educational Board. County school boards are now paying the larger part of the Jeanes teachers' salaries throughout the South, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction of North Carolina says that soon there will be a good high school for colored boys and girls in every county in the South. There are fourteen county normal schools for the training of colored teachers in North Carolina. Last year there were fifty-four of these advanced schools in the South; this year there are seventy-three giving a tenth grade education to colored boys and girls.

This steady increase in educational facilities is hopeful for the colored people, for the South and for the country.

Education - 1918 1919.
Federal Aid for.

Smith-Hughes Work

JACKSON MISS.. NEWS
AUGUST 18. 1919

COLORED INSTRUCTORS IN VOCATIONAL WORK IN CONFERENCE HERE

Colored vocational instructors of Mississippi are in conference here today with Prof. F. J. Hubbard, state director, Prof, S. J. Greer, his assistant, and H. O. Sargent, of Atlanta, government agent in vocational agriculture.

Matters in connection with federal requirements are being discussed.

Prof. Hubbard and Mr. Sargent leaves tomorrow for A. and M. College, where the vocational conference for white instructors opens Wednesday.

GEORGIA GETS $80,316 UNDER VOCATION LAW

The Constitution
8-30-19

Washington, August 29.—Southern states have been allotted $691,576 of the $3,051,919 granted by the government for the fiscal year of 1919-20, for agricultural trade, home economics and industrial subjects, and teacher training under the vocational education law. Allotments for agriculture in the southern states total $363,014 for trade, industry and home economics, $105,139, and for teacher training $222,522.

Allotments by states are: Virginia, $63,634; North Carolina, $67,452; South Carolina, $46,350; Georgia, $80,316; Florida, $25,991; Tennessee, $67,220; Alabama, $65,576; Mississippi, $54,864; Arkansas $48,259; Louisiana, $51,510, and Texas, $120,398.

The first quarterly payments will be made October 10.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF EDUCATION

The Montgomery Advertiser

Pause for a moment sometime today to send a telepathic expression of approval and good wishes to the conference that is to be held in Washington under the call of Secretary Lane. "An Americanization conference," they call it; and its chief business will be to "draft a program for combating illiteracy in America." State governors and chairmen of the various state councils of defense will take part. They have an opportunity to launch a movement of incalculable importance, and Secretary Lane has earned the commendation of every patriotic citizen by taking advantage of a moment so propitious for a beginning.—Savannah Morning News.

It is probably the beginning of Federal control of the common schools of the States, the beginning of a time when a bureau at Washington will fix the standards by which the children in Georgia and California may be educated, the conditions upon which they may obtain schooling, and the text books which they will be compelled to study. Thus a Pennsylvania pedagogue, learning wisdom at the mighty feet of Boies Penrose and writing civil government text books, will teach the young idea in every state how to grow. If not Pennsylvania, then Kansas, the opposite extreme, will supply the pupil's political philosophy, while Massachusetts will furnish the history. Of course these things even now are happening, but by consent of State authorities, and not by compulsion from a Federal bureau at Washington. April 2, 1918

The States in their separate capacities are alone competent to administer educational policies in accordance with the needs and the character of their own people. Moreover, the responsibility should be upon them. We do not strengthen Americans by reducing their responsibilities as citizens and parents. Neither is it just to tax a State like Massachusetts which has educated its people to make the schools of Georgia like those of Massachusetts, and to put the Georgia schools under the same discipline, governed by the same policies, as are agreeable to Massachusetts. Massachusetts cannot think for Georgia, and it should not be made to spend its money through a government clearing house for the support of Georgia schools. Isn't Georgia equal to its own responsibilities?

CONFERENCES ARE BEING HELD ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION WORK

The Montgomery Advertiser

Lewis H. Carris, assistant director of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C., and Roy Dimmitt, Special Agent of the Board for Trades and Industries in the Southern States, are spending today and tomorrow in Montgomery to confer with Superintendent Sprigh Dowell, executive officer of the State Board for Vocational Education, with reference to the projection of the work in Alabama the current year. advertiser

The Alabama plan under which the work is to be carried on in Alabama is being shaped up in such a way as to make it fit the needs of the state until the legislature can have the opportunity to pass a law that will meet the needs of conditions more satisfactorily.

Under the Smith-Hughes Act, $49,000 is available for the teaching of vocational agriculture, trades and industries, and home economics in Alabama schools this year. It will be impossible to use a considerable portion of this sum, however, because of a lack of any machinery with which to provide the funds to match Federal money.

The most pleasing thing about the Alabama situation this year is the fact that vocational agriculture has been introduced in all of the district agricultural schools. This promises to make these schools in reality what it was contemplated to have them become when the law creating them was passed.

Both Mr. Carris and Mr. Dimmitt approve the manner in which the work has been carried on in Alabama and likewise predict that the legislature will enact such a progressive law that Alabama will have it in her power to take the lead in vocational education among the Southern States.

Education - 1919
Illiteracy

Literacy Test Shows Percentage Of Illiteracy Among Colored Soldiers Less Than Among Whites In Some States

The Daily Journal
2-7-19

Surgeon-General's Report On Illiteracy Makes Surprising Disclosures

INABILITY TO WRITE LETTER OR READ THE PAPERS

Colored Soldiers Showed Better Than Whites.

Washington, Feb —Amazing figures dealing with illiteracy have been supplied to the Departmet of the Interior by the Surgeon General's office of the Army in connection with the consideration of the Smith-Bankhead Americanization bill which has just been introduced in Congress providing for co-operation between the Federal Bureau of Education and the States in bringing the English language and citizenship to native illiterates and non English speaking persons.

The census of 1910 showed 8,500,000 immigrants and native illiterate persons over te nyears of age, of whom 5,500,000 were unable to read and write English. The basis of the census reports was the ability of the individual to write his own name and his own opinion as to whether he could speak English. The figures released to the Interior Department by the War Department indicate that one fourth of the adult males in the United States are illiterate in any language.

The War Department's record show that 24.9 per cent of the Draft Army examined by that department's agent were unable to read and understand a newspaper or write letters home. Of 1,552,256 examined 386,196 were unable to read and write English sufficiently to take simple test "Alpha", and had to be classed as "Beta". The surgeon general's figures were compiled on account of the need for giving examinations for normal intelligence and the necessity, in that connection, for the draftees to read simple questions. The tandards for determining the ability of recruits to take these tests varied in different camps.

Negroes Higher Than Whites.

One of the surprising features of the data compiled by the Surgeon General's staff is the general indication that the percentage of Negro illiteracy in some states is smaller than that of the whites, while another is the fact that most of the foreign-born who are educated in their own language can read English. It had been generally assumed that it would be easy to communicate with foreign-born residents who do not speak English by means of their own language, but it now appears that most of those who cannot read and write our language cannot read and write at all.

Education—1919

Illiteracy

WAR ON ILLITERACY.

Georgia is slowly climbing out of the pit of adult illiteracy, but not fast enough.

A few years ago this state was down almost at the very bottom of the ladder in this respect—but now, according to a recent presentation made by the federal bureau of education, in its semi-monthly publication, "School Life," there are five states below us: South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Arizona.

Georgia's percentage of adult illiteracy is given as 20.7; that of South Carolina, 25.7, the other states mentioned ranging between.

The state with the lowest percentage is Iowa, with only 1.7, then comes Oregon, with 1.9, then Washington, with 2 per cent. Florida has a percentage of 13.8.

One of the most aggressive, in-season-and-out, foes of illiteracy in Georgia is M. L. Brittain, who, very appropriately and very creditably to Georgia, is superintendent of public education, and to his progressive administration of the state's educational affairs, and to his continuous battering at the walls of ignorance, is due, perhaps more than to the work of any other citizen, the fact that we are gradually creeping to a higher level of enlightment.

At a recent meeting of the State Council of Defense Superintendent Brittain introduced a set of resolutions calling upon the governor to appoint an illiteracy commission, the purpose of which would be—

to devise ways and means for training those of our number who are handicapped by this disability, and that said commission is hereby authorized and directed to use in beginning this work $10,000, or so much as may be advisable, of the amount set aside for the work of the State Council of Defense to teach these men and women in the different counties of Georgia who have passed beyond the help of the public school.

Such training, in the intention of the resolution, should be given in each locality throughout the state, through either day or evening classes, for three months each year, "or longer as may be necessary—

with the purpose of securing further legislation from the next general assembly to the end that every adult person in this state may at least know how to read and write before the next census of 1920."

These resolutions were favorably acted upon by the Council of Defense, upon the theory, as set forth in their preamble, that—

the safety, welfare and prosperity of the commonwealth render it imperative that each person should at least know how to read and write and understand the elementary duties and obligations of citizenship and the credit and good name of the state are affected by this internal condition which menaces us more at this time than enemies from without.

The thought, co-operative influence and the constructive effort of the whole citizenship of Georgia could in no way be more beneficially directed than toward the furtherance of this progressive purpose.

ADULT MEN EAGER TO GET AN EDUCATION

Eight Hundred Pupils in N. O. Night School—Old Men Learning to Read and Write.

(Special to The New York Age.)

New Orleans, La.—"I have visited many schools of this character, even the famous moonlight schools of Kentucky," said a recent visitor to the McDonough 35 evening School for Negroes "but I must confess that none of them have impressed me in a manner similar to this one and I have found none which I think can duplicate this one."

And it is indeed a remarkable sight to see. Eight hundred and sixteen students all busy, earnest, neat and clean. All ages, from the youth of sixteen to the old man of sixty-one who is working with all the zeal and enthusiasm of the small boy. And how interesting to gaze upon these older ones and see the look of genuine pleasure and satisfaction when they realize that they have arrived at that point where they are able to read and write their own names and to read with understanding the news from the daily papers.

This school is situated on the corner of Rampart and Girod streets, operated as a free school by the New Orleans School Board, in charge of Dr. J. W. Hoffman, one of the leading Negro educators in the country. Dr. Hoffman was for a long time connected with Booker T. Washington in his work at Tuskegee. The success of the school is due to his great ability as an organizer and administrator. He himself has studied in some of the best universities of this country and of Europe and has gathered around him a faculty of men and women peculiarly adapted to this work.

Of the eight hundred and sixteen enrolled, more than three hundred are adults of mature years.

THE ARMY SCHOOL.

In many respects the American army has been a wonderful school for the young men belonging to it.

It has taught them discipline, self-reliance, co-operation in "team-work;" the value of health and physical training. It has given them the advantages and breadth of vision that can be acquired only by travel. It has taught them the right way to live; respect for government and authority; and, best of all, it has taught approximately 40,000 illiterates the rudiments of mathematics and how to read and write! Higher mathematics have been taught to about 75,000 others and more than 200,000 have been given a more or less "workable" knowledge of French.

Now the men are being mustered out and returned to their homes, all of them wiser for having rubbed elbows with the world, and no doubt the majority of them fired with new ambitions.

What a splendid thing it would be if means were available whereby to continue this education of the boys, especially of those in need of it.

There never was a better time for promotion of education in communities where illiteracy is prevalent.

The boy who marched away illiterate and marches home with a book or a magazine in his kit-bag and with ability to read it, will be an inspiring example.

For his own and his community's good he ought to be encouraged, along with his kinfolk and neighbors—minors and adults alike—to keep climbing and reaching for higher levels of learning.

Secretary Lane, of the department of the interior, says there are 7,000,000 persons in America above ten years of age who are unable to read or write English.

This should supply all the incentive needed for legislators and educational authorities throughout the nation to busy themselves in the direction of a remedy.

This applies with especial emphasis in states that, like Georgia, have a high percentage of illiterate population.

SUCCESS REPORTED IN FULTON FIGHT ON ILLITERACY

That illiteracy in Fulton county will be greatly reduced, until within a few years the county will have a record to be proud of, was evidenced yesterday morning at a meeting of the county committee of the Georgia illiterary comission, held in the office of Governor Hugh Dorsey.

The results now being obtained in the centers already established in the county, where the illiterate are being taught to read and write, are astonishing. Addititonal centers will be opened in the various schools of Atlanta and both afternoon and night sessions will be held, it was announced at the meeting. Talks were made by M. L. Brittain, state superintendent of education; W. F. Dykes, city superintendent; J. W. S. Simmons, county superintendent; C. J. Haden, vice president of the state commission; Governor Dorsey, president of the commission. John A. Manget, chairman of the Fulton county commission, presided.

The census of 1910 showed in Fulton county 811 white voters unable to read and write, and it is estimated an equal number of white women. The total number of white illiterates in Fulton county in 1910 were 2,307, being 2½ per cent of the whole population of 10 years old and over. The total number of negro illiterates, 10,583 or 22 per cent of the negro population, 10 years old and over.

One-half of the funds raised in Fulton county will be used in this county, and the remaining half turned over to the state illiteracy commission to help in the smaller counties.

A committee composed of David Woodward, Ivan E. Allen and Dr. C. B. Wilmer, assisted by C. J. Haden, of the state illiterate commission, is appointed to appear before the city and county board of education to ask for active co-operation.

Ivan E. Allen, treasurer of the county committee, will be host at a dinner at the Piedmont hotel Monday night at 6:30, the guests being members of the committee and other invited guests, who are large employers of labor. The committee includes, besides the chairman, David Woodward, Joseph A. McCord, J. Epps Brown, Allen Johnson, John J. Eagan, Oscar Elsas, Ivan E. Allen, W. F. Dykes, Harry Schlesinger, J. W. Simmons, Asa G. Candler, Dr. C. B. Wilmer, F. S. Etheridge, Dr. Ashby Jones and W. M. Nixon. The executive committee of the state commission is composed of Governor Dorsey, C. J. Haden and M. L. Brittain.

WILL USE CONVICTS TO FIGHT ILLITERACY SAYS HEAD OF BOARD

Educated Prisoners Will Be Given Mission of Teaching in Camps

Those convicts in the Alabama camps who are educated are to be given an opportunity to teach fellow prisoners who are illiterate.

President C. B. Rogers, whom Governor Thomas E. Kilby chose to head the State Convict Board, is working to make better men and women of the erring people who are the State's wards, holding that the courts' sentences, carried out in the spirit and letter of the law, are the punishment ordered; after which it is the province of the State Convict Board to build or rebuild the character of the unfortunates.

And so the new ruling has gone out to the camps; those who can teach, may teach; and those who would learn, may learn.

There is no provision of money for books for the convicts. Mr. Rogers asks that Alabamians help in the work just started. Old school books, magazines, pamphlets and correspondence school courses; any educational material that may be available, be sent him to the Convict Department in the Capitol, so that the rebuilding of the lives of the unfortunates may go forward. If it is inconvenient to send, telephone the State Convict Department, No. 3710, and a messenger will be sent for the things. As second class mail, but a few stamps will be required to forward books or magazines.

Neither teaching or attending classes in the camps will be compulsory. Certain hours will be set aside each day for this opportunity.. Prisoners who can instruct will be allowed to take up this work, and those who wish to attend the classes will be given that privilege.

NEW ORLEANS LA. PICAYUNE

APRIL 12. 1919

Most Illiterates Among Negroes, Writes Bondurant

University of Mississippi, April 11. Professor A. L. Bondurant, head of the department of Latin, who is on leave of absence doing Y. M. C. A. war work in France, has won distinction and promotion in the work. He sailed for France in August, 1918, and did work as but Y. M. C. A. secretary until after the signing of the armistice, when he began educational work in connection with the Y. M. C. A. He has found the work to be very interesting and pleasant. His experience and ability as an educator was soon recognized and he is now dean of American students in the University of Dijon, Dijon, France.

He writes of the special interest shown in the study of the French language by both officers and men. He mentions the fact that while there are a good many illiterates among our men in some of the camps, they are mostly among the negroes. The educational division of the Y. M. C. A. has been doing systematic work among these men during the winter months.

He mentions in a very interesting way the fact that there are a number of Southern men and officers studying in the University of Dijon. Among them are several who were students at the university and other educational institutions of Mississippi at the time of the outbreak of the war.

Two Noted Educators Visit Informer Office; The Pick of Great Sessions

The Informer's sanctum was graced with two of Texas' and the South's leading educators since last issue, in the persons of Dr. J. G. Osborne, principal of Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, and Dr. M. W. Dogan, president of Wiley University.

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of Prairie View, Dr. Osborne was elected principal, after serving as acting principal for two terms. During his administration the school has attained a higher degree of efficiency than ever before in its history and his promotion to the head was a natural consequence, despite the efforts and machinations of other aspirants to besmirch his character and reputation. Dr. Osborne is a graduate of Bishop College, Marshall; Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., and has studied in Chicago University, and is recognized as one of the leading schoolmen and scientitsts of the country.

Dr. Dogan is well known to the people of Texas, especially South Texas, where his institution always draws heavily on students. As chief magistrate of Wiley, he has given his best years for the upbuilding of his race and, unlike so many of our leaders, he is ever ready to lend the deserving young man or woman a helping hand.

Education - 1919

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The Independent Industrial High School of Wilson, North Carolina

The Journal and Guide

The Normal and Industrial School of Wilson, North Carolina grew out of the slapping of Miss Mary Ewell, by Prof. Chas. L. Coon, Superintendent of the Graded Schools of Wilson. Miss Ewell being one of the teachers. This occurred during the session of 1918.

This incident so incensed the colored people of Wilson that they refused to send their children to the school any more during the session and consequently the school closed.

Rather than submit to having a man who had no more self control and who had no more respect for our women than to thus humiliate one of them in such a beastly manner, the Negroes decided to run a school of their own. It was a great undertaking, and required a great deal of personal sacrifice. But the sacrifice was a secondary matter. The idea of protesting against such unjust treatment of one of our best women and protecting the womanhood of our race was the thing uppermost in the minds and hearts of the real manly Negroes of Wilson.

All the noble colored people of Wilson have freely given of their mite to sustain the principle upon which the school was established. They have, indeed, rallied and supported the school both by patronage and finance.

As a result of this manly, self-sacrificing spirit, $2,433.68 have been raised by the colored people of Wilson. This amount has been supplemented by friends away from Wilson by $190.00. Of this latter amount the churches of Newport News, Va., through the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. S. Thomas, sent us $101.70. This makes the total amount raised $2,535.38. On Sunday, February 23rd, $425.11 was raised at a meeting in the interest of the school and [illegible] to this was the amount raised by the [illegible] school, $162.95, making $588.06 [illegible]. It takes about five hundred [illegible] the school. Even at [illegible] minute over time for their salary. There is an enrollment of over six hundred pupils. The above picture shows how well the school is patronized. It shows more than that—it shows that it is a "Liberty School" and it is going to be a "Victory School." It shows our love of liberty and our hatred of injustice.

We reasonably expect the support and encouragement of our friends away from Wilson for we feel that our fight in this particular is their fight and our failure their failure.

The principle upon which this school was established should appeal to all Negroes of principle.

If any of the friends of this cause would like to contribute, send contributions to Dr. W. H. Phillips, secretary, with checks and money orders made payable to N. J. Tate, treasurer.

TELLS OF MOUNTAIN NEGRO.

WASHINGTON D C STAR
MARCH 29, 1919

Rev. Moppins Will Discuss Their Needs at Meeting Tomorrow.

"The Condition of the Mountain Negroes and Their Needs" is to be the subject of an address by Rev. Moppins of Union Wesley Metropolitan Zion Church at a mass meeting in Israel Metrop[illegible] C. M. E. Church, 1st and B streets southwest, at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The meeting is to be held in the interests of the Industrial Educational Association for the Advancement of Mountain Negroes in North Carolina, which has just been incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia.

Charles L. Foster, president of the association, is to make an appeal for a fund to be used as a foundation for the work of the organization. Mary Elizabeth Moore, founder and director of the Farm Life School for Negroes, at Hiddenite, N. C., is to speak on "Our Duty to the Mountain People"

Colored Pastor Who Fought Odds of 200 to 1 To Prevent Lynching Is Here on Philanthropic Errand

ROCHESTER N Y HERALD
JULY 20, 1919

How Southerners bent on a lynching bee were frustrated is recited by Rev. Joseph P. Long, a colored preacher and educator who is in Rochester seeking contributions for his school in Jacksonville, Fla. He was the man the mob had notions of lynching, but he defended himself so energetically with a shot gun that he killed four of the attacking whites and wounded seven others. Finally he was forced to flee, yet before he got clear he had nine bullets in his own body.

Long substantiates his story with newspaper clippings and letters from unimpeachable sources. The battle occurred in 1916 at Aberdeen, Fla., where the preacher had a school attended daily by from forty to ninety colored children. Whites of the neighborhood, however, manifested enmity toward the institution and warned the principal to quit the country. He ignored the threats and stuck.

One night a mob of 200 whites attempted to storm the institution, but Long for some time checked the attacking force by manipulating a shot gun from a second-story window. Finally after he had received a number of wounds, he decided to retreat. So he leaped from a window on the side of the building opposite to that which was under assault. He eluded a hot pursuit and reached the home of the sheriff of the county, where he was protected and where his wounds received attention.

Later he went to Cincinnati for treatment. Efforts were made to prosecute Long, but the Governor of Florida refused to make a requisition for the preacher's return. Ultimately he went back of his own accord and was not molested. His school, however, had been practically demolished and his livestock taken away. Long is now principal and proprietor of the school in Jacksonville for which he seeks monetary aid.

ASKS AID FOR SCHOOL FOR COLORED PUPILS

ROCHESTER N Y CHRONICLE
JULY 20, 1919

Southern Principal Here to Seek Subscriptions.

Rev. Joseph P. Long, principal of the Long Normal and Industrial Training School for Colored Children in Jacksonville, Fla., arrived in Rochester yesterday with av iew to soliciting subscriptions for the support and maitnenance of his school.

Mr. Long said that the schools for the education of the colored children in Jacksonville are inadequate and that his school, which is maintained by subscriptions, is the only colored school in aJacksonville which teaches manual training. Mr. Long has asked the Chamb[illegible] Commerce to examine the merits [illegible] work his school is doing and he [illegible] the public to that body.

The Long School was foun[illegible] March, 1891, in Aberdeen, Fla. [illegible] forty to ninety colored pupi[illegible] taught each day, and now 186 [illegible] rolled. To-day his school con[illegible] two main buildings, three smal[illegible]ngs, six acres of ground, a chic[illegible] and a shop. The school owes [illegible] Mr. Long is credited with [illegible] fought a mob of 200 who atte[illegible] attack his institution which at the time was unpopular with the white residents of Aberdeen. In the fight, which resulted in the death of four of the assailants, Long was wounded nine times, he claims. The courts acquitted him of the charge of murder, but the friends of the four victims threatened to lynch him if he should return to his home city. He went to Marianna, Fla., remaining there for about sixteen months. As no further attempt was made to harm him he returned to Jacksonville and opened the new school

NEW HOME PURCHASED FOR ATLANTA BAPTIST INSTITUTE

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

ATLANTA, GA.—The many friends of the Atlanta Baptist Preparatory Institute were very appy to learn a few days ago that the school had at last secured a permanent home in the heart of the city. Formerly this school has gone under the name of the Bryant Preparatory Institute, taking the name of its founder, Mrs. S. C. J. Bryant, wife of the pastor of Wheat Street Baptist Church.

The New York Age
8-23-19

In 1909 this institution was founded in an up stairs room over a grocery store at 242 Auburn avenue. The work has had many ups and downs, but it has continued to go forward and to increase in its efficiency although in small quarters. It is interesting to read the record of this school in the United States Bulletin 39, on Negro Education. The very first sentence of that report says in speaking of this school: "An effective little school occupying five rooms above a grocery store on a downtown street."

The school has met the misfortune of fire twice. It first got caught in the big fire in 1917 when all of that part of Atlanta was swept away, and again much of the property was destroyed in a fire at 132 Auburn avenue, 1919, just this past winter. During the past year the Trustees succeeded in getting the school under the Atlanta Baptist Association, Dr. A. D. Williams, moderator, and since that date the officers of both the association and the school have been looking for permanent quarters in a fine neighborhood. The selection has been made and the property bought at 411 Auburn avenue, at a cost of $10,000. Several houses in good condition are on the lot, and these can be put in excellent condition for the opening of the school October 6. The officers of the Trustee Board are Dr. E. P. Johnson, chairman, and Dr. P. Jas. Bryant, secretary.

The Mobile Forum
4-?-19

PROF. HENRY D. DAVIDSON,

whose picture is shown above, is principal and founder of the Centreville Industrial Institute, Centreville, Ala., which school was recently made the County Training School of Bibb County. Prof. Davidson is well known over the State and for twenty-five years has been interested in the educational, religious and civic uplift of his people.

Negro Educator Here To Deliver Lecture

PITTSBURG PA SUN
JUNE 30, 1919

Dr. J. P. Long, founder and president of the Long Negro Normal and Industrial School of Jacksonville, Fla., will lecture tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in the auditorium of the Schenley High school. He will speak on his experience in the South and of the trouble he had in building up the school.

PITTSBURG PA LEADER
JUNE 28, 1919

Joseph Long to Tell Of Attempted Lynching

Joseph P. Long, head of the negro school near Marianna, Fla., will lecture in the Schenley high school Tuesday evening when he will tell of the attempt to burn his school and lynch him. Dr. Frederick V. Wooldridge, of this city, while in Florida investigated the attack on Mr. Lynch and his school. Mr. Long will outline the work of his institution.

WILLIAMSPORT PA GRIT
AUGUST 10, 1919

By Guy Elliott Mitchell

THE South can not realize its destiny if her one-third negro population is undeveloped and inefficient. Furthermore the education of the negroes is essential to the welfare of the entire nation. Great progress in the education of the colored people has been made already, but there is a vast work ahead; however, it is being attacked with vigor by the national government, by many of the state governments, and by a number of notable private endowments.

But no racial group in the United States offers so many problems of economic and social adjustment as the 10,000,000 negroes. Though churches and philanthropic societies seem to have much more interest in immigrants and Indians, the negroes rival both of these groups in total numbers and far surpass them in the difficulty of the questions to be solved. A glance at a racial map will reveal the remarkable concentration of the colored people in the so-called "black belt." In the whole of Mississippi and South Carolina they constitute over half the population; and in the "black belt" counties the proportion is as high as 90 per cent.

Yet already in the 50 years since freedom was decreed by Lincoln, negro illiteracy has decreased from over 90 per cent. to 30 per cent. This is real progress. There are to-day almost 1,000,000 colored men, most of them with families, who are farmers of varying degrees of independence and a quarter of a million of farmers, supporting a population of a million and a half, who own their farms aggregating 20,000,000 acres of fertile soil. These facts are indisputable evidence not only that the colored people are capable of progress, but also that their white neighbors have looked with favor upon their struggles and in many instances have given substantial aid to their endeavors. The negroes contribute not only a goodly share of the taxes for their public schools, but also a considerable sum for private schools. Furthermore they give considerable sums to extend the terms of the public schools. It is stated by the National Bureau of Education that their total gifts probably aggregate $500,000 annually over and about their share of the public taxes. That the colored people too are rising to the management in a large degree of their own affairs is shown by the fact that throughout the South colored teachers have charge of the great majority of colored public schools of all grades. Even in the institutions maintained by Northern philanthropy the substitution of colored for white teachers has been gradually proceeding until now 74 per cent. of all teachers are colored. This increasing responsibility of the negroes for their own education is one of the helpful signs in the progress of the race. It is not only sound democracy but a good educational principle to work with a people rather than for them.

But aside from the 9,000,000 Southern negroes themselves, the group most concerned in this great problem are the 23,700,000 white people of the South. However much the white and the black millions may differ, however serious may be the problems of sanitation and education developed by the negroes, the economic future of the South depends upon the adequate training of the black as well as the white workman of that section. The fertile soil of the South, the magnificent forests, the extensive undeveloped mineral resources, the unharnessed waterfalls are awaiting the trained mind and the skilled hand of both the white man and the black man.

Many Southern men see in the negro only a troublesome and unsolvable "race problem," but there are progressive men of character and strength who have a broader vision. Every Souther state has a small group of determined leaders, from representative families, who see the necessity for educating the negro. Ten Southern states have already appointed state supervisors of colored schools. The Southern University Race commission, composed of Southern white men, in urging negro education has set forth clearly that as a matter of common welfare the race should be educated, and that "the negro is the weakest link in our civilization and our welfare is indissolubly bound up with his."

While the schools maintained by colored denominations are remarkable evidence of the determination of the negro people not only to help themselves, but also to have a voice in the education of their children, naturally this class of schools has the poorest management. Records of expenditures are poorly kept and poorly audited, buildings are erected without adequate planning and there is failure to properly care for plant and equipment. With all their defects, however, the Bureau of Education believes that these institutions are very much worth while and as efforts of a race to struggle upward they deserve to be encouraged.

Even conceding the large amount of good work that has been accomplished the Bureau of Education urges that there is a pressing need for increased public school facilities for negroes, that the Southern states themselves should provide for larger assistance and that the aid of Northern philanthropy should be continued with the present liberality at least until the South has attained a better economic condition.

Any mention of the education of the Southern negro would be incomplete which failed to include the remarkable service of Booker T. Washington, the founder of Tuskegee institute. The following words, written by Dr. Washington shortly before his death, clearly express the program to which he devoted his life with such marked success:

"It has been necessary to demonstrate to the white man in the South that education does not 'spoil' the negro, as it had been so often predicted that it would. It has been necessary to make the masses of the negroes realize the importance of applying what they learned in school to the common and ordinary things of life; to see that education, far from being a means of escaping labor, is a means of dignifying labor and thus indirectly the means of dignifying the common and ordinary man."

No man ever gave better advice to his people than did Booker Washington, not once, but many times, when he tried to drive home to them the fact that they should strive to train themselves along the lines for which they were best adapted—industrial, mechanical, household and rural pursuits. With a young colored man who would make a good skilled artisan it were folly to try to cram his brain with a smattering of higher education. The real meaning of industrial education has been largely misunderstood by the colored people but not more so than by many of their white friends. Nevertheless it is not strange that a race only recently freed from servile slavery, industrial and otherwise, should shy at "industrial education." Fortunately the white people of the South as well as those of the North are now realizing the importance of industrial education for their children and availing themselves of it, so that the colored people may be expected to follow. Even now in some of the Southern negro schools one will find many vocations taught in a very practical and effective manner. The pupils are taught to think at the same time they are taught to use their hands. They are receiving a practical education which is comparable to that given the best of the slaves by the best of their masters before the war.

There are yet to be found throughout the South a few old slaves who served practical apprenticeship in every line of industry on the farm and who as a result have always been self sufficient—real jewels as it were. They are able to do all kinds of field work, they are good gardeners, they are good tenders of live stock of all kinds, they can work in the carpenter shop and the blacksmith shop, they can make a shift at repairing shoes and make good brooms and mats and baskets, in fact they are jacks and even masters of all trades belonging to the farm. The present generation has not as a rule had even a smattering of such training, but the best of the rising generations is receiving it.

It is in rural education that there lies the greatest opportunity for the colored man and for the South. This phase of education too presents the greatest problem. Tremendously important as this kind of education is, both to the South and to the colored people, the public and private facilities provided are very inadequate. There must be an awakening. Other than the agricultural and mechanical schools, largely maintained by Federal funds, the states make practically no provision at all for agricultural education. Of the private schools, Hampton institute, Tuskegee institute, and a few smaller institutions are making a genuine effort to prepare pupils for rural life.

The explanation of the indifference is in the conviction of the colored people that the way to prosperity and happiness is the study of literary subjects like white folks, and especially the classical languages Greek and Latin. Could anything be more absurd? Yet they are but following the example of the white people, who are only now beginning to see the error of their belief. This conviction of the negroes is emphasized by the life of drudgery which the pupils in colored schools have always seen to be the lot of colored farmers.

A partial explanation for the failure of the schools lies in poorly prepared agricultural teachers, who have themselves only a weak-hearted belief in rural life. With inadequate training and a lukewarm interest in their subject, these teachers have endeavored to make use of large farms in their educational efforts. Failure was inevitable. The emphatic conclusion of this study is, therefore, that the first step in rural education should be enthusiastic advocacy of the theory and practice of gardening, for every colored pupil. The outstanding advantage of a simple gardening course is that it presents to the pupil the interesting features concerning soil culture in projects which even the teachers of limited preparation can handle with success. Such a course enables pupils to realize the wonders of the soil, and spurs on to further study those who have an inclination to become farmers.

The population of the South is 77 per cent. rural. About two-thirds of the people are white and one-third colored. The relationship of these two groups on the farm is so vital that neither can afford to be indifferent to the welfare of the other. Hampton and Tuskegee institutes, with their extensive equipment and their well known activities in rural education, might well be taken as models. Gen. Armstrong, the founder of Hampton institute, urged the importance of agricultural education from the very beginning of his work.

And Booker Washington, Gen. Armstrong's pupil, very wisely suggests that there should be negro teachers or demonstrators in every community, to carry to the negro farmer the information that the generally more fortunate white farmer gets from literature. There are 850 counties in the South with a negro population ranging from 10 per cent. to 90 per cent. of the total population. Until there is a negro agent in every one of these counties, Southern agriculture will not begin to attain to the rank which it deserves.

AN APPEAL TO THE RACE CONSCIOUSNESS OF AFRO-AMERICANS

The Trustees of the Wilson Normal and Industrial Institute are conducting a school in Wilson to show what value they place on Negro Womanhood as well as to supply a thoroughly equipped school for Negro Youth in Wilson County, which has been a long felt need. The Institute was organized and began its first school year October 14, 1918. There are ten teachers, including the Principal. The enrollment up to and including January 7th, is 444 pupils. The expenses per month, which includes the incidental expenses, is $500. $100 of this amount is raised from tuition. $250 is guaranteed by a number of colored citizens of Wilson. $150 per month for four months is to be raised by contributions from friends who are in sympathy with the Wilson people in the stand they are taking. Will you send us your check for as liberal a contribution as possible

This school was established as a protest against the action of the Wilson school board in upholding the superintendent, who slapped the face of one of the young women teachers of the colored graded school because the young woman dared to assert her rights in an issue between herself and the principal.

The Afro-American citizens of Wilson protest against an educational system that degrades their women. The readers of this paper are asked to assist them in making their protest effective.

Please make check payable to Mr. N. J. Tate, Treasurer, and mail to Rev. A. L. E. Weeks, Educational Secretary, P. O. Box 156. Wilson. N. C.

Education-1919.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

WHAT OF NEW ORLEANS UNIVERSITY?

Southern Education Advocate

We are publishing in this issue an open letter from Dr. J. W. E. Bowen to the President and Board of Trustees of New Orleans University. Dr. Bowen and others are mistaken as to the action of the Board of Trustees of New Orleans University and as we understand it by the Board of Managers of the Freedmen's Aid Society.

What has been done? Gilbert Academy was transferred from Baldwin Louisiana to the Campus of New Orleans University. It will be operated as Gilbert Academy. This name will remain. To all practical purposes there is only one change and that is the change in location with a decided advantage to the Academy as well as to the University. It will strengthen both. At the same time arrangements have been made with the Parish of St. Mary to use the buildings of Gilbert Academy, the Parish providing for the maintenance of the elementary school and an agricultural and experimental station. The people of St. Mary Parish and vicinity will have practically all of the schol facilities that they have had before while the Academy courses and the University will be greatly strengthened by the transfer. Dr. Bowen and other friends are laboring under the impression that the establishment of the Teacher's College in connection with New Orleans University destroys the former school. It does not. It is the purpose of the Board of Trustees and the Board of Managers of the Freedmen's Aid Society to make a high grade Teacher's College as a part of the work of New Orleans University. This we most heartily approve. There never was a greater demand for prepared teachers than to-day. Louisiana alone is calling for one thousand teachers this year, and for years we have been unable to supply the demand for teachers in the City of New Orleans. President Melden has gone out for the best faculty that the University has ever had. The program approved by the Board of Trustees, suggested by the President, concurred in by the Resident Bishop and the Board of Managers of the Freedmen's Aid Society is sane and practical. A high grade Teacher's College is the urgent need of the Freedmen's Aid System. As we understand it the establishment of this college in no ways affects the College of Liberal Arts, although emphasis will be placed upon the Teacher's College.

3/1/19

Steps were taken to more closely relate Flint Goodridge Hospital and Training School to the University. This is just as it should be. And the hope is that some time in the future those high in educational circles can carry out their plans when the Medical Department of the University will be re-established. This is the largest center in the South and we are close to the tropical countries. There is no reason why we should not in the next fifteen years, look forward to the establishment in the University of the Medical Department to serve this section of the South. But for the present development of the University, we know of no phase that is more urgent than the establishment of the Teacher's College. The

NEGRO URGED TO LET RIGHTEOUSNESS RULE

FORT WORTH TEX RECORD
JULY 28, 1919

"Give God a Chance to Fight Battle for Us," Says Colored Leader.

The following appeal to colored men by J. E. Boyd, founder and superintendent of Camps Normal Industrial Institute for colored youth of Texas, located at Camps, Gregg county, Texas, halfway between Longview and Gladewater, has been issued by him:

"It is sad to state, but too many colored leaders, determined as they are, are pursuing the wrong course and that beyond doubt; yet, while I expect to be severely criticized, I am willing to suffer such for the good of my people and the entire commonwealth.

"The time has come that somebody of our race who has been and is studying conditions from every angle, should speak clearly and distinctly on 'How Best to Adjust Our Racial Matters.'

"Let us remember that the tall oak tree did not grow in a day, that it took time for it to grow and that it takes time for races as well, to grow in the estimation of the civilized world.

NEED WORST OF ALL.

"We need to stop and consider very carefully the fact that we are simply in our making and if we will be just in our conclusions, we will readily agree that we are still far from being made. I fear that we are where the rank and file of our race will be compelled to abandon the taking of advice and leadership of many of our leaders, especially the radical ones, if we are to receive the greatest good or else become a total wreck. There are a class of leaders who depend on the masses of colored people for their support, who doubtless forget that the colored masses are dependent upon the good white people for their sustenance and forgetting this, these radical leaders employ abrupt methods in their endeavors to obtain their desires. But as sure as 'we are born to die,' such radical procedure puts us on dangerous ground. While every progressive minded colored man desires to see the race attain all of the comforts of life possible, there are many of us who at heart do not want what many of our so-called 'social equality advocates' want, judging from their advocacies. What we want, or in other words, what we need most right now, is to be developed to where we can be a people of real worth; not as the average negro calls worth, neither; but we need to become such real assets to this entire commonwealth that we will merit and that positively so, and also get a greater regard from our white friends.

CAN BE EASILY DONE.

"We are told in Holy Writ that 'There is a way that seemeth right, but the end thereof is death.' However, there is a way that this can be easily done with far less friction, and that is to train the negro to do things with his and her hands so proficiently that we will be sought by our white friends from all sides. In the meantime, our people need to be taught what true economy is, which in the abstract is a real genuine love for real, positive progress; nothing less. We must be taught to join every movement for the improvement of our respective communities, our state and our country and by so doing, become helpers in making this country one of, if not the best country in the world for every man, woman and child.

RIGHT METHODS.

"It matters little difference how right our purposes are, if our methods of attaining them are wrong, 'All is loss.' We should never be too dismayed over disturbances, neither, for they have occasionally occurred in all climes and times for that matter, we read of one having occurred in heaven when satan was thrust out, carrying with him a goodly number of the heavenly lost. These disturbances may be looked for occasionally any where until all men decide to do right before God and man, to treat all men and mankind ight and just and then, but not until then, will peace reign permanently.

"I fear that we are hovering over a smoldering volcano at this very moment, judging from the various occurences almost throughout this whole nation of race conflicts, which if allowed to continue, might mean our ultimate ruin.

TO THE RANK AND FILE OF OUR COLORED RACE.

"Let us beg, humbly, the rank and file of our colored race, those who work to live and who want our race to attain those planes of comforts and blessings of life that afford resplendent joy and happiness in this life that makes one feel that life is worth living, to be very careful as to how we follow leadership. To do this, let us adopt one rule and let that be to not follow radical leaders at all; those whose advocacies will lead to untold human suffering, regardless of how right their purposes are; but let us employ methods that will absolutely and positively develop us to where we will win in much larger measures. Then we will find that our attainments are meritorious.

"The records show that in all reconstruction periods, times have grown somewhat uncertain and our parents have told us of what transpired during the reconstruction days right after the civil war. Passing, as we are, through these uncertain times, we can well afford to beware of 'hot headed leadership.' If not, doubtless, we will pay the price.

SOUTHERN WHITE PEOPLE OUR BEST FRIENDS.

"My extensive travel throughout this entire country and out of it, for that matter, together with my personal experiences of things and conditions, I have positively decided that the southern white men, counting in all their misgivings, as for that, up one side and down the other, are our best friends. I would say that anywhere and have said it in the far North and East. We have been together so long until we know each other and know how to treat each other and in most frictions that occur, trace it down if you will and you will find that some radical leader of our race as a rule figured very largely in the causes of results. While we do and ever shall appreciate the past, present and future help of our northern white friends, the fact that we are right among our southern white friends, too, I tell you the above is true.

BACK TO THE FARM.

"When the colored people learn how to do scientific farming to the extent we can raise from one and a half to three and three-quarter bales of cotton per acre and more, from 150 to 300 bushels of corn per acre and more, from 150 to 350 bushels of potatoes per acre and more, and to do other things proportionately, and to do right at all times, treat our neighbors right, treat each other right and treat our white friends right, for 'we can not catch a bird by chunking him, neither can we tame him in this way,' there is no way to prevent the white people from having a greater sympathy and admiration for us. Too, if any man has a mule that is a true puller, pulls every time he is called on, his owner will like him, even though he bites, paws and kicks. This being true, it is extreme extravagance to doubt our ability to win the positive friendship of the southern white man. The power is within our own hands and we must 'be up and doing.' Then, too, since every race that has been developed, contributed some great and lasting good to the progress of civilization, for the same reason, we colored people should be given a chance to remain ourselves and developed thoroughly, that civilization may be strengthened by our quota, however small it might be. It can not be had if we are not permitted to remain ourselves and developed.

"'Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.' So far as I am concerned, I am not so much alarmed over what others do as I am over how well I do my duty to my fellow man and mankind. I believe that I have a duty and that if I do my duty well to the very best of my ability, that a just God will reward the labor of my hands.

LET GOD FIGHT OUR BATTLES.

"There are too many of us who are attempting to fight our own battles, so much so that we are not giving Almighty God a chance to fight them for us. Do let God have a chance to fight for us. As our parents used to say, 'fight and front our every battle.' I beg that we be mindful of the fact that one time that this same world that we are living in right now, became so wicked that there was not but one single man and his family who were righteous, so much so that God went to see him and told

him that he was grieved to his heart and that 'My spirit shall not always strive with man. Build me an ark right here on sandy land for I am going to destroy them utterly.' And so He did. He saved Noah and his family, however.

"Oh, colored men! Let us strive to do right every day and every hour, before God and man, strive to build our people up in substantial ways so as to enable them to become greater helpers in the general uplift of this country and

ALL WILL BE WELL.

"Then, too, remember that even the far off colored leaders do not know how best to adjust our racial conditions, for they are not thoroughly conversant with them, however anxious they may be to help us. Therefore, we should be very careful as to how we take advice from them. We want to listen to our own conservative leaders, who admonish peaceful solutions of all matters and less friction will be had.

Steady, slow growth will bring us into our own in due time, if we faint not, but radical efforts might mean and most assuredly so, our undoing; finally, our ultimate destruction.

"Yours for the industrial uplift of our race.

"P. S.—I humbly ask all other papers to reproduce this article. It should be read by every colored person.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON NO. 2 MAKES ADDRESS

NORFOLK VA DISPATCH
SEPTEMBER 9, 1919

Rev. Sociate A. E. O'Neil, president of God Charitable International Ethiopian Industrial School, of Weldon, N. C., made his first address at the Palace theatre at 3:30 Sunday afternoon. He is known as Dr. Booker T. Washington, No. 2. He was received with applause. The speaker said he was emphatically a race man and is opposed to social equality theories.

He regards the white people of the South as the friends of the colored race and he stood for harmony and co-operation. He said he had never met the late Booker T. Washington, but he proposed to follow in his footsteps from an industrial standpoint.

Rev. Dr. Maxwell presided at the meeting. There was music by the Black America Quintette and a selection from the Philosopher's Book was read by Mrs. Lillian O'Neil.

WILL TAKE OVER SCHOOL IN LOUISIANA

New York City—The industrial farm for Negroes at Gentilly, New Orleans which has been conducted and built up by Mrs. Frances Joseph Gaudet with the idea of fitting the children of her race to take their places as educated, industrious and valued citizens of the communities where they may live, has been offered to the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Louisiana. While awaiting the action of the Diocesan Council authorizing the church to take over this enterprise, the Right Rev. Davis Sessums, D. D., bishop of Louisiana; Warren Kearny, of the firm of J. Watts Kearny and Sons, of New Orleans, chairman of the diocesan survey committee, and other members of the committee, have asked the leaders of the Episcopal Nation-Wide Campaign to include that project among the church's activities to receive support through that campaign.

The sum of $15,000 is asked to run the school for the three-year period covered by the Nation-Wide Campaign movement, provided the diocesan council approves acceptance of Mrs. Gaudet's offer. It is not believed that the industrial farm school will become self-supporting within that period.

Bishop Sessums and other members of the survey committee and of the Diocesan Nation-Wide Campaign Committee believe that in this project the church has offered it a splendid opportunity for training Negro boys and girls of the state—an opportunity the results of which will be spread throughout the entire state and into other states as the students scatter after their course has been completed.

OTHER PROJECTS IN VIEW

Other projects of the Episcopal Church in Louisiana for work among the Negroes for which aid is asked from the church at large through the Nation-Wide Campaign are:

For a suitable lot and parish house for St. Luke's Church, New Orleans, $9,000. Funds are asked to pay a teacher for work among the Negroes of the parish. An assistant worker is needed among the Negroes and immigrants of Trinity Church Parish, New Orleans.

A building is asked for St. Mark's Parish, Alexandria, and a colored clergyman. The askings for this parish are $9,000. It is the center of Episcopal activities among the Negroes of Louisiana.

St. Mark's parish, Shreveport, in addition to its askings for work among the whites, asks $10,400 for work among the Negores. Part of

Plan Industrial School At Marshall, Texas

Marshall, Tex., Oct. 10.—The location of another [illegible] school in Harrison county is now an assured fact. A party of promoters, consisting of W. Rogers, state supervisor of Negro Education; Dr. Caldwell of Louisiana, representing the Slater fund and Jeanes fund, and Dr. Davis of Hampton, Va., were in this city last week for the consideration of the location of the school. The proposed site for the school is situated on the Mahon farm, nine miles south of town on the Carthage road.

Dr. James E. Gregg Principal Of Hampton Declares Industry Needs More Skilled Negroes

The Daily Herald
10-25-19

Detroit, Oct. 27.—"Negroes, like members of other advancing races, are larning to do more and more things well. True, vocational training for them, therefore, must be more varied and more thorough than it has been," declared Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute, before the National Urban League for Social Service among Negroes in an adrress on "Training for More Skilled Work." Dr. Gregg added:

"Education for life is not a static term. Its meaning is constantly changing as the conditions of life change. In 1866 Negroes were conducting 2100 business enterprises. Today they are conducting 50,000. In 1886 the accumulated wealth of American Negroes was $20,000,000. Today it is $1,110,000,000. Such an economic evolution should be and indeed, must be reflected in their occupations and consequently in the kind of vocational instruction which is needed by them.

"In emphasizing vocational training I am not forgetting or belittling the importance of cultural training. Every mechanic deserves and needs enough of cultural training to enable him to use h isleisure time profitably and happily. The literary and more theoetical ssubjects must have attention. There should be no question of 'higher' or 'lower' studies. The only question should be 'What does this or that student deserve and require to develop him most fully in capability and serviceableness?

"Hampton now offers four-year courses in its Trade School in automobile mechanics, blacksmithing, bricklaying, cabinet-making, carpentry, machine work, painting, printing shoemaking, steamfitting and plumbing, tailoring, tinsmithing, upholstery, and wheelwrighting. These courses will be amplified as future conditions may demand."

JUDGE PRITCHARD COMMENDS COLORED SCHOOL IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Montgomery Advertiser
October, 10th, 1919.

Editor The Advertiser:

I desire at this time to make an appeal for the National Training School for the colored people, located at Durham, North Carolina. 10-17-19.

This school is doing a great work in the molding of proper sentiment which should exist between the white and colored races of the South. It is sending out well-trained colored men and women to the various communities of the Southern States, teaching lessons of industry, thrift and loyalty. These leaders in the colored race have exercised a great influence for good in these communities.

The school is handicapped for funds with which to carry on the work. The dormitories are very crowded and there is a large waiting list of anxious colored young men and women who are seeking to qualify themselves for intelligent and efficient service. Money is needed for current expenses and for the dormitories.

To those who desire to do good and help our country in the making of substantial citizens of the colored people, I suggest the sending of contributions to Dr. James E. Shepard, National Training School, Durham, N. C. I do not know of a school of this character in the country, which is being operated on such a large scale at such small expense.

THE DEDICATION OF TWO NEW BUILDINGS.

Atlanta Independent
12-27-19.

The dedication exercises of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial building, devoted to Home Economics and the Bessie Strong Nurses' Home, were held at Spelman Seminary beginning Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. 12-22-19.

The school came together at the above stated hour and heard valuable and interesting talks from visiting friends, among whom were Dr. Wallace Butterick, president of the general education board and Major R. J. Guinn of the board of trustees.

On Wednesday night the audience was highly favored with remarks from Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey, Mayor Key and Supt. M. L. Brittain, also greetings from president of our sister schools. The dedicatory address of the evening was delivered by Rev. H. C. Lyman, superintendent of work among Negroes in the International Sunday school Association.

The gift of these two buildings from the late Mrs. Rockefeller will mean much to the education of thousands of girls of our race.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR NEGROES NEEDS MAINTENANCE FUND

DALLAS TEXAS HERALD
DECEMBER 29, 1918

The unqualified endorsement of G. C. Rawlins, director of the board of public welfare, has been given to the campaign of the Home Makers' Industrial and Trade School for funds to maintain the institution during the coming year. Donations ranging upwards from one dollar will be accepted by the institution.

Mrs. Josie Briggs Hali is supervisor of the institution. The following appeal has been issued by her:

The Homemakers Industrial and Trade School is a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Texas, with its office and place of business in the city of Dallas, and maintained for the purpose of training and education of colored children, and women along the practical lines of household economy, domestic science, dressmaking, cooking, housekeeping, washing, ironing, gardening and everything fitting them for the practical service of life, together with literary and religious training. The school has for its purpose the preparation of its students for more efficient and intelligent service in their own homes, the homes in which they serve, in whatever work they may be engaged. The plan was endorsed by a number of the foremost citizens of the city at the time of its organization, and this school was incorported by Messrs. C. L. Sanger, B. M. Burgher and Henry D. Lindsley, former mayor of Dallas. It has been endorsed by the present mayor, the Welfare Board and State Congress of Mothers.

A great many beneficial results will be realized in the homes of people who find it necessary to employ colored help in the capacities above enumerated, and it will not only be a great benefit to the colored servants and cooks who have the opportunity of learning their occupation in this school but it is also a great benefit to the housewives in that their help can be educated and trained along these lines. It will help the state, because the good citizenship will be enlarged.

This school was not organized for the purpose of profit to any individual but for the purpose above stated, and consequently must look to the public for its maintenance. At the present time the school is in need of funds for current expenses and a campaign is being instituted by which every person who can possibly do so is asked to contribute the sum of one dollar and be enrolled on a special list which has been designated as the honor roll.

It is impossible to carry out the aims and purposes of this institution and in the meantime, have to raise all of the funds for its maintenance through personal efforts. You may enroll as a member upon the payment of $10.00. A benefactor upon the payment of $50.00 or more, and help the building funds department. Your name will be entered on the 1919 honor roll upon the receipt of a one dollar donation; we hope to enroll five thousand on this list. We, therefore, earnestly appeal to every one to send money orders or checks at once to help this worthy institution. We have carefully planned the work, and are expecting you to help us work the plan.

Education – 1919

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Funds Are Solicited for Negro School

BINGHAMTON N. Y. PRESS
AUGUST 1, 1919

Representatives of Institution at Baton Rouge, La., Appeal to Binghamton People for Financial Support; Expect to Raise $5,000

Miss Eunice C. Knowles and Miss Gertrude Snell, representatives of the Ada Pollock-Blundon School for Negroes, in Baton Rouge, La., arrived in this city yesterday and are directing their efforts toward interesting local people in the education of the negro poor and collecting money toward the maintenance of the Pollock-Blundon Institution.

More than fifty Binghamton people already have contributed money to this cause and many more are sought, they announced today. A drive is being made now by those interested in the welfare of the school for $5,000. Of this sum, $3,500 was collected during the last month in Otsego, Delaware and Schoharie counties, Albany, New York, Troy and Brooklyn.

The institution consists of a day school and two orphanages and is the first one founded at Baton Rouge, the capital of Louisiana. The day school has an enrollment of 400 pupils and there are thirty children cared for in the orphanage the entire year. A little money goes a long way, the representatives say, as the boys raise much of the food required and the teachers are paid only $15 or $25 a month without board. The motto of the school is "service through sacrifice." The teachers go out among the poorest of the city and gather them into the day school. They are cared for, cleaned and given necessary attention. Barrels and packages of clothing are sent to the school. Most people are asked to contribute anywhere from $1 to $5 for a year.

The work started with a little room in the basement of a negro church and has grown until there is now a six-room school building with an enrollment of 400 and an average daily attendance of 200. The school leases ten nearby vacant lots where corn and vegetables are raised for the institution. The pupils also raise their own cows, horses and other live stock.

The association which directs the school is now holding an option on tracts of land near the city where the boys could raise large crops for sale. Funds for this project as well as for the normal expenses are sought by the instructors now in Binghamton.

COLORED LEADER URGES RULE OF RIGHTEOUSNESS

"Give God a Chance to Fight Battle for Us," Says J. E. Boyd.

WACO TEX HERALD
AUGUST 1, 1919

The following appeal to colored men by J. E. Boyd, founder and superintendent of Camps Normal Industrial Institute for colored youth of Texas, located at Camps, Gregg county, Texas, halfway between Longview and Gladewater, has been issued by him:

"It is sad to state, but too many colored leaders, determined as they are, are pursuing the wrong course and that beyond doubt; yet, I expect to be severely criticized, I am willing to suffer such for the good of my people and the entire commonwealth.

"The time has come that somebody of our race who has been and is studying conditions from every angle, should speak clearly and distinctly on 'How Best to Adjust Our Racial Matters.'

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"Let us beg, humbly, the rank and file of our colored race, those who work to live and who want our race to attain those planes of comforts and blessings of life that afford resplendent joy and happiness in this life that makes one feel that life is worth living, to be very careful as to how we follow leadership. To do this, let us adopt one rule and let that be to not follow radical leaders at all; those whose advocacies will lead to untold human suffering, regardless of how right their purposes are; but let us employ methods that will absolutely and positively develop us to where we will win in much larger measures. Then we will find that our attainments are meritorious.

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"My extensive travel throughout this entire country and out of it, for that matter, together with my personal experiences of things and conditions, I have positively decided that the southern white men, counting in all their misgivings, as for that, up one side and down the other, are our best friends. I would say that anywhere and have said it in the far North and East. We have been together so long until we know each other and in most frictions that occur, trace it down if you will and you will find that some radical leader of our race as a rule figured very largely in the causes of results. While we do and ever shall appreciate the past, present and future help of our northern white friends, the fact that we are right among our southern white friends, too, I tell you the above is true.

Back to the Farm.

"When the colored people learn how to do scientific farming to the extent we can raise from one and a half to three and three-quarter bales of cotton per acre and more, from 150 to 300 bushels of corn per acre and more, from 150 to 350 bushels of potatoes per acre and more, and to do other things proportionately, and to do right at all times, treat our neighbors right, treat each other right and treat our white friends right, for 'we can not catch a bird by chunking him, neither can we tame him in this way,' there is no way to prevent the white people from having a greater sympathy and admiration for us. Too, if any man has a mule that is a true puller, pulls every time he is called on, his owner will like him, even though he bites, paws and kicks. This being true, it is extreme extravagance to doubt our ability to win the positive friendship of the southern white man. The power is within our own hands and we must 'be up and doing.' Then, too, since every race that has been developed, contributed some great and lasting good to the progress of civilization, for the same reason, we colored people should be given a chance to remain ourselves and developed thoroughly, that civilization may be strengthened by our quota, however small it might be. It can not be had if we are not permitted to remain ourselves and developed.

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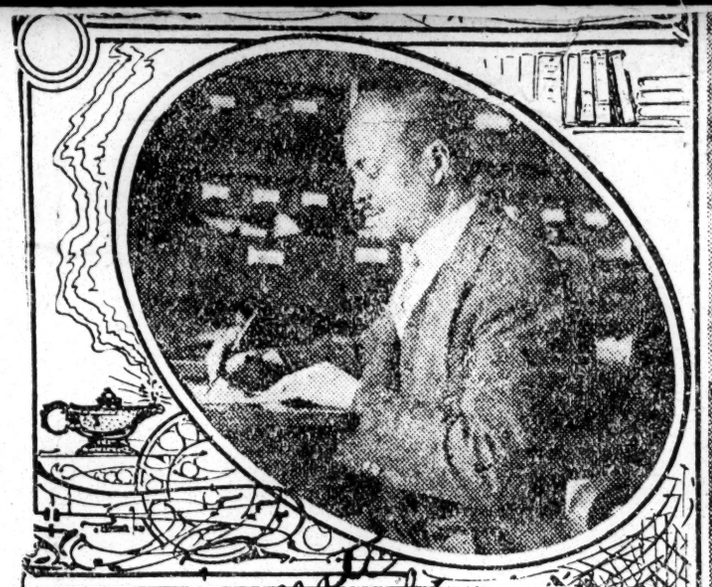
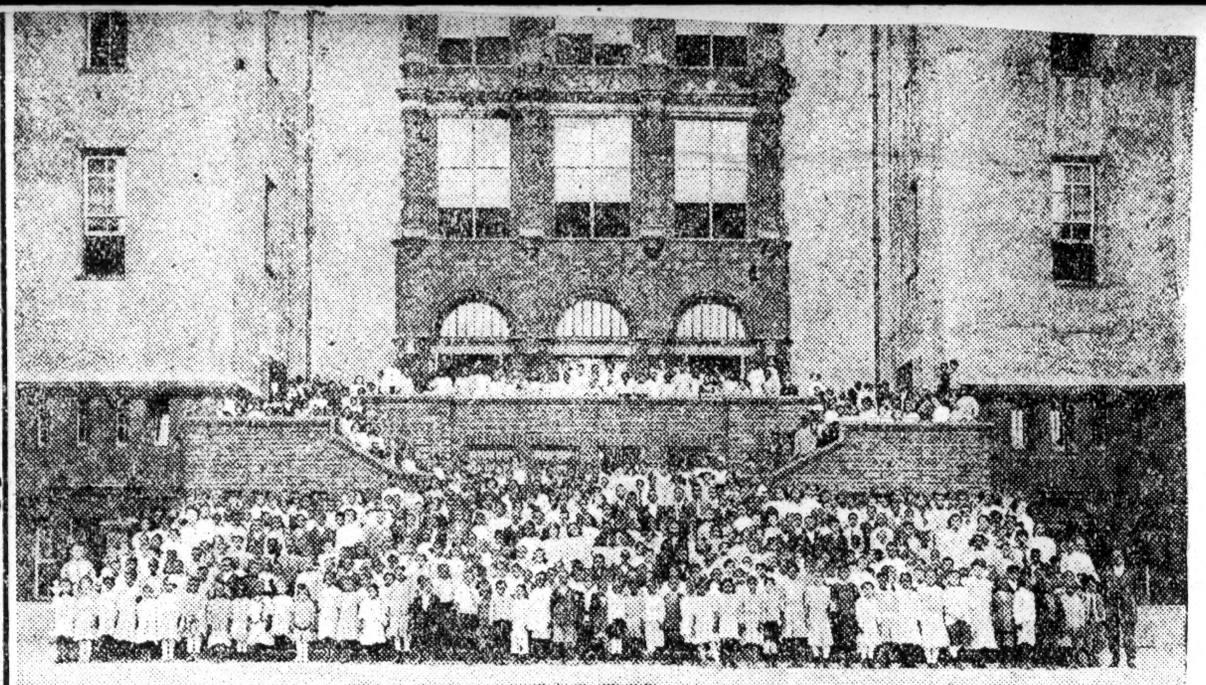
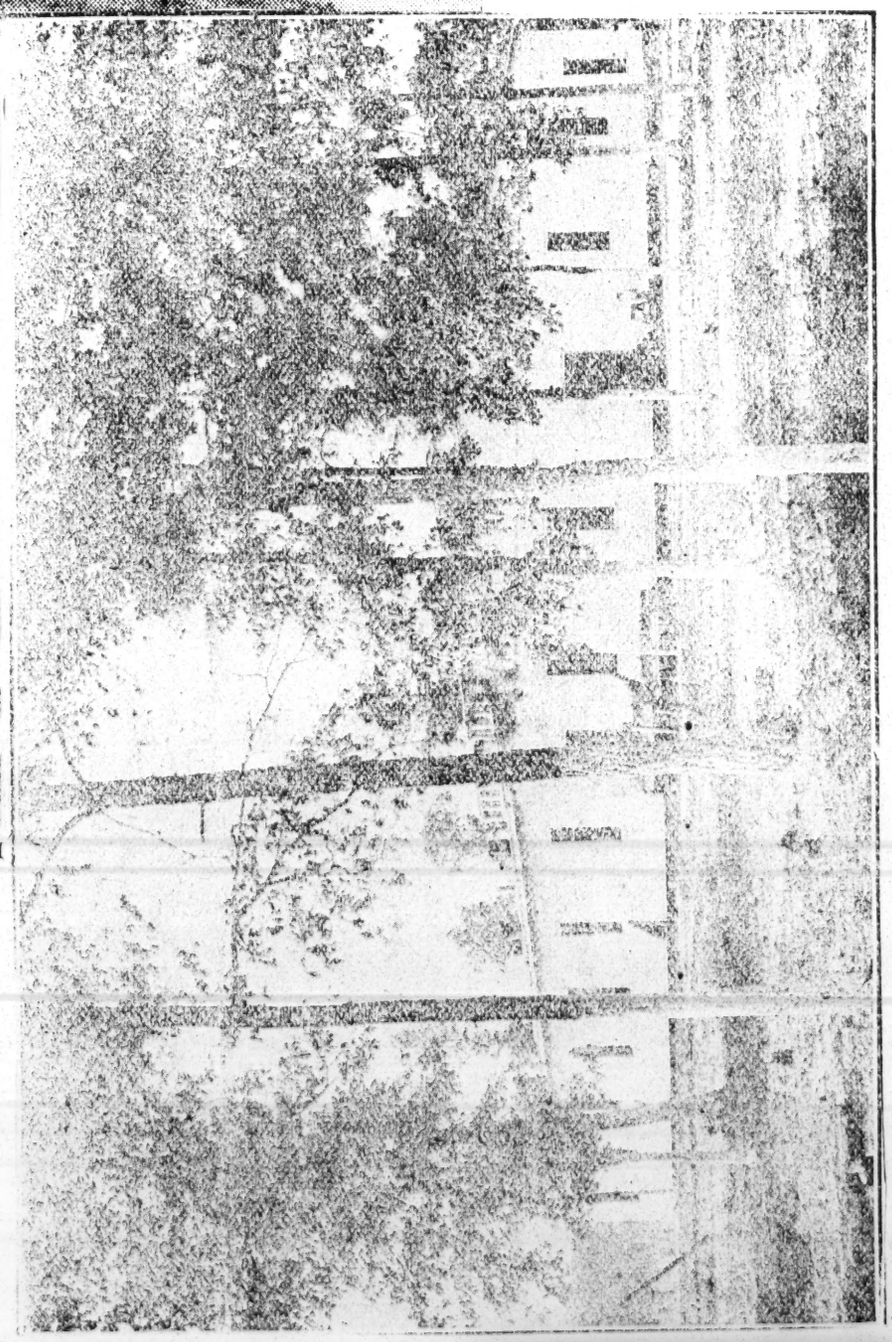
"P. S.—I humbly ask all other papers to reproduce this article. It should be read by every colored person."





Cincinnati
Ohio Tribune
9-14-19

DOUGLASS PUBLIC SCHOOL, ALMS PLACE AND CHAPEL STREET, WALNUT HILLS, CINCINNATI
ABOVE: FRANCIS M. RUSSELL, PRINCIPAL

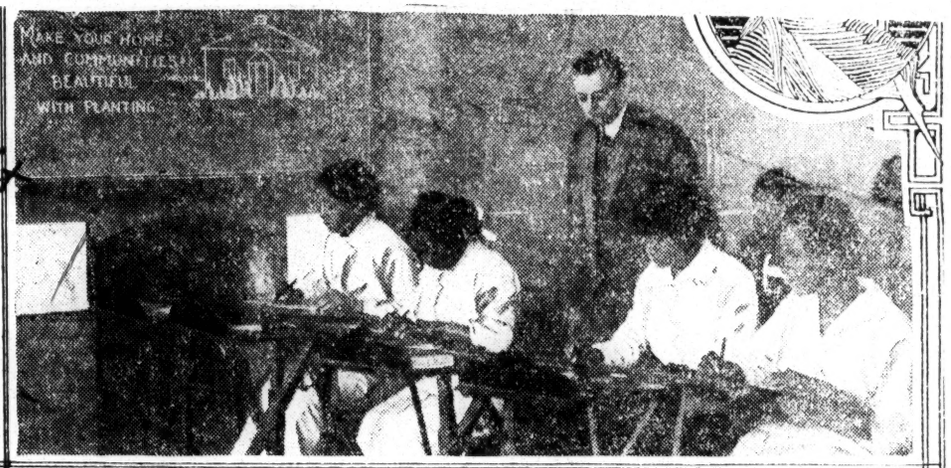


ARKANSAS-HAYGOOD INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE, Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Education – 1919
Industrial Schools

Williamsport-Pa. Grit
8/16/19

EDUCATING THE NEGRO IN SURGERY



LEARNING TO DESIGN ARTISTIC HOUSES

IN THE BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

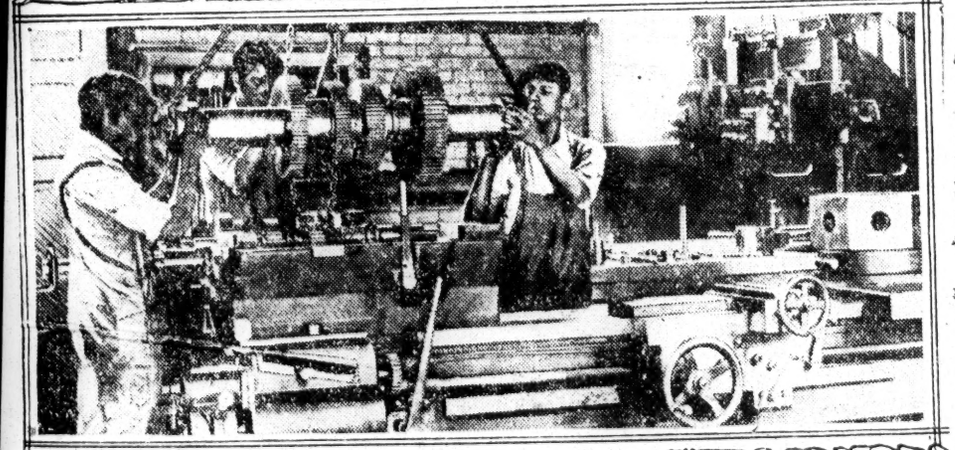
CANNING DEMONSTRATION FOR NEGROES

Utilizing Available Space for Garden Work

OLD TYPE OF NEGRO HOME

Constructing Their Own School Building

HARVESTING THE POTATO CROP AT SCHOOL.



MAKING SKILLED MECHANICS

Club Garden of Negro Girls in Virginia

SAVE BEACH

June 14, 1949.

Savannah Tribune

The announcement that the American Missionary Association had decided to close Beach Institute came with a terrible shock to this community—much like the first news of the untimely death of a life long friend. And it is: for Beach has stood like a sturdy oak for half a century to shelter those who sought her ministrations, like a mighty light house to save and succor those who struggled to find their way.

Like the light house, Beach has turned the steps of many a wavering soul into the path of definiteness and certain goal: and like the mighty oak, Beach has shed its countless acorns, its myriad, unnameable influences all over the land.

There, many a humble spirit came to do penance, to find succor, to feel inspiration. There many a choice spirit, which might have "wasted its sweetness on the desert air," found a new zeal had its fires kindled, and saw its first gleam of the upper air and light.

Beach harks back to the darker days, when hope was most all a hopeless people possessed; when those first pioneers braved the unfriendly atmospheres of a clime when hate and revenge and contempt still hung like a miasma, everywhere; when there were few churches, few schools, and opportunity was bus a guess. Beach came like the flame of a match into a dark cellar, loathsome, unkept and hopeless.

The very positive influences of those earlier saints, planted in the hearts and minds of those who first sat at their feet, still live in the sweet lives of the "remnant" that remains, and in the lives of the children of those whose lives took direction there. The sacred and holy spirit of the first workers rose high above convention and denomination, and invaded the homes and institutions of all the people of this community. From Beach went teachers, preachers, Sunday school workers and all who sought to help and to raise a people, enslaved to poverty and ignorance and superstition and sin.

What a tragedy it seems to speak of ebbing of its light! What hopelessness and despair attends the severing of its bonds of fellowship, the closing of its life and comforts!

Above and beyond its tremendous material force in this land, Beach stood for those subtler indescribable influences which mean so much in spiritualizing and ennobling and inspiring,—those indefinable influences which determine character, which inspire outlook and ambition, and which give ballast and direction to the human soul.

Shall we lose it? Will this people see it done in silence and inaction? Heaven forbid.

Through Beach, and agencies alike unto it, a self-respecting and resourceful people has been developed; and the very strength which we have taken from our "alma mater", as it were, must respond in reciprocal appreciation to save a great institution to the people it came to serve. The people must speak and we believe the people will overcome.

Much as has been the service, and great as has been the accomplishment, there was never a time when Beach Institute was more needed than now. There is no community more sorely in need of just the service rendered, as our own.

School conditions for Negroes, in Georgia are unsettled and inadequate in most places, and chaotic and purposeless in many. Belabored by systems and regimes, unfriendly to Negro cultural advancement, few public institutions are little more than processes which control the mental latitudes of our children, circumscribe their visions and ambition, and stifle their aims.

Mannned many times by those who so well understand their agency that they read into their duties more of the sinister sins than our veriest oppressors have conceived, the school systems of the South for Negroes have meant little more than reading a little, writing a little, figuring a little, and learning that there is a place in the social and industrial organization of the South unenviable and hopless which has been set for Negro children and beyond which they "shall not pass."

Beach Institute stands out pre-eminently and emphatically for larger opportunities to learn fuller life, broader spheres of usefulness and service and goals limited and restricted only by the individual capacity to attain.

That is what we want. That is what we need. That is what we must have if we are ever to develop strong men and good women.

Beach Institute must not pass. The door of opportunity for the higher and broader conceptions of the life must not be closed. We perish if it shall be; we shall attain the more abundant life if we prevent it.

It would be no less wonderful than deserving and appropriate, if the colored people of Savannah (and the whites for that matter) should rise, determinedly, to prevent the calamity which the removal of Beach would

Education — 1919.
Industrial Schools.

How Noted Cincinnati Institution Gives Colored Boys and Girls a Chance Equal With Whites in "Their Own Crowd," Told by An Investigator

CINCINNATI O TRIBUNE
SEPTEMBER 14. 1919

"WHAT all dis wah in Europe about?"

The youth who shot this abrupt question at me, writes R. H. Leavell in The Outlook, was a slender mulatto with the fires of race hate smoldering in his eyes. The time was a day four months after America had entered the world war. The place was a negro churchyard in Mississippi where 500 colored people had met at a picnic held by their Sunday school association.

"Only a few hours before the lad's father had been telling me," Mr. Leavell goes on, "how his son hated the Southern white man. And as the boy fixed his hostile gaze upon me I realized that, although I was a stranger, he had classed me already as an enemy. And yet my errand was the not unfriendly one of trying to find out for the United States Department of Labor why so many negroes were leaving my own native State for Northern industries.

"How to answer this sullen boy so as to be honest with myself and without intensifying his bitter feeling toward white Americans perplexed me for a moment. Then I fell back upon an undefined word of many syllables.

"'The object of this war,' said I, 'is to make the world safe for democracy—in Europe.'

"Now I doubt whether the lad would have taken in the meaning of my somewhat oracular remark, despite his migration through eight grades of some sort of a public school, had not my guide, a negro teacher of shrewd intelligence, promptly translated for him: 'That means we are fighting to get freedom for the people in Europe. You are willing to fight, aren't you, to help them get it?'

"'Yaas,' was the quick reply. 'But while I'se fightin' I'd like to get a little mo' freedom fuh myself.'

"As he spoke a chuckling murmur of approval spread through the group of yellow and black and brown men that stood about us.

"'A litt'e more freedom for his own race here in America,' said I to myself. 'I wonder what he means by "freedom." What is it that the negro really wants?'

"And for a dependable answer to these queries I have applied to many men in each race during the past two years.

"Not long ago I put the question to a discerning man of affairs in one of the chief cities of the South. For more than a generation this man has stood in the front rank of those who are wrestling with the baffling problem of safeguarding the ideals of white civilization while at the same time insuring to the negro 'a man's chance' to become American.

"'What does "freedom" mean to the negro?' this man of business repeated thoughtfully. "What does he want of the ruling race in this "white man's country?"' Then, after a moment, he added: 'From the standpoint of the white, there is another question which is still more vital, and that is, Can we, with justice to our own children, provide the negro with adequate opportunity to achieve democracy? But the correct solution of this problem hinges on our learning the true answer to that first inquiry, What does the negro really want?'

"In the pause that followed my friend gazed at me in the eager, searching way that with him is the sure sign of the swift marshaling of ideas gathered from a broad experience. And then he sent me on a mission.

"'Go to the Douglass Public Schoo in Cincinnati. Perhaps that institution will throw some light on what the negro asks of white America in the way of a fighting chance to win democracy.'

"AND so a little later I found myself explaining the object of my visit to F. M. Russell, negro principal under whom for nearly a decade the Douglass School has rendered its largest service to his people. A glance at the broad brow, the steady, direct eyes and the smiling, friendly face told me at once that here was a man who could dream a dream and then could do his part with others in making it come true.

"From the principal himself, from teachers associated with him, and from representative white citizens I gathered testimony, free of contradiction, as to the contributive work of the Douglass School. Here is the story:

"Hardly more than a stone's throw from the home of the woman who wrote 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' stands the handsome brick-and-cement structure which houses this modern school.

"Now there is a truth, familiar to all when it is aplied to fowls of the air, that is equally a truth when it is applied to human beings, although this fact is not so clearly appreciated by many. For of men as much as of winged creatures can it be said that 'birds of a feather flock together.' In obedience, therefore, to this law of life, as well as to the law of the State as it then was, a separate public school was established in that neighborhood for the negro children.

'But as time passed the public mind became opposed to racial segregation in the schools as a matter of man-made law. The Legislature, accordingly, put an end to compulsory separation as long ago as 1888. And yet during the thirty-one years that have gone by since then the great majority of the negroes in the Douglass district have continued to send their children to Douglass because they prefer this negro school.

"Their choice is clearly a free one—for within the same territory are three other public schools that are open to both white and black. And yet only a handful of colored boys and girls are to be found there consorting with the white race. The actual statistics are impressive. For, although the Douglass section contains 1,067 negroes between the ages of 6 and 21, the enrollment at Douglass numbers 936. About 100 of these live in other parts of the city and go to the trouble of walking or of paying car fare rather than attend mixed schools near their own homes.

"How many go to the three mixed schools within easy reach of the Douglass neighborhood? The precise answer can not be given, because the School Board does not tabulate enrollment by races, but only by schools. It is plain, however, that those attending these institutions from that territory are negligible in number. For if we subtract from the district's population of those between the ages of 6 and 21 all who go to Douglass, we have a remainder of some 250. Subtract again from this remainder that large portion of boys and girls above compulsory school age who must work for their bread and who because of this are not in school anywhere, and it becomes clear that only a few can be going to mixed schools. It is, indeed, the estimate of competent persons that not over 5 per cent of those actually in school attend with white children. But even if we play safe by doubling this estimate, we find that 90 per cent of the children in school are enrolled at Douglass. And this is the place where of their own free will none but negroes attend.

"Clearly, then, the colored community is overwhelmingly in favor of the separate school. It follows that Douglass in greater degree than other accessible institutions meets the real wants of the negro. If, therefore, we learn just what Douglass offers to that community and just how Douglass makes the offer, we shall have some light at least on what a negro group that is above the average in intelligence and in enterprise does want from white America.

"'What struck you as the greatest service that Douglass renders the neighborhood?'

"The reply of a sympathetic white Southerner to this query was emphatic and instantaneous: 'The Rough House in the evenings for the boys.'

"In a large basement room, on a level with the ground outside, the Rough House holds its nightly session. Under the supervision of a teacher the youngsters find vent here for their surplus energy and animal spirits. So many throng the place that it would be a puzzle to find room for all to play at once. Fortunately, games like basket ball and contests like boxing, if gone at with a vim, soon reduce the participants to a state of breathless willingness to retire to the rooters' bench. It is but natural, therefore, that the boys should find almost equal satisfaction in playing the game for all it is worth and in shouting for their side. The boys have, indeed, proved their interest in a very practical way, for with their own hands they have made and erected the basket ball goals.

"Now all of this promotes team work, as well as friendly rivalry with the 'good sports' on the opposing side and a common fellowship with the other 'husky,' whether he be for or against a boy's own crowd. And so that overflow of vitality which, if undirected, might easily result in tough gangs, is put in harness to achieve the democratic spirit.

"Again, even 'robustious' youth is sometimes glad of a quiet hour. One corner of the Rough House has therefore been set apart for less strenuous games, such as checkers and crokinole. Then, too, there is a community branch of the Public Library for those in quiet mood. This branch library is conspicuously and conveniently housed in another large basement room provided by the school. And the Public Library furnishes the books and the trained attendant. Here the girls as well as the boys are welcome, and the old as well as the young. The doors remain open after school hours, closing for the day at 9 o'clock.

"Douglass offers other opportunities for work and play in the early evenings. Thus there is a five months' night school in academic and industrial subjects, much frequented by migrants from the South. And all the year around there are 'gym' classes for men and for women, as well as clubs of all sorts—clubs for house servants, for factory girls, for young men, for girls in high school and for girls in the university. Then, too, the auditorium is thrown open for lectures, concerts and the movies.

ALL of the activities that one may expect in a modern school are to be found at Douglass. Manual training and domestic science, an open-air room for the tuberculous and a class for defectives, school gardens and a supervised playground—all are here. There is also a lunchroom where nourishing and quickly assimilable foods may be had at recess periods. The

policy of the School Board for its maintenance is worth noting. For the lunchroom begins the school year with a thirty-day credit at the wholesale houses. And after that it must maintain itself out of current incomes.

"Of the activities named thus far, one is of especial value for the negro race. The open air room is what I mean. For the fact is notorious that consumption is the 'black man's scourge.' It is therefore particularly cheering to the believer in democracy to find that the School Board provides the same high quality of care and equipment for these imperiled negro children that it does for whites in the same danger.

"For a race that is struggling upward another standard provision is of peculiar importance. This is the separation of the defective from the normal children. Not only are normal children who have had good school opportunities held back when defectives are in their classes, but children who have previously attended poor schools, as is the case with so many of the migrants from the South, have a still greater disadvantage when those of feeble mind are taught with them. By separating defective from normal minds, each can be taught the better.

"Of late even the problem of the newcomer, backward because of poor schools, has become acute. For the final result of the great demand for labor in Northern industries which grew out of war conditions has been a heavy migration of negro families from the South. Since the signing of the armistice this family movement has indeed slowed down, but it has not stopped.

"The successful way in which the problem of these new children has been dealt with furnishes convincing proof of the wisdom of the board in allowing to every school a wide liberty in working out the problems of its neighborhood. It is eloquent, too, of the efficiency with which principal and teachers meet the specific needs of their own people as those needs arise.

"The root idea was the establishment of a separate room for the over-age children from the South. But it took an artist in humanity to prevent such segregation from becoming a badge of humiliation and discouragement.

"'We'll call this room,' the principal explained, 'the Opportunity Class.'

"Here the teacher devotes herself especially to coaching the individual pupils, although in certain specific subjects, such as manual training, the departmental instructors help, too. So admirably do the students respond that in one case a child made four grades in a single year; and two grades a year is a common record. That the other children feel a sympathetic interest in these newcomers is indicated by the nickname they have for them—'the Sunny South Class.'

"'It occurred to me,' added the principal, 'that a Southern woman would be better able than a Northerner to understand these young Southerners. I therefore put in charge a capable woman from Montgomery, Ala. Her grasp of the problem is revealed by the results achieved by the children.'

"The resourcefulnes of the management both in meeting school needs and in utilizing available materials is further emphasized in the following instance: In conformity with the co-operative policy of the School Board and the Park Commission, the latter had condemned several dwelling houses next to the school, in order to put in a modern playground. One of these houses was in fair condition; and upon Mr. Russell's requesting that it be preserved, the commission promptly consented. Now the girls have the house for a practice home in domestic science, the neighborhood has it for a community center and the children have its broad kitchen porch during summer playtime for an ice-cream parlor. Then, too, the manual training boys have combined practice work and community service by building from the ground up a handsome fireplace in the chief clubroom.

"Let me add in passing that the teachers at Douglass realize that if you increase a man's wants he will work harder so as to have the means for satisfying his new needs. I had commented upon the fine quality of furniture with which the practice house was equipped and had asked if stuff that cost that much might not result merely in the creation of an unattainable ideal.

"'No,' said my guide. 'At present wages many, through saving, can buy furniture as good as this. And such ideals give an incentive to the wage-earner for steadier work.'"

"The record as thus far presented gives ample proof both that a just School Board provides negro children with opportunities equal to those of the white and that the leadership within the school is sane and resourceful. But, after all, these would come to nothing without a teaching staff of high quality. Several of the Douglass teachers

am studying for my A.B. degree, and I have decided that it is a needless expense to go from the far South to summer sessions at Ann Arbor and Chicago, when I can get my education at the municipal university here while earning a comfortable living as a teacher.'

"As a white Southerner I have found much food for thought in this statement, especially because eleven out of the twenty-eight teachers on the efficient staff at Douglass have been contributed by the South. And the South is none too rich in such treasure.

"In all that I have written my aim has been to make clear what the Douglass School is doing and how it does it. To whom is honor due for this signal service to American democracy across the bounds of race?

"The question is not easy to answer; for, as is characteristic of democracy, the leadership has been co-operative. But, wherever the idea had its birth, it is worth while to remember that back in 1910, when the Douglass School got its present splendid building, an Ohioan whose Virginia Quaker father had freed his own slaves years ago was Superintendent of Schools in Cincinnati; that he worked in harmony with the President of the municipal university, a Virginian who in former years wrought effectively in the Eastern South for better schools for all the children of all the people; and that Booker Washington is said to have been consulted in the selection of the Tennessee negro who has furnished the direct leadership. For the rest the school would amount to nothing but for the cordial and statesmanlike support it receives from the present School Board and its Superintendent, and but for the backing of the local negro community.

MY journey over, I sought out my friend in the South.

"'What did you find that those negroes want?' he queried.

"'Only this,' was my answer. 'As

Liverpool and members of Base Hospital No. 25 marched to the Liverpool Depot and boarded a train for Southampton. One night was spent in a rest camp at Southampton, and the organization then proceeded across the English Channel on the steamer Viper, landing at Cherbourg, France, on July 12.

From Cherbourg to Allerey, Saone et Loire, France, where the hospital was

good a chance for their boy and girl as you and I want for ours. But they feel that they get that chance most surely by staying in their own crowd. For us in the South this case is especially encouraging; because, in view of the selected character of the original group and their close relations with white abolitionists, we need not have been surprised had these negroes desired mixed schools and social intermingling. On the contrary, this community, while reaching up toward white standards, prefers racial seclusion. These people revere their own racial personality. This fact could not be better set forth than by quoting from the four huge placards that confront the visitor in the main entrance to the Douglass School. For on the placards are these words:

"'Self-Control, Self-Reliance, Self-Respect and Race Pride.'

"Does not this record provide just ground for a faith deep enough to cause white Americans to see to it that the children of the negro have opportunities for self-development in separate schools that are equal in quality to the opportunities we demand for our own children? May not America find in such an enterprise the chance to teach the world the supreme truth that democracy means, not the wiping out of racial personality, but rather the cherishing of racial difference and the ennobling of diverse stocks for the enrichment of us all?"

LOUISVILLE KY TIMES
JANUARY 23 1919

FIVE NEGRO CHURCHES START TRAINING SCHOOLS

Industrial training schools for the young members of the congregations will be opened by five negro churches of the city. Domestic science and catering will be taught the girls and trades will be taught the boys. The churches which will conduct the classes are the West Chestnut-street C. M. E. church, the Rev. R. L. Bayliss, pastor; Miles Memorial, Burnett and Bland streets, the Rev. J. A. Burton, pastor; Highland Park C. M. E. church, the Rev. William Lamplins, pastor, and Parkland C. M. E. church, the Rev. R. R. Kendrick, pastor. Headquarters will be at 817 West Chestnut street. A modern kitchen and dining room, together with other equipment for industrial work will be fitted up at all the churches.

HON. B. J. DAVIS,

The great Odd Fellow, journalist, organizer and financier, will speak at Ebenezer Agriculture and Industrial Institute, Millen, Ga., Sunday afternoon, February 16, 1919. You must hear him.

Walters Institute to Locate on Large Farm

Warren, Ark., March 14.—The board of trustees of Walters Institute, located here, has decided [illegible] struction of buildings on a farm [illegible] to the school by the white people of the city a [illegible] hundred dollars raised toward the equipment of the farm, with $1,000 personally contributed, has been reported by the school heads. A campaign for $10,000 additional funds has been started.

Start Industrial School

Wheeling, W. Va., March 14.—A charter has been granted the Ohio Valley Colored Industrial Home, 7 Twentieth street. The purpose of [illegible] which was founded by the Rev. C. B. H. [illegible] is to educate and help men, women and children along industrial lines.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OPENED IN SOUTH CAROLINA

By Associated Negro Press

Columbia, S. C., June 16.—The Colored people of South Carolina have opened another Industrial School for girls, ten miles from Columbia. The school is financed entirely by the Race, with a small assistance on maintenance from the federal government. Carrie B. Dreher is acting matron.

NEW COLORED SCHOOL FOR ROCKY MOUNT

General Assembly Asked To Authorize $30,000 Bond Issue For New Building

1-18-19 Journal

Rocky Mount, N. C.—The North Carolina general assembly will be asked at an early date to authorize the issuance of $30,000 in bonds for the building of a colored school in Rocky Mount, subject to a vote of the voters of the Rocky Mount graded school district. The new building, which would be of brick, would supplant the present wooden structure, and be known as the Lincoln graded school. This action was decided upon at a meeting of the board of graded school trustees, and a committee consisting of Mayor T. T. Thorne and Mesrs. Thomas H. M. Battle and W. S. Wilkinson was appointed to handle the matter as expeditiously as possible.

Education - 1919
Libraries.

WHAT THE NEW LIBRARY IS DOING.

The Birmingham Reporter

By R. M. Gaines.

Reginald M. Gains, new librarian.

Mrs. Lizzie Thomas, assistant.

First—Librarian had experience in library work at the Louisville Colored Public Library.

Second—Attended public schools at his home in Washington, D. C. Graduate of Tuskegee Institute. In the service of the army eleven months in the 351st Field Artillery, seven months in France. Saw actual service.

5-31-19

Third—In giving the new schedule of the library hours during the week I wish to add that the public is always welcome between the hours of 10 a. m. and 9 p. m.

Fourth—While the object of a public library is generally understood, I am taking the liberty to remind our people of Brinmingham that their cooperation is indispensable to the development of a larger and better library, a library that must and will meet the needs of its people.

Fifth—One of the things that the library hopes to accomplish is to teach the young colored boys and girls of Birmingham the real value and use of a library—to direct the trend of thought through the kind of literature for the children in the graded schools that will help largely in the molding of their future education and giving them a larger and keener insight to the bigger things of life.

Sixth—An appeal: Mothers and fathers, it is your duty, and you as the parents of children, justly and duly owe every child an education.

Seventh—An admonition: Teach your children by the example you set in making use of every opportunity to use the libray.

In the eight months the library has

Quite five years ago Andrew Carnegie, the great philanthropist, offered Atlanta $25,000 for the establishment of a library for Negro folk, if the City of Atlanta would donate the site on which to erect the building, and guarantee $2,000 a year for the maintenance of the enterprise.

The Birmingham Reporter

This matter has slept for all these years, and the City of Atlanta, indifferent as to the educational and moral uplift of its colored population, has made no effort to meet Mr. Carnegie's Christian and statesmanlike proposition.

Now, the information comes that if Atlanta does not in a very few days take up the proposition by providing a lot, the $25,000 offer will be withdrawn, and thus Atlanta will lose by default one of the greatest benefits ever offered the city. How a Christian people can be so indifferent to a part of the people's interest is a question the Independent cannot solve.

Some years ago, Mr. Carnegie made a proposition to Atlanta, giving $50,000 or more to establish a library for the white folk, if the City of Atlanta would donate the lot and appropriate $5,000 a year for the maintenance of the enterprise. Atlanta promptly met the proposition by providing the lot and the necessary funds for its maintenance. Since that time two branch libraries have been built, and in each case the city has bought the lot. First in the Fifth Ward and last in the Third Ward. This, too, in the teeth of Mr. Carnegie's proposition to provide for the Negro people, who are taxed in common with the white people for the maintenance and purchase of the three sites for the three white libraries.

The Negro people are a part of the community life; they are a part of the thought, the conscience, character, wealth and respectability of Atlanta. They are entitled to every privilege, every opportunity, every improvement and every benefit accruing from taxation with the white man, and the white man who is in charge, who denies the Negro these rights, immunities and privileges, which are morally and legally his, is less than a man and unfit to govern or control the municipality.

Now, let Atlanta make good; let her provide the lot. The Negroes are not going to give it. Several efforts have been made to induce the colored people to provide the lot so that the city might meet Mr. Carnegie's proposition, but the Independent, speaking for seventy-five per cent. of the Negroes of the city, serves notice on the City Fathers that we are a part of the municipality; part of the community; part of the citizenry and of the taxpayers, and we demand the same treatment in providing sites and maintenance for a Negro library that was provided for the white libraries. We are entitled to it; we ought to have it, and we protest against the delay. How can a Christian people provide educational facilities for themselves and deny it to their neighbors at their door? How can they take tax from the very people they discriminate against, for the maintenance of educational, civic and economic advantages for themselves, and deny colored folk the right to participate in their own taxation?

Taxation without representation has always been obnoxious to a free people, just as government without the consent of the governed has been offensive and inimical to the best interests of all the people.

Let us have a library. Atlanta must not lose by default. Atlanta must not suffer any such discrace. Let the Negro folk get together and insist upon the constituted authorities discharging their duties. Atlanta must not lose; she must meet Mr. Carnegie's propcsition before it is withdrawn.

Education – 1919
Money for Negro

A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM FOR EDUCATING NEGROES IN LOUISIANA.

The South Western Christian Advocate 2-20-19

Louisiana has the highest percentage of illiteracy of any State in the Union. This stubborn and disagreeable fact is relieved somewhat by the fact that at the head of the Educational system of Louisiana, in the person of Superintendent T. H. Harris, Louisiana has as devoted, conscientious, fairminded and efficient educational leader as can be found in the Nation. Working side by side with him, no less efficient, unselfish and fairminded is Mr. Leo M. Favrot, State Agent for Rural schools for Negroes in the State of Louisiana. Mr. Favrot has lifted the education of the Negro out of an atmosphere of disapproval, suspicion, mistrust and doubtful expediency into an atmosphere of equity, justice community welfare and to the plane of human brotherhood. Mr. Favrot is a Southerner and a native of Louisiana. He realizes that all the citizenship of the State of Louisiana is linked together, and inseparably we rise, or inseparably we remain retarded. Mr. Favrot has given himself to this task which to many is disagreeable and is only a position to be spurned, with an enthusiasm, conviction, and unselfishness and high mindedness, that has won the respect and confidence not only of the colored people but of the white people. He is received in full confidence by both groups. This fact itself, to those who know the situation, is very noteworthy. It is like carrying water on both shoulders for any person, white or colored, to maintain at the same time, the confidence of both races. This, Mr. Favrot has done by the only method that it can be done, by fearless frankness with both groups, speaking the truth as one sees the truth without fear or favor.

Mr. Favrot's call to this particular work dates back to the movement initiated by Dr. J. H. Dillard, when he very wisely sought to offset the opposition and suspicion as to Negro education on the part of the South by interesting the public school officials in the education of the Negro. As a result in a large number of parishes and counties in the South where there was at one time indifference, if not open hostility, there is now an enthusiastic support of Negro education by officials and policitians who have been led to see their relation to this problem in a new light by the very wise and sane leadership of Dr. Dillard

Mr. Favrot has given his program for Negro education and his reasons for the same in a very timely and forceful pamphlet which appeared sometime ago with the authority of the Department of Education in the State of Louisiana, the subject of the pamphlet being, "The Aims and Needs of Negro Public Education in Louisiana. In his introduction, Mr. Favrot walks straight up to the problem when he says: "There is pressing need in Louisiana to-day that our State formulate an aim, and our parish superintendents and school boards an educational and administratives policy for our Negro schools. The time is at hand when it is essential to our permanent welfare that steps be taken to carry out this policy." Whether it was indifference or opposition to Negro Education, the South has stood in the way of its own economic and agricultural advancement. The South has had, as it has to-day, the most tractable peasantry labor in the world. This labor has become dissatisfied, largely because it has awakened to the needs of adequate educational facilities and has found that these facilities have not been provided and furthermore, that they were not provided because in some quarters at least, it was thought that the Negro should not have an adequate educational program.

Mr. Favrot states the attitude very plainly when he says, "To some people the training of the colored population is a menace to white supremacy." But this fear has never been more clearly met than in another terrific sentence of Mr. Favrot when he says, "It is a misfortune that this assumption of a vague future menace should utterly obscure the presence of a far more serious menace of ignorance, crime and disease that are bred of ignorance. In the light of civilization we cannot regard civilization as a menace to anybody but we can and do recognize it on the other hand as a safeguard and democratic form of government." To intelligent Negroes the fear that the white supremacy would be menaced by an intelligent Negro Population, has been all along a vague assumption and in many particulars it was pitiful because we knew that the trained Negro could always be found on the side of law and order and that the South has far more to fear from an ignorant man of whatever color, than from a trained man, whatever his color.

Mr. Favrot shows that he thoroughly understands not only the needs of the Negro and that he comprehends fully the program for his uplift when he says, "The greatest single force that can be employed to pave the way toward moral uprightness and respectability, is the influence of a well trained teacher, the product of a home and school in which the moral atmosphere is the best." Never was an education of teachers so imperative as to-day. Not only do we need more teachers, but we need better teachers and the educational system or church organization that sees this need and seeks to adequately meet it seizes upon the strategic point of attacking ignorance, vice and low morality at the very pivotal point along the whole line of attack

Again Mr. Favrot approaches this subject from the standpoint of "Good citizenship, Justice and Fair Play." He points out the fact that in some sections of the state of Louisiana, the Negro is not receiving for the education of his race the direct school tax that he is contributing, to say nothing of his failure to receive the indirect taxes. And here is another terrific blow from Mr. Favrot when he says, "To fail to grant him this, amount is confiscation."

In discussing the Negro from the standpoint of, "good citizenship justice and fair play," Mr. Favrot quotes Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones as saying, "Never was greater opportunity afforded to any Nation than presented by the need of the American Negro for an education that will fit him to undertake the responsibility of life in the twentieth century." Mr. Favrot adds as a way of comment on this statement the following: "This paragraph was written before the United States entered the great war. In it the author recognizes the difficulty, as well as the momentousness of the task. How much more significant are his words in view of our entrance into this war and in view of our draft of colored soldiers. What a challenge to Louisiana citizenship to work out this adjustment properly!"

In discussing a Southern white man's view on Negro education, irresistably the question arises, "what kind of an education does he propose for the Negro?" Mr. Favrot does not attempt to evade this question, he straddle the fence. Certainly he believe nor does he straddle the fence. Certainly he believes as we all do in an education that will lift tthe masses and make them more efficient in the economic and industrial

MR. LEO M. FAVROT,
State Agent of Rural Schools For Negroes

life where they will be most largely found. But there must be a training for leadership. Mr. Favrot not only admits but defends a trained leadership and says, "The colored people must have their secondary schools and higher institutions for the same reason that white people must have high schools and colleges. If not, where are we to find trained and intelligent teachers and preachers, business men and leaders? Who will supply the social, civic, educational and spiritual needs of the Negro, if no one is trained for the task?"

In a brief paragraph of "summary and conclusion," Mr. Favrot shows himself a statesman, working on high levels and one who takes his task seriously and applies to that task the best that he has in brain and in conscience when he says:

"The problem is before us. The effort has been made to state it fairly and accurately. The dawn of a new day is upon us. We cannot look up a twentieth century problem with nineteenth century eyes. It is time to put aside old doubts and fears, and to espouse this thoroughly righteous cause. Do it, if we will, in the interest of a more prosperous state, better health or public safety; or do it because our sense of justice and fairness prompts us. Or if for none of these reasons, do it because it is incorporated in the comprehensive plan of our President, to make the world safe for democracy. We see the need, we can stand the cost, and we know how to do the job. The glory of achievement in our white school system is marred by the pathetic and pitiable condition of our Negro schools. Louisiana in the past fifteen years has built up a system of schools for her white children that has commanded admiration and respect. Can she

In the rally conducted at Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church, this city, the following amounts were reported: W. B. Buchanan, $182; W. G. Alston, $179; A. Holmes, $138; R. J. Nash, $119; H. R. Knox, $104; Arthur Whitington, $127; Harrison Scott, $78; Orange Thompson, $25; Robert Williams, $106; Robert Armstead, $60; L. Howard, $59; A. J. Wise, $42; Martin Dixon, $26; A. J. Jones, $78; T. Crow, $100; H. Hughes, $101; Iven Taylor, $26; Peter Gaskin, $22; Robert Willis, $65. Mrs. W. B. Buchanan led. All the generals wrought well and the pastor is very grateful to them. The members recently presented the pastor a $65 suit and Mrs. Annie L. Hayse also gave him a suit.

Bishop Theodore S. Henderson and Dr. B. M. Tipple, two members of the Methodist deputation who have been visiting Europe in the interest of the Centenary War Emergency and Rconstruction work, arrived in New York by steamer Nieuw Amsterdam, Sunday, March 9, atfer about ten weeks' absence from the United States. Through the courtesy of the French Government they were accorded the rare opportunity of visiting devasted areas along the French front from Belgium to Switzerland, and on to Strassburg and Metz across the Rhine. At Grenoble and Lyons, in the south of France, where there is an extensive Methodist work, the deputation spent some time. A native Methodist pastor in the French Savoy arranged his wedding so that Bishop Henderson might perform the ceremony. After a few days in Rome, where the King of Italy cordially received the members of the deputation, offering every opportunity for making the visit a profitable one, they proceeded to Naples, through the Austrian Tyrol, as far as Trent in the "redeemed lands," and across the Piave. Bishop Henderson and Dr. Tipple sailed from Plymouth February 28. They bring home a report of conditions of need and opportunity.

The Southwestern Christian Advocate 3-21-19.

Negro Education in Louisiana is now receiving the special attention of the department of Education under the direction of State Superintendent T. H. Harris, Prof. Leo M. Favrot and Prof. John R. Coniff.

When the public schools open in September every Negro child will have adequate school facilities and an efficient teacher to instruct him.

To meet this great demand new buildings are to be erected and an additional teaching force of 1000, teachers is to be supplied. The state department of Education with the cooperation of the General Education Board and the parish School Boards will operate 35 Training Schools for Negro Teachers beginning the early part of June and running for 12 weeks.

An urgent appeal is made to young people eighteen years of age and over who are adapted to the profession of teaching to enter these schools and train for this great task. Those desiring to enter should secure the approval of the parish superintendents.

These schools will be located in each strategic point of the state and within easy reach of all who desire to enter. With the promise on the part of the state of longer terms, increased salaries, and with a desire to obliterate ignorance from the state, all these schools should be crowded. The slogan for Negro Education for the coming session is 1000 additional teachers, longer terms, increased salaries, and more adequate school buildings. H. H. Dumn.

Education—1919
Money for Negroes

EXTRA!

New York Age
6-14-1919

WALKER WILL FILED; MANY BEQUESTS MADE

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

Indianapolis, Ind.—The will of the late Sarah Walker, whose business name was Mme. C. J. Walker, was offered for probate here this week, the instrument disposing of valuable personal property and real estate valued at $1,000,000. Mrs. Lelia Walker Robinson is made residuary legatee and executrix. As forecasted some weeks ago in The Age, many bequests were made to charity and individuals.

All of Mme. Walker's real and personal property, including monies in banks, automobiles, household goods in her residence at Villa Lewaro, Irvington-on-Hudson, and also the villa are left to the daughter.

The will directs that the business known as the Mme. C. J. Walker Manufacturing Company and the income derived therefrom shall go to the daughter, Lelia Walker Robinson, with the exception of a provision for the creation of two trust funds of $100,000 each to be invested by the trustees and the proceeds of one to go for worthy charities and the other for the upkeep and maintenance of her Irvington property, which she desires to stand as a monument to her memory. A provision is made for the appointment of trustees by the judge of the proper court, who are given certain discretionary powers as to the disposition of the Villa Lewaro after the death of Mrs. Lelia Walker Robinson.

Following are other bequests made by the testatrix: Alice P. Kelly, forelady, $10,000 and a life position with the Mme. C. J. Walker Manufacturing Company; Barthenia Rawlins, known as "grandma," $5 a week for the rest of her life and a sufficient sum set aside for her funeral expenses; Louvenia Powell, a sister, $50 a month and provisions for her funeral expenses; Willie Powell, a nephew, $1,000, that he might get a decent start in life; Mary Hudson, of St. Louis, $25 a month; Agnes Presser, Louisville, $1,000.

Tuskegee Institute is left $2,000; the Colored Orphans' Home, St. Louis, $1,000; Thirsapien Breedlove, a niece, of Los Angeles, Cal., $1,000, a house and lot; Violet Davis, bookkeeper, $2,000; Maggie Wilson, Pittsburgh, $1,000.

Will Has Two Codicils.

By a codicil executed May 29, 1917, Nettie L. Ransom, wife of Attorney F. B. Ransom, is left $2,000.

Under a codicil executed April 29, 1919, while in St. Louis and witnessed by Dr. William P. Curtis and Consuela Street, the latter of Indianapolis, the following gifts were made: Mae Robinson, granddaughter, $10,000; Frank B. Ransom, godchild, $10,000; Herbert Barnes Ross, $10,000; Sarah Wilson, $1,000; Nerissa Lee Brokenburr, $1,000; Louis E. Tyler, her faithful chauffeur, $5,000; Jessie D. Robinson, St. Louis, $500.

The following institutions were given $5,000 each: Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute, Manassas Industrial School, Old Folks' Home (Indianapolis), Old Folks' Home (St. Louis), and Haynes Institute (Augusta, Ga.).

The Charlotte Hawkins Brown Institute, Sedalia, N. C., is left $1,000; Sojourner Truth House, New York City, $500; Wilberforce University, $500; Music School Settlement, New York City, $600; Y. W. C. A., Louisville, $500, and the Old Folks' Home, Pittsburgh, $500.

The testatrix directs that her lawyer, F. B. Ransom, continue as legal adviser of the Mme. C. J. Walker Manufacturing Company and legal adviser of the executrix of her last will.

The will further provides for the investment of trust funds so that they will be used in providing modern homes for Negroes.

Provisions are made for the establishment of an industrial and mission school in Africa, and certain shares of stock have been left to maintain the institution.

LOUISVILLE KY TIMES
APRIL 1, 1919

Negroes Will Raise $40,000 For College

Forty thousand dollars is the goal set for a seventeen-day campaign launched to-day for the establishment of a State negro college to train social workers, nurses, missionaries and clergymen that the race may be able to do its part during the reconstruction period. Louisville's quota is $3,000. Dr. J. S. Anderson, negro, of Somerset, has offered to give $3 for each dollar subscribed by other individuals.

N Y C [illegible]
APRIL 1, 1919

ESTATE OF $50,000 BEQUEATHED TO CHARITY

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 1.—An estate of $50,000 is bequeathed to churches and charitable institutions by the will of Amelia Fisher, a daughter of the late Rev. George H. Fisher, of the Second Reformed Church of Hackensack, who died a few weeks ago.

A bequest of $15,000 is made to the General Synod of the Reformed Church of America. The Colored Orphanage of New York and the Hackensack Hospital each receive $1,000. Numerous other institutions are beneficiaries.

MACON GA NEWS
APRIL 1, 1919

$400,000 Given to Negro Education

NEW YORK.—The Presbyterian church in the United States has appropiared $400,000 as a part of a new era program for the education and welfare of the negroes of the country, it was announced here today.

SOMERSET BY STATE'S RICHEST COLORED MAN.

The Courier Journal
4-2-19

Dr. J. S. Anderson, Suddenly Ill, Called Louisville Physician.

Dr. Richard W. Oliver was called to Somerset, Ky., last Monday week to attend Dr. J. S. Anderson, the richest Colored man in Kentucky. Dr. Anderson was taken suddenly ill and immediately a long distance call was sent Dr. Oliver which was quite a tribute to the Louisville physician. Dr. Oliver has made trips to Somerset and returned to his office here until now. Dr. Anderson is very much improved.

Dr. Anderson conducts a Sanitarium in Somerset which is patronized by the wealthiest people of the country. He has a national reputation for curing cancers without operations and has become immensely rich. He offered $30,000 to State University if $10,000 was raised by it. It was a high compliment to the Louisville profession that Dr. Anderson should call Dr. Oliver from this city to attend him.

Rockefeller Gives Huge Sum For Better Salaries To College Professors

12-25-19.
Montgomery Advertiser

(Associated Press)

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—John D. Rockefeller today gave to mankind a Christmas present of $100,000,000—half to the general education board to raise the salaries of college professors and half to the Rockerfeller Foundation, to aid in its work of combatting disease through improvement of medical education, public health administrations and scientific research. It is estimated that Mr. Rockefeller's public gifts now approximate $450,000,000.

While leaving to the general education board the task of selecting the colleges which shall receive awards for their teaching staffs and the amount each is to receive, Mr. Rockefeller urged that the principal as well as the income be used "as promptly and largely as may seem wise."

The trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation also are authorized to utilize both the principal and income of their gift in connection with which Mr. Rockefeller added that if the board "should see fit to use any part of this new gift in promoting medical education in Canada, such action would meet with my cordial approval." Such action will be taken, according to Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the foundation, who stated tonight that the trustees would be asked to set aside $5,000,000 for this purpose.

It is known that for a long time Mr. Rockefeller has been interested in the problem of aiding teachers in the country's higher institutions of learning in meeting the increasing cost of living. Among the six hundred colleges in the United States campaigns are under way to raise approximately $150,000,000 for this purpose, and while making his gifts Mr. Rockefeller does not specify institutions receiving a share shall contribute a sum themselves, this has been the general practice of the general education board.

Certain officers of the general educational board are about to start on a trip south, when they will inspect colleges and universities which already have applied for assistance. Trevor Arnett, trustee of the University of Chicago, has been elected an additional secretary of the board and will make the trip. The board will hold its next meeting February 26, and it expected that at that time a policy for distribution of the fund will be adopted.

In transmitting the gift to the board Mr. Rockefeller said

"The attention of the American public has recently been drawn to the urgent and immediate necessity of providing more adequate salaries to members of the teaching profession. It is of the highest importance that those entrusted with the education of youth and the increase of knowledge should not be led to abandon their calling by reason of financial pressure or to cling to it amid discouragements due to financial limitations. It is of equal importance to our future welfare and progress that able and aspiring young men and women should not for similar reasons be deterred from devoting their lives to teaching.

"While this gift is made for the general corporate purposes of the board, I should cordially endorse a decision to use the principal as well as the income as promptly and largley as may seem wise for the purpose of cooperating with the higher institutions of learning in raising sums specifically devoted to the increase of teachers' salaries."

In commenting on the gift, Dr. Wallace Buttrick, president of the board, said that since the end of the war it had received from colleges and universities application for aid, which would practically exhaust the working capital of the board. He added that Mr. Rockefeller had recognized the emergency which exists.

In transmitting his gift to the Rockefeller Foundation "to promote the well being of mankind, throughout the world," Mr. Rockefeller imposed no restrictions although he expressed especial interest in the work being done throughout the world in combatting disease in the improvement of medical education.

N Y C TIMES
APRIL 2, 1919

DAVID LUBIN LEFT $600,000.

Bulk of Sacramento Store Owner's Estate Goes to His Family.

The will of David Lubin, Sacramento department store owner and philanthropist, who took up his residence in New York some years ago and had aided in the development of agriculture in Italy where he was sent to the International Institute of Agriculture as the delegate from the United States, disposes of an estate of more than $600,000.

Mr. Lubin gives the bulk of his estate to his wife, Florence Lubin, and children, Dorothy, Grace, Theodore, Ruth, and Eva Lubin, but he leaves $1,000 to the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati, $1,000 to start a pension fund for the employes of Weinstock, Lubin & Co., and $1,000 to start "a national academy of music for the negro people as suggested in Page 48 of my book, 'Let There Be Light.'" He gave an annuity of $100 a month to his brother and $60 a month to his secretary, Olivia R. Agresta of Rome.

SOUTHERN METHODISTS ADOPT MISSION BUDGET

Courier Journal
6-5-19

Nashville, Tenn., June 4.—The regular budget for foreign mission work of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, presented to the

board of missions of the church by Dr. E. H. Rawlings and adopted today carries $654,517, exclusive of centenary askings; the several appropriations contained in the budget being as follows:

China, $81,697.60; Japan, $112,161.73; Korea, $72,478; Brazil missions, $97,404; Cuba, $52,707.23; Mexico, $81,210; Africa, $17,645.

Exclusive of centenary askings the amount appropriated for the foreign work of the woman's department is $339,612. The appropriations recommended and adopted for the negro schools out of the $500,000 centenary fund follow:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for Paine college, $50,000 each for Lane college and the Mile Memorial college, Phillips collegetion Mississippi Industrial institute and the Haygood-Arkansas Industrial institute.

The board unanimously adopted a resolution expressing gratification at the great progress made in the work of temperance reform in the United States and urging the "speedy enactment of a law enforcement code to make effective the eighteenth amendment." The board, in the resolution, also commends the movement inaugurated by the Anti-Saloon League of America for a world league against the traffic in intoxicating liquor.

Much discussion was devoted to a resolution presented by Bishop James Atkins, chairman of the centenary commission, providing that evangelistic work be undertaken in Europe in co-operation with the Methodist Episcopal church, Northern, on certain lines as recommended by the joint centennary deputation to France and Belgium, it being proposed that all new work be undertaken on the basis of an equal division of expenses. The resolution was referred to the committe on resolutions, which is expected to report on it tomorrow.

The appointment of a commission to carry out the program of readjustment in Mexico as heretofore adopted was authorized.

The report of the committee on oriental fields, of which Bishop W. F. McMurry is chairman, recommends an appropriation of $40,000 for the purchase of property operated by the Christian Literature socity in Japan; the rebuilding of the Union Theological Seminary in Seoul, Korea, opening of a new mission station in Korea and continuation of the enlargement of Shanghai law school in China, for which $25,000 of the centenary fund is to be applied.

WRITES TO NEGRO CITIZENS

CLARKSDALE, Miss., March 30.—The white citizens of this community have started a move for the purpose of bettering the condition of the Negro generally. Approximately 100,000 Negroes have left and more are leaving. Overtures are being made and better school facilities are in immediate progress. But Blind Tom is still crying for sight.—The Observer.

The School Appropriations Strikingly Illustrate Lack Of Adequate State Revenues

By JAMES A. HOLLOMON.

The house is making record time this year on the general appropriation bill, due to the faithful work of the budget and investigating committee, and to the energy of the appropriation committee. The bill as reported from the committee room is the same as that incorporated in the report of the budget committee to the governor. It is now under consideration of the committee of the whole house.

That section of the bill covering the appropriations to the common schools and the higher institutions of learning in Georgia is, of course, of paramount importance.

First of all it calls for an appropriation of $4,000,000 for the support and maintenance of the common or public schools of Georgia. This is an increase of $500,000 over the appropriation in 1918, and it is very probable that this item will pass without amendment, although an effort will be made to increase the appropriation to $5,000,000.

It is unfortunate that Georgia's revenues do not permit of an appropriation of $5,000,000, or more for this great work. There should be more school houses in Georgia, and better school houses, and more teachers and better paid teachers. It is a sad condition when, in the scale of earnings of men and women in Georgia, we find that those whom the state employs to educate our children are paid less for their services than men and women are paid in the menial positions of labor. The teacher who is qualified, mentally and morally, to teach and train my child and yours has a higher earning capacity by all the laws of equity than the same man or woman would have as a domestic or a laborer, and yet in many instances they do not earn as much.

It is a pity, therefore, that the revenues of Georgia, the richest state in the southeast, are not sufficient, as they could be made by a proper revision, to meet the demands for at least $5,000,000 for common schools. As it is they are not sufficient, and until that time comes the budget committee has unquestionably been as liberal as circumstances will permit.

* * * *

The Provisions for Higher Institutions.

The bill provides $75,000 for the support and maintenance of the university. This is to cover the actual expenses of the board of trustees, as provided by law.

The appropriation last year was $65,000, and the board had urged that the item this year be increased to $95,000. There is no question that the higher institutions have suffered during the past three or four years from the lack of adequate appropriations to carry on their work. The members of the faculty, trained men as they must be, are not sufficiently paid to meet the living demands of the day, and consequently it is difficult to keep the personnel of college and university faculties up to past standards unless increases are made in salaries. Here again, however, comes in the inadequacy of revenues. The university sorely needs the $95,000 maintenance appropriation it seeks. There is no question about that. It is doubtful, however, that this legislature will provide a sum greater than that agreed upon by the budget committee, for the reason assigned.

The bill provides $70,000 for the maintenance of the State College of Agriculture, the same as last year. The trustees are asking for $90,000.

The people of Georgia will never forget the great work done by this college during the war times when it was a question of the production of food and food products, for the support not only of the people at home, but our soldiers abroad and to save from want and famine the great number of the allies of this country abroad who appealed to us to help in the name of humanity. They will never forget the great work that the Agricultural College has done in Georgia in the increase of crops, in the increase of animal husbandry and in placing before the farmer by its extension work, its farmers' institutes, its short courses of study at the college and its regular college courses, the improvement and economy that could be used by the farmer and all of which have gone far to make Georgia the unchallenged Empire State of the South. On account of the increased cost of living for its teaching force and in order to retain true and tried men who have served that institution since its foundation, the trustees of the university very properly seek an increase. Again, however the question of adequate revenues arrive.

* * * *

False Economy To Cut This Item.

There is one item in the bill that should be increased to just what the trustees seek, and that is $40,000, instead of $20,000 as provided, for the extension work of the agricultural college; and I will explain my reason for saying so.

The national agricultural department at Washington has for years upon the appropriation of forty thousand ($40,000) dollars by the state, contributed to the agricultural college for extension work amongst the farmers, in money and help about $80,000 in value. Unless the state appropriates this forty thousand ($40,000) dollars for extension work for the agricultural college, the agricultural department of the United States will cut off this contribution and the farmers of the state will be deprived of the extension work. It would seem unwise to lose to the state of Georgia the help of the United States government in extension work among farmers.

There is another item asked for by the agricultural college to complete the animal husbandry building for which fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars is asked. This item passed the house at the last session, but failed to go through the senate. Since then,, for the reason that this building was an absolute necessity, the agricultural college has taken from every source that it could money in order to start the work upon this building. At present it has a roof and is roughly boarded. The object of this appropriation is to complete the building with an outside brick wall and put a proper roof upon it, the roof upon it at this time being temporary in character, and to equip it as it should be for the uses intended. This appropriation is a necessity.

George Foster Peabody, along with the public spirited citizens of Athens and elsewhere in the state, increased the old campus from a tract of twenty-seven (27) acres to one consisting of nearly one thousand (1,000) acres, and whilst this land at the time was gotten for a reasonable price, it was not cheap and cost a great deal of money. It is worth today much more than its cost. Adjoining this land near the city of Athens is certain property that is owned by colored people, and it is close to the new dormitory for women. It is estimated that this land can be purchased for some $10,000 or $12,000. There is an item in the amount asked for, for ten thousand ($10,000) dollars for the purchasing of this land. It would be of great help to the agricultural college, as rounding out and giving to that institution land that is needed or which can be used to much advantage by it.

Neither of these last named two items appear in the general bill.

* * * *

The Georgia Tech Is Given $110,000.

For the support and maintenance of the Georgia School of Technology the bill provides an appropriation of $110,000. This is an increase of $10,000 over last year's appropriation. It is not all that Tech seeks, or is entitled, if money could be found available to meet her needs. It is needless to talk of this great institution's work during the war. It was veritably an indispensible war college, in aviation, mechanics, engineering, motor transport, and all the technical branches found so essential in winning the victory. Certainly Georgia should always provide liberally by Tech, and the lack of the state's revenues to meet the crying demands of this institution is a ringing argument in favor of a joint and equitable revision of the revenue laws, and a better system, or a better administered system of state taxation.

Other items for the higher institutions covered in the general bill are the following.

For the support and maintenance of the 12 district agricultural schools, $180,000.

It is provided that this sum shall be equally apportioned among the schools, each school receiving $15,000.

For the support and maintenance of the North Georgia Agricultural college, $26,500.

For the support and maintenance for the State Medical college, $35,000.

For the support and maintenance of the State Normal school, $70,000.

For the Georgia Normal and Industrial college, $97,500.

It is provided that of this sum, $87,500 shall be used for maintenance and $10,000 for carrying on extension work.

For the support and maintenance of the South Georgia Normal college, $35,000.

For the support and maintenance of the Georgia Industrial and school for colored youths, $10,000.

For the maintenance of the Georgia Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School for Colored Teachers $5,000.

* * * *

More Revenues, The Crying Need.

With one or two exceptions these items are not as much as sought and several of the institutions ask for special appropriations for construction work, such as building new dormitories, etc. In each case where new dormitories are sought the demands for them are urgent, and it is hoped that the legislature may provide them where it is practicable to do so.

The Georgia Normal and Industrial college seeks $20,000 for extension work. The bill only provides for $10,000. This school is not only doing a great work but has great possibilities ahead.

The whole thing resolves itself into this—

Georgia's educational demands for common schools, higher institutions, agricultural, technical and normal and industrial training, for both sexes, exceed Georgia's resourcefulness in meeting them. And this should not be so.

The crying need of Georgia is more revenues, and she will get more revenues—enough indeed to meet all of her demands—if she will adopt a more rigidly administered taxation system.

Education - 111

Money for Negro

LARGE SUM GIVEN FOR NEGRO SCHOOL

The Atlanta Constitution

Prominent Atlantans Make Addresses at Negro Educational Mass Meeting Held Sunday in Big Bethel Church

4-14-19

With prominent Atlantans present and taking part in the program, an interesting and instructive educational mass meting was held at Big Bethel church Sunday afternoon, lasting two and one-half hours. A feature was the subscription of approximately $700 for the benefit of the Atlanta normal and industrial school.

A. Montgomery, president of the Coca Cola bottling works, presided. Among other things in his opening remarks, Mr. Montgomery said: "The best white people of the south desire to help and encourage the colored people, because our relations and conditions here are reciprocal. We believe in the negro and a large number of them believe in us. Whatever of prosperity they have had, the better class of white people have aided in many ways in their getting it, and at the same time they have helped us to secure the south and our property and best interests."

Judge Hillyer Speaks.

Judge George Hillyer, speaking on the friendly relation of the two races, said, that as a student of history and the Bible, and having lived in the world for more than eighty years, he rejoiced in the belief that the negro and white man of slavery days and since the war had gotten along peacefully together. That he was certain that there was never more reason for them to do well now than for any other period in the south's history. Said he: "It pays to be friendly and kind to the animal and brute creation, to say nothing of those who have tilled our fields, cooked our food, nursed our children and showed a disposition at every turn to be kind to us." He declared that there are some mean negroes and some mean white folks, but they were not the controlling people and that these mean classes had neither sense nor God on their side. One thousand people applauded Judge Hillyer as he talked to them very plainly and they seemed to accept his fatherly counsel. In the audience was the better class of negroes from every part of the city.

Stinson Makes Appeal.

Principal Richard D. Stinson told the story of his school, saying: "The enrollment was 187 pupils, 68 of whom were boarders, $5.75 being the price per month for board and tuition." He asked the audience to give $1,000 in cash and subscriptions, which was necessary to pay on the main building and on two purchase money notes.

Dr. Thomas H. Slater made a most helpful address, which was well received, on "Sanitation Among the Negro Masses." The audience, with several prominent white people in it, manifested great interest in the address. Dr. Slater is said to be one of the most prominent and capable physicians of his race.

Dr. E. P. Johnson, pastor Reed Street Baptist church, spoke very helpfully of the "Relation of the Church to Practical Education." His address was a most pleasing one and the large audience listened with rapt attention.

Dr. E. H. Oliver, pastor of Warren Chapel M. E. church, delivered a most helpful talk from the subject, "Help the Proper Schools to Train the Working Girls."

The collection was as follows: E. H. Inman, $100; A. Montgomery, $55; Dr. M. N. Armstrong, $50; A white friend, $50; W. O. Foote, $25; Bishop J. S. Flipper, $25; Dr. R. H. Singleton, $25; Judge George Hillyer, $25; H. G. Hastings, $15; Jacobs Salvage company, $10; S. W. Walker, H. and L. Pilgrim, $10; David T. Howard, $15; Dr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Slater, $25; Dr. H. D. Canady, $5; B. C. Curry, $2.50; Dr. E. P. Johnson, $1; Rev. R. W. Wilson, $1.50; Flora Hudson, $1; J. H. Covington, $1; Hillary McHenry, $1; W. E. Slocum, $1; G. M. Holmes, $1; Sarah Cross, $1; M. D. Partel, $2; Etta Law, $1; Benjamin McCowan, $1; Girls' High school, $5; Commercial High school, $5; C. McGhee, $2; Joseph P. A. Florence, $1; Minnie Reese, $2; M. L. Cary, $2; Dr. T. J. Linton, $2; Exodus Roberts, $2; R. L. Craddock, $2.50; Rich Bros., by Mr. York, $10; A white friend, $10; Loyd Mayfield, $1; T. W. Brown, $1; J. K. Darden, $1; Jackson, $1; G. W. Johnson, $1; J. F. Fincher, $1; Dr. L. A. Townsley, $5. Total collection at the meeting was $665.50.

Principal Stinson urged the friends of the school to give him the balance of the $334.50 during this week.

Drs. H. D. Canady and R. H. Singleton also spoke.

THE EDUCATIONAL BOARD WILL OPERATE NATIONAL THEOLOGICAL AND TRAINING SEMINARY

Atlanta

3-23-19

SCHOOL WILL OPEN IN OCTOBER

Nashville

One Million Dollars will be raised by the members of the National Baptist Convention (unincorporated) for education and educational purposes. This announcement was made by Dr. J. L. Harding, the Secretary of the Trustee Board of the Theological Seminary and Training School, which is located on the present site of the old Boscobel College. The magnificent brick buildings already on the wooded campus overlooking Nashville's classic Cumberland are to be renovated, put in shape, new fixtures and furniture put in and everything is to be made ready. This one million dollars, stated Dr. Harding, is to be raised under the auspices of his convention, and every state in the Union will participate in the drive. Tennessee, according to his statement, and he is the president of the convention proper of the state of Tennessee, is to lead off. Already more than one thousand dollars has been raised and paid on the purchase prive, together with the premiums for the insurance, and work already done on the grounds. To this Tennessee plans to add her quota of the one million, reporting the major part of it at the National Baptist Convention which meets in Norfolk, Va., next September. But the arrangements for tooth-combing the various states for the funds proper will be made at the Executive Board meeting which will be held in connection with the

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AFRICAN METHODISM IN ARKANSAS

The Christian Recorder

4-3-19

Bishop Connor's Administrrtion Great Success—Educational Achievements Marvelous—Over $70,000 Raised—Some Notable Men.

By W. T. Pope.

Pine Bluff, Ark., March 22, 1919.

There are five Conferences in Arkansas and we will call attention to the mother of them all, Arkansas Conference.

This Conference occupies nearly one fourth of the whole state, being situated in the Northwestern part, or the mountain region. As our people do not like the high altitudes the major part of it is inhabited by whites. In this Conference is situated the Capitol of Arkansas and the Conference is therefore known as the "Hub" for here all things in Arkansas have their beginning. Here we have the head of all political, religious and social and fraternal activities, and it is here we have the pride of Arkansas African Methodism, for here is located Shorter College. This school has grown steadily from the day it was organized, if it has had somewhat of a checkered career. There is quite a number claiming the honor of making the first move for the establishment of the school, at the same time, when they speak of their own age, it would seem impossible for one as young as they must have been, reconning from the age they claim to be, now, to have had a hand in a work that was so far reaching.

The school preceding this administration had for twelve years as its head three college presidents of connectional fame—Bishops Lee, Flipper and Chappelle, each of whom contributed their quota—an indescribable essential apart from monetary support. These three were followed by the man who is daily proving himself in every way worthy of a place on the bench to which God called him and the brethren at Kansas City elected him. A man of great personality, a son of the soil, he takes up the burden of our Church and school work like a veritable draught horse and walks off with it. Within the last three years he has raised more than $70,000 for our school work alone. The general church has not suffered nor will it suffer, nowever anxious some may be to see something untoward happen. Conner Hall, the Girls' Industrial Home and the Shorter Agricultural and Mechanical Institute will stand as monuments to his ability as a leader and skill as an organizer. African Methodism played more than a leading part in placing Arkansas in the Bone Dry column, and in giving support to the government in all its war activities through his leadership. Nothing but the state law prevents African Methodism from faring well at the hands of the state in the way of donations.

Respected and Supported by All

Bishop Connor enpoys the support and respect of all, and as result, the achievements of African Methodism are almost unbelievable. We want the Bishop returned. There are many reasons for this. He is a part and parcel of many contracts which he could not close before the end of the Quadrennial without overloading his team. A break just now would mean irreparable loss to the local and general church as well.

THE MEN

Bishop Conner's success is attributable to two things—leadership and loyalty in the army. The Presiding Elders of this Conference are Dr. J. W. Whitesides, of the Ft. Smith District; Dr. Wm. Winston, of the Newport District; Dr. J. M. B. Michelle, of the Augusta District (now in the pastorate), and the Rev. V. M. Townsend, of the Little Rock District. These men have marched forward hard on the Bishop's heels, obeying with hearty good will his every command. With them have gone their pastors, headed by Dr. S. L. Green, now Presiding Elder; Dr. E. C. Foreman, Dr. G. B Ashford, Kolheim and B T. Bragg, Dr. H. C. Montgomery now Dean of Theology; J. V. Lee. L. B. Woods, H. A. Pettus J. D. Howell, Wm. Quinn, Shelton, Patterson, and many others.

Rev. V. M. Townsend was born in

incomplete

NEGRO BAPTISTS TO RAISE COLLEGE FUND

7-13-19

Extensive Improvements Are Planned on Negro University at Selma

(Special to The Advertiser.)

SELMA, ALA., July 12.—"While we will always be grateful to our white friends, north and south, for what they have done and are doing for our moral and religious uplift, the time has come for the negro to help himself," said Dr. A. C. Williams, pastor of the Sixteenth Street Baptist church, Birmingham, and chairman of the finance committee of the State Baptist Campaign Commission, appointed by the one hundred trustees of Selma University, at a recent meeting held in Hall Street Baptist church, Montgomery.

"Our plan," continued Dr. Williams, "is to make a direct appeal to each of the two hundred and fifty thousand colored Baptists of the state to give at least one dollar in ninety days for Selma University. By this appeal we hope to raise $100,000 in cash to be used exclusively for repairs, improvements, equipment and to form a nucleus for endowment, of Selma University, the state institution, founded by the Colored Baptist State Convention forty-one years ago."

The rally will be under the auspices of the campaign commission. Dr. G. L. Thornton, chairman; Dr. A. C. Williams, chairman of finance committee; Dr. D. V. Jemison, chairman of the executive committee and Dr. M. A. Talley, chairman of publicity committee.

The pastors of two thousand Baptist churches, with their local committees will collect one dollar from each member and friend and forward the same to the finance committee with headquarters in Birmingham.

The campaign, beginning July 15, will be made by pastors and five-minute speakers and the financial rally will begin September 28, and close October 15. Pastor, moderators, presidents and district state conventions and all othed district and local organizations in the state will co-operate with the state campaign commission.

The plan to raise $100,000 in ninety days is inspired by the fact that during last year Dr. R. T. Pollard, president, raised $33,227.00 for Selma University and cancelled the mortgage debt of the institution which had been standing many years. Furthermore, the sentiment among colored Baptists of the state in favor of improvement of the state institution is better and more widespread than ever before in its history. Again, the sentiment for self-reliance is stronger than ever before among negro Baptists.

All the workers in this campaign received their training in making the war drives among colored people of the state when millions of dollars were received from them for Liberty Loan bonds, War Savings Stamps and Red Cross appeals, and profiting by their success they feel that the colored Baptists of the state will not be less loyal to the appeals for the demonstrations

Million For Rural Schools

The Courier-Journal
News

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 13.—Tennessee has followed Missisippi's example in appropriating funds for colored agent to assist in supervising Negro educational work. The growth of colored country schools through theh aid of the Rosenwald fund has much to do with the sentiment behind this appropriation. These Rosenwald schools are found in every Southern state; and the increasing sums given them by the states, by local white friends, and by the Negroes themselves, show their value as estimated by both races. Mr. Rosenwald has given to date $312,000; the states have added $354,000 from public

10-16-19

MILLIONS CALLED FOR BY REPORTS

The Montgomery Advertiser

Immense Appropriation Bills Approved by Senate Committees Thursday

9-6-19

STATE SCHOOLS LEAD

University of Alabama Will Get Close to Million Dollars Annually.

AUBURN GETS BIG SUM

Appropriation to Take Care of Extension Work in State Is Approved

Bills appropriating from a total of $5,400,000 down to a few thousand were reported favorably by the Finance and Taxation committee of the Senate on Thursday and they will go on the Senate calendar for consideration at the first session of next week. The largest appropriation bill is that for the public schools of $1,350,000 annually for the four years for which the present legislature will make appropriations. This appropriation is in addition to the poll taxes received by each county and the amount of special taxes each county is entitled to levy and collect.

The University of Alabama comes second in the list of appropriations. The total amount which this institution will receive during the next four years, if the bill is passed amounts to $719,000 in round numbers. This amount includes everything appropriated for the University, including the medical school at Mobile and the branch school at Birmingham. Auburn runs the University a close second in appropriations as the Tec school will receive a total of $696,120, this does not include the appropriations for extension work, which is given to meet the appropriations made by the government. The total amount for this later appropriation will amount to $380,000 with another appropriation of $4,500 for each of these years for the work in this department.

The four class A Normal schools will receive $150,000 each for the four years with an added appropriation of $30,000 each for buildings and equipment. The little schools at Daphne and Moundville get an appropriation only for the next year and then there will be no provision, although Senator Kelly of Monroe will amend the bill so as to include appropriations for the next three years and as well he secured a favorable report on two separate bills which will give Daphne $20,000 for the purchase of grounds and $40,000 for buildings for the next four years.

Among the appropriations bills passed on by the Finance and Taxation committee were the following:

Mercy Home Industrial School for Girls, $6,320 annually.

Extension work at Auburn to comply with the provisions of the Smith-Lever act, $68,000 for the year ending October 1st, 1919; $86,000 for the next year; $104,000 for the next year and $122,000 for the next year.

Normal School at Daphne, buildings, $40,000.

Normal School at Daphne, grounds, $20,000.

Alabama Girls Technical Institute, $240,000, with $16,000 for the summer school and $75,000 for new buildings.

CountyHigh Schools, $185,000 for the first year, $195,000 for the second, $205,000 for the third and $205,000 for the fourth. Not including $5,000 per annum for the supervision of schools.

Nine District Agriculture schools, $4,500 for the first year and $7,500 for each of the other three years. This amount is to go to each of the schools.

Lineville School $7,500.

Ragland School, $5,000 annually and $30,000 for buildings and equipment.

Reform School at Mt. Meigs, $10 per month for each inmate and $3,720 annually.

For counties levying and collecting special school tax, $201,000.

Illiteracy Commission, $12,500 annually.

State Normal Schools at Florence, Jacksonville, Troy and Livingston, $150,000 for the four years for support and maintenance. $5,000 for each of the schools at Daphne and Moundville.. It also provides $30,000 for each of the first four named schools for the erection and equipment of practice schools.

Alabama Industrial school, $300 each year for each boy, with $100,000 in two years for extensions.

Huntsville Agriculture and Mechanical school for Negroes, $50,000 in the three years.

Repair, erection and equipment of rural school houses, $2,000 for each county per year.

School for negro deaf and blind, $300 each pupil.

Alabama school for blind, $300 for each pupil.

Auburn, $142,780 annually for support, operation, maintenance, equipment and summer school as well as interest for endowment fund. $62,500 is appropriated for buildings in 1920 and a similar amount in 1921.

Montgomery State Normal School, $20,000 annually with $20,000 for dormitory and $2,000 for other building. The last two amounts depend on the schools raising $2,000 for the dormitory and the matching of the other amount.

University of Alabama, $719,000 for the four years.

Public schools, $1,350,000 annually.

Tuskegee $5,000 annually.

School for deaf, $300 per pupil.

Vovational Education, $25,000 for 1919, $66,000 for 1920, $80,000 for 1921,

Incomplete

Howard University Asks Congress for Big Appropriation

12-11-19

Howard University Wants Million And Half Dollars. Freedmen's Hospital Treated 9,000 Patients Last Year

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—Howard University will get new buildings costing a million and a half dollars, if Congress allows the request of the Department of Interior for a large appropriation for the university building program. Medical buildings costing $370,000 and a university hall with organ costing $200,000 are the largest items on the list. Freedmen's Hospital is asking for new buildings costing $140,000.

The report of President J Stanley Durkee filed with the Secretary of the Interior shows that 1,360 students attended he University last year, and that 146 graduated. War conditions were responsible for this small enrollment.

The cost of running the university last vear was $219,000 of which amount, $117,000 was appropri d by Congress. The Univers has a small endowment of $40 000 and the total value of the stitution is $1,851,000.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

The report of Dr. W. A. Warfield, surgeon-in-chief of Freedmen's Hospital submitted to the Interior Department at the same time shows that 4,070 patients were admitted to the hospital last year, and 5,335 were treated in the public despensaries. Other statistics show that 1,940 surgical operations were performed, that 26,040 prescriptions were compounded, that the average cost of keeping a patient was $1.86 per day, that the average number of patients in the hospital each day was 170, and that there were only 50 death from all causes.

For maintainence, the Hospital received from Congress and the District of Columbia last year $110,000 and from pay patients 17,878. The Nurses' Training School had 140 applications for positions and 19 young women graduated as trained nurses in June 1919.

Education—1919.
Money for Negroes.

President Of DuPont Powder Company Donates $2,000,000 For Education In Delaware Schools Specifying $400,000 For Negro Schools

The Daily Herald
7/5/19

Wilmington, Del., July 4.—Announcement was made today at the summer school at Delaware College that Pierre S. Du Pont, resident of the du Pont Powder Company, had created a trust fund of $2,000,000 for the remodeling ond modernizing of the public schools of Delaware outside of Wilmington, to be expended during the next four years. The only stipulation is that each district shall raise by taxation an amount equal to the sum apportioned to it. Four hundred thousand dollars will be applied to the improvement ofy schools for colored children.

A STRANGE HAPPENING.

4-19-19
The Chronicle

SHERMAN, Tex., April 16.—The Sherman school board has decided to erect a modern fireproof building for the Colored children of the community, to take the place of the one destroyed by fire. It will be a model in every respect and no expense will be spared.

BOB CHURCH ASKS FOR NEW HIGH SCHOOL

4-19-19
The Memphis Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn., April 18.—The fight that Robert R. Church and his famous organization, the Lincoln League, has made for better educational opportunities for the children of Memphis is about to bear fruit.—

"We ought to devote $100,000 of our improvement fund," said Hadwig Peres, member of the school board, "towards the erection of a new high school for Colored children. Unless we do something for them our people are not going to stay here nor anywhere else in the South."

For several years Mr. Church has written letter after letter to almost every authority in the city asking for a new high school, and last year he carried the Monteverde ticket through to victory on that platform.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN SOUTHERN STATES

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

HAMPTON, VA.—Dr. James Hardy Dillard, president of the John F. Slater Fund and Anna T. Jeanes Foundation, who recently made a tour through Southern states and attended important conferences of Jeanes workers at Selma, Jacksonville, Nashville, Savannah, and Winston-Salem, declared that he "felt immensely encouraged with the general improvement in all educational work." He added:

4-12-19

"There has been a wonderful increase in the readiness of school superintendents and school boards to urge the appropriation of money for colored schools. Recently the Legislature of South Carolina appropriated $74,000 for the annual work of the State Colored Agricultural and Mechanical College at Orangeburg. The Legislature of Louisiana appropriated $25,000 for a new building at the State School for colored youth to meet the $25,000 offered by the General Education Board. Now the county school boards are paying for the larger part of the Jeanes teachers' salaries throughout the South.

"Recently the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in North Carolina said that it is the aim of the Department of Education to provide a good high school for colored boys and girls in every county.

"At present there are fourteen county training schools in North Carolina. Last year there were fifty-four of these advanced schools in the South, to which Jeanes Fund gave $30,000; the General Education Board, $15,000; and the county authorities, $132,000. This year there are seventy-three of these schools which give colored youth some valuable training through the tenth grade."

SCOTT BOND AND RACE PROGRESS

September 27 1919
The Baptist Vanguard

The country was astonished last week to learn that Mr. Scott Bond and his son Theophilus Bond had sent Dr. Morris a check for Nine Hundred Dollars for the State Convention rally. Ofcourse, Mr. Bond has been helping his race in many ways for many years. But very few ever thought of him as a large donor like that. Yet the check came, and the convention shouted. Mr. Scott Bond is a fine example of industry, frugality and business for the thousands of our race, not merely in his giving habits but in his work habits, and his disposition to make and save money. The man who gave the Negro Baptist College in Kentucky thirty-three thousand dollars, set a fine example for all prosperous Negroes, but not necessarily a mark that others can not even reach and pass. We believe before the thing is ended the Honorable Scott Bond will out distance any of them in dividing his savings with missionary and educational work.

GIVES NEGROES FREE COURSE IN MEDICINE

NEW YORK CITY MAIL
SEPTEMBER 15, 1919

Julius Rosenwald Donates Six Scholarships to Board.

Six scholarships of $1,200 each have been offered by Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, to especially qualified negro medical students who desire to take up a post-graduate course.

This was announced by the General Education Board, of which Wallace Buttrick is president and Abraham Flexner is secretary.

The scholarships will be awarded by a special committee in 1920.

The statement follows in part:

"The General Education Board has just sent to the deans of all medical schools in the United States where there are negro students the details of an opportunity for especially qualified negro students to benefit by six scholarships to pay their expenses during post-graduate work in advanced study in such fundamental medical sciences as pathology, bacteriology, physiology pharmacology, physiological chemistry &c. These scholarships are offered by Mr. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, and will provide expenses and support up to $1,200 each, as needed.

"Application may be made to the secretary by individuals or by institution in behalf of individuals, and should contain a full account of the education—general and professional—of the applicant, including a transcript of his entire record in the medical school."

AID NEGROES TO COLLEGE

BROOKLYN, N. Y. CITIZEN
SEPTEMBER 15, 1919

The General Education Board has just sent to the deans of all medical schools in the United States, where there are negro students, the details of an opportunity for especially qualified negro students to benefit by six scholarships to pay their expenses during post-graduate work in advanced study in such fundamental medical science as pathology, bacteriology, physiology, pharmacology and physological chemistry. These scholarships are offered by Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, and will provide expenses and support up to $1,200 each, as needed.

The committee in charge of the awards will consist of Dr. William H. Welch, Johns Hopkins School of Public Health, chairman; Dr. David L. Edsall, dean of the Harvard Medical School, and Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, dean of the medical department, University of Michigan. Abraham Flexner, secretar, of the General Education Board, will act as secretary of the committee.

The institution at which the fellowship holder is to study and the line of work he is to pursue are subject to the approval of the committee. Appointments will be made in 1920 toward the close of the year's session, to be effective for the succeeding academic year. The fellowship stipend will be $1,200, or as much thereof as may be needed to pay transportation from the appointee's home to the institution in which he works and back, laboratory and tuition fees, books and living expenses.

Application may be made to the Secretary by individuals or by institutions in behalf of individuals, and should contain a full account of the education—general and professional—of the applicant, including a transcript of his entire record of the medical school.

LINCOLN ALUMNI PLEDGE $10,000

The New York Age
9-27-19

On Tuesday evening, Sept. 9 a meeting was held at the home of Dr. Charles H. Roberts, to devise plans for making Lincoln University one of the best equipped in the country. The aim is also to develop a spirit of fellowship and affection among the alumni which will be similar to that which exists among Yale, Harvard and Princeton men.

Dr. E. P. Roberts presided and introduced Prof. William P. Johnson who outlined the drive which is now in full blast to raise $500,000. His remarks started a wave of enthusiasm which swept through the meeting. One thousand dollars was pledged by five men while the New York State Alumni pledged ten thousand dollars as its share in the movement. Drs. Holden and Watson, prominent Manhattan white preachers, spoke earnestly concerning the progress of the black man and the possibility of the effort which is to be made. Dr. E. P. Roberts lamented the fact that so little publicity has been given to the achievements of Lincolnites. Then he called upon Dr. Frank W. Ryder, Albert S. Reed, Charles H. Roberts, A. A. Kellogg, and Leroy Fitz Nearon. The latter contributed five hundred dollars after a short talk on the need of disseminating education among the members of the race. The Hon. John Clifford Hawkins, A. M. Robinson, John D. Saunders and Prince L. Edwoods also spoke. A permanent organization was formed to be known as the Lincoln University Alumni Association of New York State and the following officers were elected: Dr. Leroy Fitz Nearon, president; Hon. John Clifford Hawkins, vice-president; Dr. J. W. Brown, treasurer; Prince L. Edwoods, secretary.

GEN. CARPENTIER FORTUNE GOES TO SCHOOLS

NEW YORK CITY JOURNAL
SEPTEMBER 23, 1919

Bulk of Estate of $3,377,627 Left by "Forty-niner" to Public Institutions.

General Horace W. Carpentier, who died in his home, No. 108 East Thirty-seventh street, in his ninety-third year, left a net estate, according to Clarence Schmelzel, appraiser in the Deputy State Comptroller's office, of $3,377,627.

General Carpentier was born in California and sought gold with the original "Forty-niners." In the goldfields he laid the foundation for his fortune. He was at one time Mayor of Oakland, Cal., and was president of the Bank of California.

General Carpentier, after making a tour of China, gave $100,000 to Columbia University to endow a chair of Chinese language and literature. Later he added to it a gift of $12,000. He requested the endowment be called the "Dean Lung Department," in honor of his Chinese valet. A considerable portion of a large sum given in his will to Columbia is to be used for the Dean Lung Department of the university.

$2,959,275 IN CASH.

The assets of the estate include $2,959,275 in cash, real estate, stocks and bonds, including Liberty Bonds aggregating $205,000.

Ten friends and servants receive $2,000 each; his friend, Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer, of No. 40 East Sixty-first street, $69,937; his grandniece, Alice D. Burt, of San Francisco, $30,000; his great-grandniece, Dorothy Alstrom, of Springfield, Mass., $10,000, and his great-great-grandniece, Virginia Alstrom, also of Springfield, $5,000.

The bulk of his fortune is left to public institutions. They are: Barnard College, $1,420,344; Columbia University, $1,420,344; University of California and the Pacific Theological Seminary, Berkeley, Cal., $100,000 each; Presbyterian Hospital, $200,000; Sloan Hospital, $80,000; Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, $80,000; Canton Christian College, Canton, China, $25,000; to Saratoga County $50,000, $10,000 for an infirmary and $40,000 for homestead sanitarium; and American Humane Society, Albany; Humane Education Society, Boston, and the P. C. A., this city, $5,000 each.

Georgia Methodists Raise Over $37,000 at Meeting For Education

Savannah Ga

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF BISHOP FLIPPER AND EDUCATIONAL MEETING ATTRACT HUNDREDS MINISTERS TO THE CITY

9/27/19

Presentation of $3,882 Made to Bishop Flipper

Meeting Will Close This Morning with Women's Session—Four Bishops in Attendance at the Celebration—One of Most Distinguished and Largest Delegations of Churhchmen to Visit the City in Many Years—Visiting Ministers to Fill Local Pulpits Tomorrow Morning.

The educational and missionary conferences and the home coming of the "Georgia regulars" of the African Methodist Episcopal Church together with the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of Bishop J. S. Flipper, D. D., LL. D., of the Georgia diocese in the ministry, which began here Wednesday night at St. Philip A. M. E. church, Rev. R. V. Branch, pastor, will come to a close this morning with a program to be conducted by the ladies of the church.

The opening of the celebration was the occasion for hundreds of out-of-town ministers coming to the city together with scores of former Georgia members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who are now pastoring outside the state. In addition to these there were three bishops present from out of the state, Bishop W. D. Chappelle, of Columbia, S. C., Bishop I. N. Ross, of Washington, D. C., and Bishop John Hurst, of Jacksonville, Fla. Several of the general officers of the church and many of the well known educational men of the connection were in the city for the celebration.

The meeting Wednesday night consisted mainly of addresses of welcome and responses and was attended by a large crowd. Thursday morning the opening sermon was preach and the educational session by the Rev. A. B. B. Gibson, state missionary of the A. C. E. League. Addresses were made by Rev. G. W. Allen of Nashville, Tenn., editor of the Southern Christian Recorder; Dr. S. S. Morris of Norfolk, Va., Dr. W. A. Fountain of Morris Brown University, Atlanta, and Dr. A. Cooper of Cuthbert.

Reports from the thirty-seven presiding elders' districts in the state showed that each returned $1,005 or a total of $37,185 for educational purposes. These reports were very gratifying and were heartily received. This is one of the largest amounts collected for educational causes for a number of years.

Thursday night the principal features of the program were the tributes paid to the Rt. Rev. J. S. Flipper, D. D. LL. D., bishop of the diocese of Georgia, in recognition of his work in the church during the forty years he has been in the ministry.

At the morning, afternoon and night sessions various papers touching on his life's work were presented by Prof. R. R. Wright, of the Georgia State College, Dr. T. J. Linton of Atlanta; Dr. D. H. Porter of Griffin, Dr. C. L. Williams, President W. A. Fountain of Morris Brown University, Dr. L. A. Townsley of Atlanta, Dr. William B. Lawrence of Athens, Dr. P. G. Simmons of Atlanta, Dr. L. G. Glass of Thomasville, Dr. Harmon, Dr. S. D. Roseborough of Md.

At the afternoon session Bishop I. N. Ross presided, at which time aside from the papers read on the life and work of Bishop Flipper, the following facts were given concerning his career:

"Bishop James Simeon Flipper was born Feb. 22, 1859, in Atlanta. He attended school in 1869 at Storr's school and thence to Atlanta University until 1876. He taught school at Thomson, and thence to Thomasville, where his parents were in 1877, and was converted the same year, joining St. Thomas A. M. E. Church, Thomasville. In 1877 he taught school in Thomas county. In 1879 he was commissioned by Gov. Alfred H. Colquitt captain of the Thomasville Independents, a colored company forming part of the state militia

"In 1879 he taught school at Grovervile, now Key, and was here licensed as a local preacher and exhorter and was recommended to the Georgia conference for admission in January, 1880, when he received his first appointment by Bishop J. Campbell and was assigned to the Groverville circuit. The bishop received the same appointment to the conference at the conference at the Boston session in 1882, and was ordained deacon by Bishop William F. Dickerson and was also elected secretary of the Georgia conference and trustees of Morris Brown University. In 1882 he served as pastor at Darien, in 1883 taught school at Whigham and was ordained an elder at the Valdosta conference and was sent to Quitman as pastor in 1884, where he remained until 1886, when at the Hawkinsville conference he was transferred to the North Georgia conference by Bishop Shorter and assigned to Big Bethel Church, Atlanta. He was the youngest man ever to be appointed to a church of such magnitude in the state. He gradually grew in confidence and esteem of his brethren from presiding elder to dean and president of Morris Brown University, and thence to the exalted position as bishop in 1908, at Norfolk, Va. He has served his native state the past eight years and a strong delegation will go to the St. Louis. Mo. general conference in 1920 and ask his return for four more years."

Among the other speakers who contributed to Thursday night's program, were Bishop Chappelle of Columbia, S. C., who presided, Prof. H. A. Hunt, of the Fort Valley N. and I. Institute, and the Revs. R. H. Ward and M. T. Robinson, all of whom spoke on the work of the Bishop of Georgia. At this session various presentations were made to Bishop Flipper in recognition of the valuable service he has rendered the church. The educational conference of the state presented him $2,000 and the various districts and churches of the state added $1,882, making a total presentation of $3,882. It is estimated that about five hundred out-of-town ministers were present at the celebration.

Yesterday's sessions were presided over by Bishop John Hurst of Jacksonville, Fla. At night a banquet was served in the basement of the church.

Tomorrow the various visiting ministers will fill the local pulpits.

TUSKEGEE SCHOOL TO RECEIVE $30,000

NASHVILLE, TENN BANNER
SEPTEMBER 23, 1919

New York, Sept. 23.—(By Associated Press.)—Tuskegee Institute will receive $30,000 in bequests from the estate of the late Gen. Horace W. Carpenter, world traveler and one time mayor of Oakland, Cal., according to an appraisal of his will filed here. The state, most of which is bequeathed to public and educational institutions, is valued at $3,377,627.

GIVES SCHOLARSHIPS

The Montgomery Advertiser 9/17/19

Rosenwald Offers Negroes Post Graduate Courses

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago has offered six scholarships of $1,200 each for negro graduates of American Medical schools wh desire to take post-graduate work i pathology, bacteriology, physiology pharmacology, or physiological chemistry, according to an announcement her today by the general education board Appointments to be made in 1920, wil be made by a committee comprised b Dr. William H. Welch, Johns Hopkins School of Public Health, chairman; Dr David L. Edsall, dean of the Harvard Medical School, and Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, dean of the medical department University of Michigan.

Abraham Flexner, of the general education board, will act as secretary of ...

LOUISVILLE ALONE RAISES $5,000.00

The Louisville News.

State University Drive Ends In Victory

4-19-19.

The citizens of Louisville have again proven their mettle by contributing $5000. to the State University Drive for $10,000. to meet the offer of Dr. J. S. Anderson that he would give $30,000 if $10,000 were raised.

The Campaign which was state wide was not confined to any demonination but was based on race lines with the slogan, "You Have Helped Your Country Now Help Your Race," and it was generally felt that to enlarge and increase the efficiency of State University would benefit the entire race.

The campaign ended Thursday night $10,695. raised and a great number of towns still to be heard from. So many towns are exceeding their quota that the leaders of the movement feel assured the mark reached will be between $15,000 and $20,000. For instance Louisville asked for $3,000; gave $5,000; Danville, asked for $800, gave $1,000, and other places kept up this ratio.

The entire campaign was extraordinary. First, the offer of a colored man to give $30,000 upon conditions that $10,000 be raised, and secondly, because the people disregarded denominational lines entirely.

Dr. C. H. Parrish, President of State University, was all smiles and good humor when called by The News. He said Dr. Anderson's contribution of $30,000 would go into a building

The successful campaign is regarded as an object lesson on what the Race can do if they will "GET TOGETHER."

$180,000 TO BE SPENT AT MORGAN COLLEGE

The Afro-American

at Sharp St. Church.

Honorary Degrees Given

5-30-19

Plans for making Morgan College one of the best institutions of its kind were told by President John Oakley Spencer at the annual commencement of the institution held at Sharp Street Memorial M. E. Church on Wednesday night.

The projected plans include the expenditure of $180,000 for the erection of Carnegie Hall, a dormitory and the remodeling of several of the buildings on the present site in the northern section of the city. Courses in automobile work, bench work and shoe reparing are to be introduced and the academic courses strengthened.

The edifice was well filled with relatives and friends of the twenty-eight graduates, two of whom received the degree of bachelor or arts. Five honorary degrees were conferred, all save, Rev. C. J. Cummings, having been former students at the college. Rev. Dr. W. Sampson Brooks, one of those honored with the degree of doctor of divinity, was not present, being at the commencement of Wilberforce University.

Rev. C. A. Tindley, pastor of East Calvary M. E. Church, Philadelphia, preached a stirring baccalaureate sermon at Metropolitan M. E. Church Sunday morning. In the evening Rev. W. Sampson Brooks preached the alumni sermon. His subject was "The Duty of the Hour" and he urged preparation for constructive and sane leadership.

Class banquets were held on the college campus Monday. The declamation contest was held at John Wesley M. E. Church on Tuesday evening. The winners were: First prize, Ethel J. Cummings, "The Woman of Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow;" second prize, Rachel L. Matthews, "Inefficiency of the Rural Schools;" third prize, Chas. E. Hodges, Jr., "American Negro in Three Wars." The judges were J. N. Cotton, George A. Owens and George B. Murphy.

Dr. Alfred F. Woods, of Maryland Agricultural College, delivered the address to the graduates.

$50,000 BEQUEST FOR ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL

The New York Age 6/28/19

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

LAWRENCEVILLE, Va.—Intelligence has just reached the St. Paul Normal and Industrial School an institution of the Episcopal Church for the training of colored youth, founded by Archdeacon James S. Russell thirty-one years ago of the bequest of $50,000 left to the school in the will of the late Miss Harriet Blanchard of Philadelphia, who died on June 2. For many years Miss Blanchard was one of the school's most interested and liberal contributors.

Leaves $25,000 and a Home to Faithful Negro Servant

7-18-19
The Afro American

Camden, N. J., July 11.—Thirty-five years' service by Annie Blackton, has been rewarded by acolor ton, a colored woman here, has been rewarded by a legacy of $25,000 and a comfortable home for life. Oliver B. Wood, who died at 314 North Third street left the tribute for the servant's faithfulness. In addition to these remembrances, the servant is willed a half interest in his automobile and garage attached to the home.

Education—1919
Money for Negroes.

$25,000 IN BONDS AND STAMPS FOR PAUL QUINN

The Christian Recorder
6-26-19

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY GREAT EVENT—BISHOP JONES LEADING THE FORCES—$20.166.03—PLANS FOR AUDITORUM ACCEPTED—PRESIDENT WILLIAMS RE-ELECTED

By R. S. Jenkins

The Thirty-eighth Anniversary of Paul Quinn College was, indeed, a great event. Bishop Joshua H. Jones proves himself to be a great leader, surpassing all pervious records along financial lines. Having beeen honored by a unanimous selection as the Bishop over Ohio, and the Chancellor of Wilberforce University, therefore having the honorable position to oversee two great institutions of learning, viz., Paul Quinn College and Wilberforce University, to our glory and honor the good Bishop Jones is admirably fitted for the superintendency of this great work.

The financial rally for Paul Quinn College preceded the commencement exercises, resulting as follows:

Texas Conference, Houston District, Rev. G. B. Young. Presiding Elder, $1500; Beaumont District, Rev. P. C. Hunt, Presiding Elder, $750; Palestine District, Rev. F. F. Washington, Presiding Elder, $565; Bryan District, Rev. B. T. Reese, Presiding Elder, $547.

West Texas Conference—Somerville District, Rev. M. L. Pendergraff, Presiding Elder, $700; Bellville District, Rev. J. V. B. Goins, Presiding Elder, $450; Bastrop District, Rev. J. B. Butler, Presiding Elder, $350.

North Texas Conference—Dallas District, Rev. J. A. Jones, Presiding Elder, $1250; Waxahachie District, Rev. C. L. Morgan, Presiding Elder, $900; Bonham District, Rev. A. G. Winn, Presiding Elder, $500.

Northeast Texas Conference—Corsicana District, Rev. W. D. Miller, Presiding Elder, $1000; Tyler District, Rev. W. Q. Boyd, Presiding Elder, $450; Pittsburg District, Rev. J. M. Lynn, $400.

Southwest Texas Conference—San Antonio District, Rev. A. Gordon, Presiding Elder, $800; Bay City District, Rev. S. McElroy, Presiding Elder; Yoakum District, Rev. W. E. McGrew, Presiding Elder, $400.

By conferences and districts, $16,240. Bishop Jones', books gleanings, $312.06. Roll call of trustees, ministers and laymen, with personal donations, $42,861; college faculty, $4433; Bible collection at the commencement exercises, $320. Grand total, $20,166.03.

The address to the graduates was delivered by Dr. A. S. Jackson, Commissioner of Education. The graduates and degrees conferred as follows: College Department, A.B., Miss Esther L. Ford and Alvin C. Harrison; Theological Department, B.D., Revs. W. M. Baker and J F Williams. Diplomas, Revs. W. R. Allen and J. W. Bennett.

Junior College Department—Wallace Green, Armand O. Rogers and Miss Virgie V. Sheppard; Commercial Department, Wallace Green; Teachers' Training Course, Johnnie R. Bedford, Zilford Carter, U. P. R. Johnson and Miss Sadie J. Peterson.

Honoroary Degrees—Miss M. C. Roberts, A.M.; J. H. Talton, M.S.; J. W. McDade, D.D.; S. J. Johnson, D.D.; C. A. Wingfield, A.M.; I. H. Ringgold, D.D.; S. D. Butler, D.D.; Bishop E. B. Demby, D.D.; A. J. Carey LL.D.; W. J. Laws, LL.D.; R. S. Jenkins, LL.D.

Bishop J. H. Jones has accepted the plans and contract for the erection of a $12,000 auditorium. Work has been started on said auditorium.

To the credit of the College there are $20,000 worth of Liberty Bonds, $5000 in War Savings Stamps and othersaving account; $10,000 from the present rally was placed in the fund for the girls' dormitory.

We congratulate our brethren in Ohio for their most wise selection of Bishop Joshua H. Jones to fill out the unexpired term of the sainted Bishop C. T. Shaffer, but be it remembered already, Texas has unanimously voted to ask for the return of our beloved Bishop, Joshua H. Jones for another Episcopal term. We need his wise counselings. Bishop Jones has brought great peace in all the rank and file of our ministry and laity of the churches; that all pervading spirit of fight is gone and we hope forever gone. The spirit of sweetness and brotherly love now dwells in all Texas.

President J. K. Williams was re-elected President of the College.

P. O. Box 76.

"Unknown" Gives $500 a Year for the Negro Cause

TELEGRAM
AUGUST 29, 1919

At the office of the American Lutheran Publicity Bureau, in the Hartford Building, Union square, word was received that "Mr. Unknown," so named because his name has never been learned, called yesterday for the twenty-third time at the office of the treasurer of the Commission for Work Among Negroes as conducted by the Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America.

"Mr. Unknown" brought with him $500 at this year's visit, which was the twenty-third call made for the purpose of making similar gifts sincehis first anonymous call in 1896. "Mr. Unknown" has contributed a total sum of $15,000 at his annual visits. The Lutheran Synodical Conference maintains forty-nine congregations where the Gospel is preached almost exclusively to negroes.

N Y C JOURNAL
AUGUST 13, 1919

NIECE TO GET BULK OF SPINSTER'S FORTUNE

An appraisal of the estate of Miss Mary Benson, No. 214 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, who died October 11, 1918, was filed yesterday and showed the net estate was valued at $609,781. The residuary estate, amounting to $220,120, is to go to her niece, Thyrza Benson Flagg, of No. 112 East Seventy-fourth street, Manhattan, for use during her lifetime, and at her death to be left to her daughter, Thyrza Benson Flagg, now an infant. Other bequests are:

International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, $50,000, to be used for the naval branch in Brooklyn; American Church Institute for Negroes, $30,000; Seaman's Church Institute, of New York, $25,000; Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, $25,000 for a church at Montauk; Grace Church, Brooklyn, $17,713; Church Charity Foundation, $10,000; Brooklyn Hospital, $10,000; Bishop Frederick Burgess, of Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, $5,000; Long Island Historical Society, $5,000; Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, $5,000, and the Rev. O. F. R. Tredor, of East Hampton, L. I., $1,000.

SPRINGFIELD M. NORM UNION
NOVEMBER 11, 1919

Bulk of $2,641,523 Estate for Charity

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Charitable institutions will receive the bulk of the estate valued at $2,641,523, left by Miss Mary M. Roberts, daughter of the late Marshall Owen Roberts, New York steamship owner, whose Star of the West furnished provisions for Ft. Sumter in 1861. This was learned today when executors of the will reported the estate had been liquidated and asked for judicial settlement. Miss Roberts died last January.

After the distribution of several specific bequests of $5000 to $10,000 each the residue of the estate is to be distributed among New York charitable organizations and the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute of Hampton, Va., which receives approximately $200,000.

LEAVES $189,374 TO CHARITIES

BROOKLYN N Y TIMES
AUGUST 13, 1919

Miss Mary Benson Also Remembers Friends in Will.

The appraiser's report on the estate of Miss Mary Benson, of 214 Columbia Heights, who died October 11, 1918, which is on file today in the Surrogate's Court, shows that the deceased woman left a net estate of $609,781. The largest bequest in Miss Benson's will passes the residue of the estate, amounting to $209,926, to a niece, Thyrza Benson Flagg, of 112 East Seventy-fourth street, Manhattan, wife of James Montgomery Flagg, an artist. At her death, the amount passes to her daughter, also named Thyrza Benson Flagg, of the same address.

By the terms of Miss Benson's will, $189,374 passes to charities. The bequests are: The International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, for the Brooklyn Navy Branch, $50,000; American Church Institute for Negroes, of 416 Lafayette street, $30,000; Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of 105 Schermerhorn street, $5,000; Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, of Albany avenue, $10,000; the Trustees of the Estate belonging to the Diocese of Long Island, $25,000; Malden Hospital, of Malden, Mass., $5,000; Long Island Historical Society, of 130 Pierrepont street, $5,000; the Brooklyn Hospital, of De Kalb avenue and Raymond street, $10,000; Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of All Saints' Church, of Enterprise, Fla., $1,000; Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Grace Church, of 46 Grace Court, $17,713; the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, of Lafayette avenue, $3,661; the Girls' Friendly Society in America, of 75 Bedford avenue, $1,000; the Seamen's Church Institute of New York, of 25 South street, Manhattan, $25,000.

The other bequests are: Myra McCrea Jervey, a friend, of Montreal, Canada, $50,000; Frank B. Garrard, a friend, of Ocean Springs, Miss., $5,000; James F. Garrard, a friend, of the same address, $5,000; Maria W. Blanchard, a friend, of 151 East Eighty-first street, Manhattan, $25,000; Alice B. Blanchard, a friend, of the same address, $5,000; Lucy Blanchard, a friend, of the same address, $5,000; the Rt. Rev. Frederick Burgess, of Garden City, $5,000; the Rev. O. F. R. Treder, of East Hampton, $1,000; Dr. Alexander Lambert, a friend, of 43 East Seventy-second street, Manhattan, $5,000; Dorothy Gould McCoy, a friend, of Bristol, Pa., $10,000; Mrs. Myra McCrea, a friend, of Montreal, Canada, $10,000; Lydia M. Jones, a friend, of Williamsburgh, Va., $1,000; Jane A. S. Sharps, a friend, of 753 Bedford avenue, $1,000; Jennie H. Nevins, a friend, of 414 Second street, $500; Elizabeth Thompson Agnew, a friend, of the same address, $13,855; Helena Doyle, a friend of Bagnale Town, County Carlow, Ireland, $1,000; Thyrza Benson Flagg, a grandniece, of 112 East Seventy-fourth street, Manhattan, $1,500; Alva F. Murphy, a friend of Yarmouth, N. S., $1,000; Mrs. J. M. Heubach, a friend, of Lowell, Mass., $1,000; Mary Rosanna Smith, a friend, of Montauk, $100; Ada P. Young, a friend, of 860 Park place, $200, and the Brooklyn Trust Company and Montague Flagg, in trust for the children of Thyrza Benson Flagg, $55,526.

N Y C POST
AUGUST 7, 1

Negro Schools.

To the Editor of The Evening Post:

Sir: In view of the inter-racial clashes at Chicago and elsewhere and of the unexceptionable attitude toward these conflicts taken by the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, having its office at 70 Fifth Avenue, and also by the various educational institutions for colored people in the South, it must have occurred to many persons that it is very desirable that the above associations and schools should be heartily supported by the country. Increasingly, the main question in the United States to-day is how to maintain public order, and the business men of the country would find it a paying investment to support conservative institutions whose influence is constantly exerted to promote good citizenship among the negroes.

Robert Underwood Johnson.

RAISE LARGE SUMS FOR NEGRO EDUCATION

(Special to The New York Age)

Raleigh, N. C.—Prof. Chas. H. Moore, state agent Rosenwald School House Building Fund, in making his report at the annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association, held at Shaw University from June 10 to 12, stated that during the past fifteen months he visited thirty-nine counties; that in these counties the colored people have raised toward helping to build new school houses for their children $32,453.75; that the public school officials in these same counties have appropriated $43,000 to aid them. The total raised from both sources was $75,453.75.

Prof. Moore said that the sum is a conservative estimate, because since he made his first visit to some of these counties over a year ago many of the colored patrons have increased their contributions and several of the counties have made appropriations for school house building, which did not at first.

When one takes into consideration the increase on the part of the colored people and the public school officials, supplemented by Mr. Rosenwald's donations, amounting to about $26,000, it is no exaggeration to assert that at least $125,000 have been raised and given for building better school houses for colored children in the rural districts of North Carolina during the above mentioned period.

PROMISE LANE COLLEGE LARGE SUM: NEED FUNDS

Jackson, Tenn., June 6.—At a meeting of the general board of the trustees of the Lane college, held here recently, it was announced by the president, J. F. Lane, that a conditional gift of $7,000 had been made by the general board of education of New York. The conditions are that the friends of Lane college raise $13,000 by Dec. 31, 1921. The institution is sadly in need of important improvements in order to enhance its service to the student body.

Bishop N. C. Cleaves of Memphis Tenn., attended the commencement exercises and met the board of trustees. The exercises were of unusual interest. Bishop John L. Moore (white) of Nashville, Tenn., delivered an impressive and able address dealing with the new and constructive South.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS LEFT TO ST. AUGUSTINE'S

St. Augustine's School of this city is the beneficiary of $50,000 according to the will of the late Miss Harriett Blanchard of Philadelphia. Of the $2,000,000 which she left to churches, missions, hospitals, educational and other public institutions, $50,000 is bequeathed to St. Augustines. $250,000 was left to the General Domestic and Foreign Mission Board of the Episcopal Church in New York.

NEGRO BAPTISTS TO AID UNIVERSITY

BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE HERALD
JULY 13 1919

Plan To Raise $100,000 For Selma College Is Put Into Effect

"While we will always be grateful to our white friends, north and south for what they have done and are doing for our moral and religious uplift, the time has come for the negro to help himself," said Dr. A. C. Williams pastor of the Sixteenth street Baptist church, and chairman of the finance committee of the State Baptist Campaign commission, appointed by the one hundred trustees of Selma University, at a recent meeting held in Hall street Baptist church, Montgomery.

"Our plan," continued Dr. Williams, "is to make a direct appeal to each of the two hundred and fifty thousand colored Baptists of the state to give at least one dollar in ninety days for Selma university. By this appeal we hope to raise $100,000 in cash to be used exclusively for repairs, improvements, equipment and to form a nucleus for endowment of Selma university, the state institution, founded by the colored Baptist state convention forty-one years ago."

The rally will be under the auspices of the campaign commission, Dr. G. L. Thornton, chairman, Dr. A. C. Wiliams chairman of finance committee; Dr. D. V. Jemison, chairman of the executive committee and Dr. M. A. Talley, chairman of publicity committee.

The pastors of the two thousand Baptist churches, with their local committees will collect one dollar from each member and friend and forward the same to the finance committee with headquarters in Birmingham.

The campaign beginning July 15, will be made by pastors and five-minute speakers and the financial rally will begin Sept. 28, and close October 12. Pastors, moderators, presidents of district state conventions and all other district and local organizations in the state will cooperate with the state campaign commission.

All the workers in this campaign received their training in making the war drives among the colored people of the state when millions of dollars were received from them for Liberty loan bonds, War Savings stamps and Red Cross appeals and profiting by the success they feel that the colored Baptists of the state will not be less loyal to the appeals for the denominational school at Selma. They know now how to plan and execute a successful cam-

Edward Waters College Closes

Jacksonville. Fla.

The college closed out its seventh year's work under the presidency of Dr. Jno. A. Gregg. This was the most prosperous year in the history of the school. Teh trustees met in their annual session, and $10,000 was collected for educational purposes. The graduating exercises took place on last Thursday, when eight young persons received diplomas in the various departments. Most of the old teachers were reelected, and only a few changes were made in the faculty.

APPROPRIATE $405,020 FOR PRAIRIE VIEW COLLEGE

(Special to The New York Age)

Prairie View, Tex.—The Legislature of the State of Texas which closed its special session July 22, did a generous thing when it appropriated $405,020 for Prairie View, the State college for Negroes. This is the largest appropriation in the history of the school and is in fact the largest appropriation ever made by any southern State to any Negro institution.

This institution is beautifully situated at Prairie View, 46 miles from Houston and has a farming estate of 1400 acres.

OVER $20,000 RAISED FOR ALLEN UNIVERSITY

THIRTEENTH SESSION OPENED OCTOBER 15—BISHOP CHAPPELLE ONE AMONG THE GREAT LEADERS—$100,000.00 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING TO BE ERECTED.

Dear Sir—Please allow me to state to the many readers of the Christian Recorder the great work that is being done in South Carolina for the cause of Christian education by that erudite and Christian leader of the brave sons of the old Palmetto State, the Rt. Rev. W. D. Chappelle, A.M., D.D., LL.D., who, on the 15th of this month, made the call for the official opening of our great school, Allen University, which we have at its head as president, that brilliant star of intellect and Christian gentleman, the Rev. R. W. Mance, A.M., D.D., who is a hopeful aspirant to the bishopric, with South Carolina and her friends behind him.

At the call of our beloved bishop came the response from twenty-two presiding elders, with the trustees and many of the leading pastors and laymen of the state to witness the grand opening.

When the presiding elders had finished their reports for the September rally, together with the rally by the alumni association, led on by Prof. L. A. Hawkins, the sum of $14,668.91 in cold cash was laid upon the table for the September rally. This amount, together with our May rally, brings the total amount collected for Christian education by Bishop Chappelle and his great host of workers, both ministerial and laymen, to $26,519.46.

Hurrah for Bishop Chappelle! Hurrah for the brave and noble workers in South Carolina. And we are coming to the General Conference D. V., asking for his return, that the great work begun by him may be continued until the new "Administration Building," which we are going to erect, at a cost of $100,000, upon the campus of Allen University is completed.

We regret very much, however, that time and space prevent us from making a full report of the great work that is being done in South Carolina by Bishop Chappelle and the sons of Allen. Following his leadership are a host of wise counselors, presiding elders, brave trenchmen, pastors, loyal fieldmen and laymen, who, in spite of all that can be said or done by the great enemy of our school, church and race, have sown their love and devotion for the great cause of education, and an expression of their confidence in their great leader. Well, nothing counts in Annual Conference, at St. Matthew's A. M. E. Church, Tallulah, La., Dr. P. J. Melvin, pastor; Rev. S. J. Channell, D.D., Presiding Elder. The meeting was characterized by helpful sermons and timely discussions. The collections amounted to about $17.

* * * * *

On October 4 at San Felipe, Prairie View A. M. E. Church, the last quarterly conference of the Bellville District was held; Dr. J. V. B. Goins, Presiding Elder; Rev. John McDonald, pastor. Though the weather was bad they went "over the top," $70.20 being raised. A purse of $3 was also presented to Mrs. B. A. McCray, the faithful secretary.

* * * * *

Marianna District Sunday School Convention met at Hendshaw Chapel A. M. E. Church,, Cottondale Fla., September 2-4. Rev. R. W. White-

DR. CAREY SPEAKS AT ALLEN UNIVERSITY

Columbia, S. C., June 6.—Commencement exercises at Allen university in this city this year were truly among the greatest in all its history. The week opened with the baccalaureate sermon Sunday morning by Bishop H. B. Parks, D. D., of Chicago. With wonderful eloquence and power Bishop Parks delivered a truly great and impressive message. Monday night Prof. John R. Hawkins, the most efficient and popular financial secretary of the A. M. E. church, delivered an address to the literary societies which will never be forgotten. It was classic, elegant and beautiful.

On Tuesday night every seat was taken and crowds jammed the aisles to listen to a masterly address delivered by Dr. A. J. Carey of Chicago South Carolina feels specially proud of Dr. Carey because his mother was born in Charleston and it claims a part of him, even though he was born and reared in Georgia. Besides this we had all heard of the great and lasting work Dr. Carey has done and is doing for the church and Race in Chicago and throughout the great West. Furthermore, it had been announced that he was the only Race man in the United States who had served as chairman of an exemption board throughout the war; that he had frequently conferred with President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker on matters of vital importance to our Race and especially to our soldier boys. Consequently all were eager and anxious to see and hear this distinguished churchman and fearless Race leader. Your correspondent need not state that no one was disappointed. Dr. Carey's subject was "The American of Tomorrow."

America Tomorrow

He dealt with labor and capital, with individualism and colectivism, with state's rights and the league of nations. Throughout the entire address manifesting such a grasp upon the religious, political and industrial situation in this country as only a master mind and a diligent student could contain.

Bishop Chappelle was so pleased that he declared this address is worth $1,000, and I would God that I could keep Dr. Carey here for at least six weeks and let him go through this state making such addresses as that.

The commencement day address was delivered by Mr. Dillard of the Jeanes-Slater educational fund.

Over $16,000 was laid upon the table and the trustees contracted for a new building to cost $125,000.

President W. H. Mance came in for an unstinted measure of praise for the magnificent manner in which he handled the affairs of the institution. Bishop Chappelle is loved and lauded on every hand because of his unparalleled work for the university and the state at large.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL ELECTS TRUSTEES

New York, June 6.—The vote of trustees of the Okolona Industrial school, Okolona, Miss., was held yesterday morning at the Yale club, New City. Hon. A. T. Stovall of Okolona, president of the board, presided over the meeting. Among other members present were Moorfield Storey of Boston, Prof. Roswell P. Angier of Yale, the Rev. Robert E. Brown of Waterbury, Edwin R. Embree of the Rockefeller Foundation, Dr. Joseph French Johnson of New York university and Walter McDougall of Brooklyn. In the afternoon at 2 o'clock the trustees reassembled with invited friends of Okolona to hear the report of Wallace A. Battle, president of the school. There was a deficit for current expenses for the past year. Besides a new trades building for girls must be built for the ensuing school year. Six thousand and five dollars was raised in cash, besides pledges.

Education—1919
Money for Negroes.

$21,000.00 IN CASH RAISED IN ONE HOUR

ARKANSAS AFRICAN METHODISTS' BIG ACHEIVEMENT—LED BY BISHOP CONNOR, HER OWN SON—GOV. BROUGH SPEAKS.

The Christian Index
7-29-19

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

At the close of the Philadelphia Annual Conference, I made a hasty trip to Little Rock, Arkansas, in order to be present at the educational rally for Shorter College. I have been reading of the great rallies where tens of thousands of dollars were put on the table for education in one day; but I had never actually seen that done. So Bishop Conner requested me to come to Arkansas and see this done. I arrived Tuesday morning, May 20, and was the guest of Rev. and Mrs. S. L. Greene, who cared comfortably for me. Dr. Greene was formerly president of Campton College, Alexandria, La. He is now presiding elder of the Augusta Arkansas District and editor of the Arkansas African Methodist. At the College I met the Trustee Board in session, making preparations to receive the reports from the presiding elders. Bishop Conner was presiding.

He stated that he expected every presiding elder to report $1000 as his district was assessed, and that he expected either cash or a certified bank check, but under no circumstances would there be any personal checks. There was a chorus of "we are ready Bishop," and then the Secretary, Dr. P. W. Delyles, began to call the roll. He and Dr. W. T. Pope, treasurer of the College, assisted by Rev. V. M. Townsend, the Bishop's private secretary, received the money.

When it was over and that was less than one hour, there was over $21,000 on the table. Ondy two districts fell short of $1000, while four went over that amount, the highest being the Pine Bluff District, Rev. W. T. Pope, presiding elder. I understand that further additions were made and that each presiding elder afterwards made up his quota, but the money I saw put on the table was as follows:

Arkansas Conference: V. M. Townsend, Little Rock District, $1000.00; J. W. Whiteside, Fort Smith District, $904.00; Wm. Winston, Newport District, $1000.00; S. L. Greene, Augusta District, $1000.00. Total $3904.00.

West Arkansas Conference: H. C. Beasley, Hot Springs District, $875.00 W. L. Taylor, Camdon District, $1010.00; Wm. Lampkin, Magnolia District, $1000.00; J. M. Knight, Texarkana District, $1001.30; S. P. Perry, Gurdon District, 1000.00. Total $4886.30

South Arkansas Conference: R. W. Shumpert, Monticello District, $1000.00; P. W. Delyles, Dumas District $1000.00; H. Scott, Hambury District, $1000.00; A. A. Fleming, Dermott District $1000.00. Total $4000.00.

Central Conference: W. T. Pope, Pine Bluff District, $1202.90; W. W. Harris, Sherrill District, $1000.00; J. I. Lowe, Clarendon District $1000.00; J. H. Clayborne, Fordyce District, $1000.00. Total $4203.40.

East Arkansas: L. S. Overall, Helena District, $1125.00; W. H. Dennis, Jonesboro District, $1000.00; O. L. Moody, Forest City District, $1000.00; Dr. Holbrook, Marianna District, $1000.00. Total $4125.00. Grand total from presiding elders $2118.70.

After the presiding elders there were reports by the ladies board of the Industrial Home, and Laymen's Movement, and the total was $21,400.00. The total will be raised as there were several who were anxious to add to their subscriptions..

Among the pastors reporting large subscriptions for education were: Rev. W. E. Pruitt, of Helena, $210; Rev. W. E. Guy, Fort Smith, Ark., $242.80; Reverend Mitchell, Bethel, Little Rock, over $200; Rev. A. J. Stewart, with forty members, raised $80 for education; Rev. John Norman, of Redfield, was assesed $175 but raised $305. The reading of reports was frequently interrupted by applause. Dr. Townsend stated that his district could have raised more than $1000 if he had been asked. Many others said the same.

Dr. J. I. Lowe was present and as active as usual. He reports that he is in good health. In order to do justice to Arkansas I have decided to devote an entire edition to Arkansas. For there have been many churches built and others have been paid out of debt. In spite of war and migration and other causes there has been great progress.

Governor Speaks

On Wednesday, Governor Brough, of Arkansas, spoke. He congratulated the colored people upon their splendid work. His speech was very much out of the ordinary—the kind of speech a colored audience seldom hears from a white man. He spoke as one human being to an audience of other human beings. I have never heard, North or South, a public official give a more appropriate speech. For usually the Southern official is afraid or feels his responsibility too lightly to speak sincerely and truthfully, his speech usually unning to "advice," while the Northerner is usually too flattering. In introducing the Governor, Bishop Conner stated that he was the best Governor in the South, that he was a Governor the colored people loved and if they could vote, they would vote for him. Governor Brough spoke for nearly an hour. He told of his work for the state—for all the people as he said—what he had done and what he proposed to do. He spoke of the duty of the citizen to the state. He spoke of good roads, education, health and housing, home owning, patriotism and final salvation. He paid a glowing tribute to the Negro's patriotism, particularly his loyalty in the great war just closed. "Your people did your duty—your full duty—I could not ask more," he said.

Said he: "You did everything we asked. You were every whit as loyal as the white people. You showed you were American to the core. When we called for the boys to go to war you answered with 26,000; when we called for the Liberty Loan you gave your hundreds of thousands. You gave for the Red Cross, for the Y. M. C. A., for the Armenian and Syrian Christians. You bought Thrift Stamps and War Saving Certificates. Your women organized; your churches rallied. And at home you held your own as workers in the home trenches. I say we are proud of your patriotism. And of the 250 boys from this state who gave their lives for our nation in camp, or hospital, or transport, or in the trenches, of those 250 brave boys whom this state and nation must forever honor, you, my splendid colored friends, you gave more than 100 per cent. of your boys, your sons, your fathers and brothers, to pay the last and greatest price of liberty." I asked asked myself, as I heard this eloquent Governor, "Is this sacrifice not worth the ballot, and the privileges of a citizen?" Now that the Negro has helped win the war he wants some of its fruits.

WHITES GIVE NEGROES $400,000

Presbyterians Appropriate Large Sum to be Used Under The Direction Of The Freedman's Board for the Education of the Negro Youth.

INDIANAPOLIS IND. LEDGER
APRIL 26, 1919

FOR THE benefit of the Negroes terian church has just appro- of the United States the Presby- priated $400,000 as a part of its New Era program. This will be used under the direction of the Freedmen's board of the Presbyteerian church for the education of thee Negro of thesharoetaoi ucation of the Negro youth of the country.

In announcing its plans the Presbyterian church says:

"The unsurpassed loyalty of the Negro soldier, and his courage, obediance, and patriotism; the devotion and consecration of his entire race in this land, to follow our flag, and meet our national responsibility; his ungrudging and unbargaining enlistment,, despite a justified consciousness of much injustice and denial of rights, have shown him worthy of our confidence and praise.

"He has the right to think a New Era has dawned. He has the right to have visions of more schools, more aid for the illiterate and unguided, more and better preachers to offer the true gospel. We must turn the one-roomed, miserable cabin into a neat and attractive home, train Negro men and women to be pure-hearted parents, help the race to clean ambitions, to pure amusements, more elevating conditions, and give the Negro the privilege of developing fully, and without unlawful restraint, every talent and every power."

In New Era Magazine, official medium of the Presbyterian church, for May, will appear a special tribute to the law, loyal, self sacrificing, enduring all things for a noble aim. The article demands for the Negro recognition of justice and right and a better future.

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"If he is a Christian," says New Era Magazine, "if he has been trained in the truths of God and taught the value and responsibility of a true life, he will help to save our country and the world. That man is foolish who despises or ignores the force of 12,000,000 Negroes and refuses to give them Christian training.

The Home Mision Monthly, issued by the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Preesbyterian church, at 156 Fifth avenue, New York city, devotes its April issue largely to consideration of the Negro. It discusses Reconstruction and the Negro, Negro migration and attendant conditions, gives illuminating extracts from letters of soldiers, tells of a notable conference of Presbyteria Y. W. C. A. is a means of meeting colored girls' need for self-expression.

(Enclosed is advance proof from New Era Magazine which you are at liberty to use in this connection, provided you give credit to New Era Magazine.)

J. P. WOOTAN,

Director of Publicity for the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., 156 Fiftth Avenue, New York City.

Members of the State Board of Education pledged their support to the claims of Georgia negroes for increased facilities in both the schools and higher universities when 100 delegates, representing every phase of negro life in Georgia, appeared before them Wednesday afternoon. After the claims of the negroes had been set forth the board went on record as favoring improvements in the conditions now experienced by the negroes, and pledged their support in remedying the conditions.

The negroes requested larger salaries for negro teachers, longer terms for the negro schools, better school buildings, help to secure a State normal school for training negro teachers, the establishment of more district agricultural schools for negroes, that an equitable share of federal funds coming to Georgia be appropriated to negroes, the creation of the office of assistant State supervisor of negro schools, to be filled by a negro, and an appropriation to train negro teachers in the summer schools.

The members of the board who attended the meeting were Governor Hugh M. Dorsey, State Superintendent M. L. Brittain, G. R. Glenn, president of the North Georgia Agricultural College at Dahlonega, and T. J. Woofter of the University of Georgia. The board adopted the following resolution:

"The State Board of Education has heard with a great deal of sympathetic interest the memorial submitted by this delegation of our colored citizens. The delegation appearing before the board represents every phase of negro life in Georgia. The state board desires to express its approval of the fine spirit in which the memorial was presented and the justice of their claims as outlined in the memorial, and pledges these colored citizens all the help possible to remedy the conditions noted."

The last South Carolina Legislature passed appropriations to the colored State College at Orangeburg amounting to $72,000. This large appropriation includes $25,000 for a hospital to be erected in memory of the colored soldiers of South Carolina who died in the World War. Other states in the South might well follow South Carolina's example. And we suspect that President Wilkinson's good management of the school had much to do with the generous sums voted the institution. We are glad to record that President Wilkinson was re-elected at the meeting of the Board of Trustees in June.

July 17, 1919
The National Baptist

$30,000,000 ESTATE LEFT BY CARNEGIE

N Y C AMERICAN
AUGUST 29, 1919

$350,000,000 His Total Gifts in Life—Will Shows Family Was Cared For Before His Death

Carnegie Corporation Will Handle $25,000,000 Residuary Legacy for Education and Philanthropy

Andrew Carnegie's will, disposing of about $30,000,000, was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court and admitted to probate immediately by Surrogate Fowler.

His counsel, Elihu Root, Jr., said Mr. Carnegie made gifts during his life totaling more than $350,000,000 so that he really did divest himself of his great fortune for the benefit of mankind, as he long ago said that he would.

The bulk of property, once estimated at about half a billion, was transferred without the payment of any transfer taxes to the estate. The provisions of the transfer tax law which would have levied a tax of many millions on the vast funds of Carnegie had the funds been transferred by reason of his death to other than charitable and educational institutions, will not affect his estate.

HAD PROVIDED FOR WIFE.

During his lifetime he transferred to his wife a portion of his fortune. In his will he wrote:

"Having years ago made provision for my wife beyond her desires and ample to enable her to provide for our beloved daughter, Margaret, and being unable to judge at present what provision for our daughter will best promote her happiness, I leave to her mother the duty of providing for her as her mother deems best. A mother's love will be the best guide."

When Mr. Carnegie testified before the Stanley Committee of the United States Senate in the steel trust investigation of 1912 he said he had sold his own holdings to the steel corporation for $430,000,000. He added "what a fool" he was to sell for that figure when, if he had held on a little longer, he might have obtained an additional hundred million.

The will accounts for $380,000,000—the $350,000,000 he gave away and the $30,000,000 estimated as the total value of the estate.

$50,000,000 GIVEN WIFE.

The $380,000,000 subtracted from the $430,000,000 which he said he got for his steel holdings would leave a balance of $50,000,000. This, it was suggested by those who studied the will, represented the amount given to Mrs. Carnegie.

The steel magnate named the Carnegie Corporation, incorporated by act of the New York State Legislature June 9, 1911, as his residuary legatee. This corporation is distinct from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. The Carnegie Corporation is broader in its purposes, its funds being available for education, charity and philanthropy. Andrew Carnegie was president and Elihu Root and Robert A. Franks are vice-presidents. The residuary legacy to this corporation probably will amount to about $25,000,000.

WIDOW GETS MANSION.

Mr. Carnegie signed two duplicate wills and codicils on February 13, 1912. In the codicil he directed that his daughter, Margaret, now Mrs. Roswell Miller, should possess all his real estate and certain personal property in the event that Mrs. Carnegie pre-deceased him. As this event did not occur, Mrs. Louise Whitfield Carnegie, widow, will have the use of the Carnegie mansion in Fifth avenue, the Carnegie Summer home at Lenox, Mass., and Skibo Castle, Scotland, with testamentary disposition at her death. A provision in the will also gives her any property of the estate which fails of transfer to the legatee by reason of legal bars.

The Home Trust Company, a Hoboken corporation authorized to act as executor in this State, is named as executor and trustee with Robert A. Franks, secretary to Carnegie and a vice-president in all of the Carnegie corporations. The will provides payment of $100,000 to the executors in lieu of all commissions.

SERVANTS REMEMBERED.

Bequests to institutions include the following: Cooper Union, $60,000 (making a total of $750,000 given by him to this institution); Hampton Institute, $800,000; Stevens Institute, $100,000; Pittsburgh University, $200,000; St. Andrews Society, of New York, $100,000 "to improve my gift."

Annuities to individuals include: George Irvine, butler, retired, a pension equal to half his salary; Mrs. Nicol, housekeeper; Nannie Lockerbie, nurse; Maggie Anderson, oldest servant, each one-half salary annually. To household servants of four years' service, $600 each; eight years' service, $1,200; fifteen years' service, $2,000.

Married nephews or nieces, $10,000 each; unmarried, $5,000 each: Stela, sister-in-law, $10,000; Harry, brother-in-law, $10,000; Maggie Lauder, Anna Lauder, Mrs. George, cousins, $5,000 each; Alexander King, George King, S. H. Church, W. J. Holland, Mr. Hammerslag, Miss West, Douglas Stewart, Mrs. Beatty, William Frew, Mr. Wilmot, Mrs. D. A. Stewart, each $5,000.

Margaret B. Wilson, of the Normal college, New York City; George W. Cable, President Woodward, of the Carnegie Foundation, each $5,000; Henry S. Pritchett, $10,000; Homer D. Bates, Mrs. James F. Wilson, $5,000 each; James Bertram, $10,000; John Morley, London; Claude S. Carnegie, each $10,000; Hew Morrison, Edinburgh, and Hardie Factor, of Skibo each $5,000. In each instance the amount is an annuity.

Pittsburgh Heirs Nearly All Men.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 28.—The majority of the Pittsburgh beneficiaries of the Carnegie will are men who have been carrying on Mr. Carnegie's educational efforts in this vicinity. One exception is Mrs. D. A. Stewart, widow of a former partner in the steel business from 1875 to 1888.

Douglass Stewart, her son, is assistant director of the Carnegie Museum. Dr. W. J. Holland is director.

John W. Beatty is the director of fine arts of the Carnegie Institute. He conducted the international art exhibits of works of the world's foremost artists up to the entrance of America into the war.

Samuel H. Church, secretary of the Pennsylvania Lines West, is president of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Institute. F. M. Wilmot is general manager of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, which has spent hundreds of thousands in recognition of heroism and in educating accredited heroes.

Taft, Lloyd George Get $10,000 Annuity

ANDREW CARNEGIE established in his will a number of annuities for noted persons. They are:

William Howard Taft, $10,000; David Lloyd-George, $10,000; Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, $5,000; Mrs. Grover Cleveland (now Mrs. Preston), $5,000; Walter Damrosch, $5,000; Mr. Tuttle, secretary of the Oratorio Society, $3,000; Thomas Burt and John Wilson, Members of Parliament, and Right Hon. John Burns, each $5,000.

In the margin of the original will, opposite the $10,000 annuity to Mr. Taft, Mr. Carnegie wrote:

"The annuity to President Taft has been transferred to the Presidential Annuity of the Carnegie (New York) Corporation."

On November 22, 1912, after a meeting of the directors of the Carnegie Corporation, Mr. Carnegie announced the corporation would allow $25,000 a year "for a pension for each future ex-President and his widow, unmarried, as long as these remain unprovided for by the Nation, that they may be able to spend the latter part of their lives devoting their unique knowledge gained of public affairs to the public good, free from pecuniary cares."

DuPONT OF DELAWARE NEW RACE BENEFACTOR

The New York ago
10-25-19

Gave Two Million for White and Colored Schools Now Gives Half Million More for Negroes.

Wilmington, Del.—Pierre S. DuPont has provided a fund of $2,500,000 for the rebuilding of rural schools, and of this su m$500,000 is to be used exclusively for the providing of schools for colored children, including land and equipment.

On July 2, 1919, Mr. DuPont gave to the Delaware School Auxiliary Association $2,000,000 to be used for building and equipping new rural schools for both white and colored children. This fund is to be used to assist the state and county boards in co-operation with and at the request of the school authorities.

But this latest gift of a half a million dollars, made public by Mr. DuPont on October 13, is to be used exclusively by the School Auxiliary Association for rural schools for colored children, the association bearing the entire cost of the land, building and school equipment. Each building is to be in conformity with the latest scientific principles of school building and to be equipped with the most up-to-date furniture. The construction must be authorized by the State Board of Education and approved by the managers of Delaware School Auxiliary Association.

This gift will make it possible to wipe out more than ninety ramshackle structures being used for school purposes and to erect in their stead beautiful buildings adapted to the advancement of the race. In his letter to the auxiliary association, announcing the gift of this additional $500,000, Mr. DuPont limited it to the use of buildings for colored children in the following terms:

"However, in view of the fact that the schools for colored pupils of the State, outside of Wilmington, are so far scattered that few, if any, consolidations can be arranged; and further, that these schools are in greatest need of reconstruction; I am adding a provision that the five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) new money shall be spent upon the colored schools to one hundred (100) per cent of their total cost, including land and equipment."

—Secretary Lane, in his latest annual report, urges national appropriations for education, which he considers as vital to national welfare as the construction of Highways or the government inspection of foods. He wants Federal coöperation with the States in wiping out native white illiteracy, in Americanizing the foreign-born, and in bettering Negro education. "For the Negro and his condition," says the Secretary, "we are responsible as for no one else. He came here without exercising his own will. He was made a citizen without discrimination." He "is a charge upon the American conscience, and his education, I believe, should long ago, in part, at least, have been a charge upon the American pocket."

10-25-19

Education - 1919
Money for Negroes

LLOYD GEORGE, WILLIAM H. TAFT, AND OTHER PROMINENT MEN NAMED IN STEELMASTER'S WILL

"Mrs. Grover Cleveland" and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Among Those to Receive Annuities of $5,000 Each—Mrs. Carnegie and Their Daughter Already Provided For, He Says.

$350,000,000 GIVEN AWAY IN LIFETIME, RESIDUARY ALSO WILL AID EDUCATION

N Y C HERALD
AUGUST 29, 1919

Careful Provision Made for Safe Investment of Funds—Much of Document in the Maker's Own Handwriting—Pays Tribute to Judgment of Wife and Mother Love.

Public benefactions of Andrew Carnegie during his lifetime exceeded $350,000,000. Upon his death the ironmaster completed the last chapter of his philanthropy by bequeathing from his remaining fortune of between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000 almost four-fifths to the Carnegie Corporation, which he founded primarily to dispose of his accumulated wealth in the interests of mankind.

Most affectionately did Mr. Carnegie refer to his wife, Mrs. Louise Whitfield Carnegie, as possessing a greater wisdom born of mother love, in his will, which was filed and admitted to probate yesterday.

This master of finance, who, born in humble circumstances, rose in power until his wealth proclaimed him the second richest man in the world, paid a gracious tribute to the infinite love a mother has for her kin in the expression:—

"Mother love will be the best guide."

Deferred to Wife's Judgment.

Mr. Carnegie was deferring to the judgment of his wife in making provision for Mrs. Roswell Miller, only daughter of the steel man. He admitted his inability to determine what she should receive to insure her future happiness, and, as he had looked upon great wealth as a burden, he refrained from making any specific bequest to Mrs. Miller, leaving her fortune to be determined by her mother.

Out of his estate Mr. Carnegie directed his wife should receive property worth between one-fourth and one-fifth of the entire amount. This consisted of all his personal effects and real estate holdings in this country and abroad. His estates at Lenox, Mass.; the famous Skibo Castle, in Scotland, Long Island property and the Fifth avenue home comprise part of the legacy.

Upon the presumption that Mrs. Carnegie would adequately provide for their daughter, Mr. Carnegie did not include Mrs. Miller among the legatees. The young woman recently became the wife of Ensign Roswell Miller, U. S. N., son of an old associate of the ironmaster.

With the same meticulous care that he displayed in bestowing annuities upon persons of international fame Mr. Carnegie provided for the servitors who were in his employ as servants, betraying likewise an intimate knowledge of farmers who rented lands from him in Scotland. For their thrift and industry he rewarded them with substantial sums.

Annuities to Noted Men.

Of the statesmen mentioned in Mr. Carnegie's will were Lloyd George and William Howard Taft. The widows of two Presidents, Mrs. Thomas F. Preston, who was the wife of Grover Cleveland, and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, are recipients of annuities. Members of Parliament who were friends of Mr. Carnegie receive similar testimonials. John Morley, now Viscount Morley of Blackburn, noted historian, is in this class also.

Opposite the bequest to Mr. Taft, written in the margin in the handwriting of Mr. Carnegie, is the following:—

"The annuity to President Taft has been transferred to the Presidential Annuities of the Carnegie Corporation."

This statement is simply explanatory and does not affect the annuity of $10,000 provided for the one-time President. In November, 1912, Mr. Carnegie called a meeting of the directors of the Carnegie Corporation at his home, after which he made the announcement of an offer of $25,000 a year to future Presidents or their widows, as pensions.

In view of this declaration it is believed that President Wilson will be entitled to a pension should he desire to avail himself of the offer. It is presumed that it was for this reason that Mr. Wilson's name was omitted from the will as a legatee.

Institutions which were liberally supported by Mr. Carnegie during his lifetime are again the recipients of his beneficence. His total bequests in this direction amount to $960,000. The largest gift goes to Hampton nStitute, of Virgainia, that institution receiving $600,000.

The interest shown by Mr. Carnegie in research in the fields of engineering was again manifested in providing an additional $100,000 for the laboratory of Stevens Institute, of Hoboken, which was erected at his cost. Previous gifts to the school totalled $700,000.

In leaving the greater part of his wealth to the Carnegie Corporation the ironmaster fulfils his purpose to endow that institution with sufficient funds to carry out his ideas of educational and humanitarian advancement.

Total to Corporation $150,000,000.

Since the corporation was founded by Mr. Carnegie, in 1911, he has turned over to it sums aggregating $125,000,000. His last gift will bring the total near $150,000,000. The objects of the corporation, while similar to those of the Carnegie Foundation, which provides for the pensioning of college professors and development of education, has a much broader scope along philanthropic lines.

Before acquiring the entire principal left to the corporation under the terms of Mr Carnegie's will, however, it will be necessary to set aside sufficient funds to guarantee the payment of the annuities, which total $268,000.

In remembering his servants and employes Mr. Carnegie did not distinguish from any of them, granting each either an allowance yearly or an outright sum. The gardener and "piper" received the same consideration as the superintendent of his Skibo estate. Their legacies depend upon their length of service. The butler becomes a pensioner, as do the housekeeper, nurse and oldest servant, spoken of by Mr. Carnegie as "members of the family."

The bequests cover a wide stretch of endeavor:—Walter Damrosch is an annuitant of $5,000; the Authors' Club gets $2,000; the secretary of the Oratorio Society an annuity of $3,000.

Cooper Union, fondly regarded by Mr Carnegie, gets $60,000, making his benefactions to that institution $750,000. The University of Pittsburg received $200,000, while St. Andrews Society of New York gets $100,000.

When the attorneys at the office of Root, Buckner & Howland, who represent the estate, were asked what provision Mr. Carnegie had made for his wife, other than that contained in the will, the reply was made:—

"It's ample. Mrs. Carnegie herself considers it more than such. That is all that can be said."

Provision for Administration.

Having been empowered by reciprocal legislation to operate in this State and New Jersey, the Home Trust Company, of Hoboken, organized especially by Mr. Carnegie for the purpose of acting as trustee and executor, will perform in that capacity. Mr. Carnegie ordered that in the event of its failure to act Robert A. Franks, formerly his secretary and adviser, is to be substituted. He left to Mr. Franks a beautiful tract of land and house at Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., and an annuity of $20,000.

The will was offered for probate by Elihu Root, Jr. It was executed on February 12, 1912, and a codicil added on March 31, 1919, ratifying the older document without any real modifications, except for the provision naming his daughter beneficiary in the event of his wife's death before his own.

Paragraphs four and five in the original will were drawn up by Mr. Carnegie himself without any revision by his lawyers. These provided for the institutional bequests and annuities.

Incidental to the interest aroused in the Surrogates' Court by the will was the expeditious manner in which it was probated. Mr. Root, accompanied by other members of the law firm, arrived at the Hall of Records just after noon. He presented the petition, which stated Mr. Carnegie had left an estate valued at "more than $10,000 in real and over $10,000 in personal property," together with a notice that Mrs. Carnegie and her daughter, Mrs. Miller, had waived service of the citations.

Surrogate Fowler was informed that the will was ready for immediate probate and in less than half an hour his signature was affixed to the necessary documents.

TEXT OF WILL OF ANDREW CARNEGIE

The text of Mr. Carnegie's will is as follows:—

"I, Andrew Carnegie, of the city of New York, make public and declare this my last will and testament.

"First—I direct that all my just debts and all inheritance or succession taxes upon any of the legacies and devises of my will and any codicil thereto, be paid out of my residuary estate.

"Second—I give and devise to my beloved wife, Louise Whitfield Carnegie, all the real estate of which I die seized or possessed, to have and to hold to her her heirs and assigns for her and their own use and benefit forever; together with all books, pictures, works of art, household furniture, horses, carriages, motor cars and other contents of the dwelling houses, stables, garages and other buildings appurtenant to dwelling houses now or hereafter during my lifetime used or maintained by me.

Provision "Beyond Her Desires."

"Third—Having years ago made provision for my wife beyond her desires and ample to enable her to provide for our beloved daughter, Margaret; and being unable to judge at present what provision for our daughter will best promote her happiness, I leave to her mother the duty of providing for her as her mother deems best. A mother's love will be the best guide.

"Fourth—I give and bequeath to the persons and corporations hereinafter in this fourth article named, the following sums respectively, that is to say,

"To my friend and secretary Robert A Franks the house and grounds now occupied by him in Llewellyn Park, Orange N. J., and to his wife succeeding h This as a mark of friendship and af tion for both.

"To Mrs. L. M. Morris my cousin, husband having recently died, I bequ the house and property upon which lived and upon which Mrs. Morris lives; at her death the property is to b her two daughters equally.

"To the Cooper Union, New York, I bequeath sixty thousand dollars, to make my total gift to it seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

"To the Pittsburg University I give two hundred thousand dollars.

"To the Relief Fund of the Authors Club of New York I give two hundred thousand dollars.

"To Hampton Institute, iVrginia, I give three hundred thousand dollars.

"To Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J., I give one hundred thousand dollars to improve my original gift.

"To St. Andrew's Society of New York I give one hundred thousand dollars.

"To George Irvine, our butler, who has just resigned after twenty-five years' faithful service, a pension equal to one-half his salary.

To Four "Members of the Family."

"To housekeeper Mrs. Nicol, who still remains with us in her twenty-seventh year of service, there shall be paid a smaller pension for life; likewise to Nannie Lockerbie, our nurse, and to Maggie Anderson, our oldest servant—each one-half of her present earnings. These four are as members of the family.

"To all household servants who have been with us for four years there shall be paid six hundred dollars; eight years or more, twelve hundred dollars; fifteen years or more, two thousand dollars.

"To each head of department at Skibo, gamekeeper, forester, chauffeur, captain yacht, superintendent golf links, piper, gardener, &c., &c., there shall be paid one thousand dollars; if any have served ten years or over, fifteen hundred dollars; if fifteen or over, two thousand dollars.

"To every laborer at Skibo upon our payrolls who has served two years or more $50, if five years or more $100.

"A sum equal to two years' rent shall be remitted to each crofter as rent accrues who is in good standing among his neighbors.

"We are blessed with fine people upon Skibo estate, and our factor is directed to grant a third year's rent to the crofters provided it is spent upon their homes to their improvement to the satisfaction of the factor.

"To the two late crofter tenants, now tenants of Creich & Achormiary there shall be given a credit to each of £200 upon their debt to me money advanced that they might be promoted, with my congratulations upon their success as farmers.

"Here ends the list of legacies.

List of Annuities.

"Fifth—I give to each of the persons hereinafter in this fifth article named an annuity of the annual amount in this fifth article set after his or her name, to be paid semi-annually during the annuitant's life; that is to say,

"To each of my nephews or nieces married $10,000.

"To each nephew unmarried $5,000.

"To my dear sister-in-law Stella, with love, $10,000.

"To my dear brother-in-law, Harry, or his wife, Mrs. Whitfield, succeeding him, $10,000.

"To my cousins, Miss Maggie Lauder, Miss Anna Lauder and Mrs. George, all of Dunfermline, each $5,000.

"To Alexander King, or his wife succeeding, $5,000.

"George King, or his wife succeeding, $5,000.

S. H. Church, Pittsburg, wife succeeding, $5,000.

"W. J. Holland, wife succeeding, $5,000.

"Mr. Hammerslaig, wife succeeding, $5,000.

"Miss West, in Carnegie School, $5,000.

"Douglas Stewart, museum, wife succeeding, $5,000.

"Mr Beatty, art department, wife succeeding, $5,000.

"William Frew $5,000.

"Mr. Wilmot, Hero Fund, Pittsburg, wife succeeding, $5,000.

"Mrs. D. A. Stewart, Pittsburg, $5 000.

"Mr. Tuttle, secretary Oratorio Society, New York, $3,000.

"Mr. Walter Damrosch, New York, wife succeeding, $5,000.

"Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Princeton, $5,000.

"Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, $5,000.

For "President Taft."

"President Taft $10,000.

"Dr. Joseph Garmany, $5,000.
"Miss Margaret B. Wilson, Normal College, New York, $5,000.
"Mr George W. Cable, Northampton, $5,000.
"Mr. Woodward, president Carnegie Foundation, $5,000
"Mr. Henry S. Prichett, Professors' Pension Fund, $10,000.
"Homer D. Bates, New York city. (Telegr. Fund), $5,000.
"Mrs. James R. Wilson, Pittsburg, $5,000.
"Mr. Robert A. Franks, wife succeeding, $20,000.
"James Bertram, wife succeeding, $10,000.
"John Morley, London, lifelong friend, $10,000.
"Thomas Burt, M. P., lifelong friend, $5,000.
"John Wilson, M. P., lifelong friend, $5,000.
"Right Hon. John Burns, $5,000.
"Sir Swire Smith, $5,000.
"Claude S. Carnegie, Devonshire, $10,000.
"Hon. Lloyd George, $10,000.
"Hew Morrison, Edinburgh, $5,000.
"Mr. Hardie, factor, Skibo, and his wife, jointly, $5,000.
"Mr. Poynton, secretary, $5,000.
"Here ends the list annuitants.
"Whenever an annuitant shall die leaving surviving a widow or husband who was living at the time of my death, I direct that the annuity be continued to such widow or husband so long as he or she shall survive and remain unmarried.

For Each Annuitant.

"Sixth:—I direct my executor and trustee either to set apart, hold in trust, invest and keep invested, in separate funds, one for each annuitant, sufficient sums to produce by the clear net interest and income thereof respectively, the several annuities provided in the fifth article of this will, taking into account any changes in the list of annuitants which shall have been caused by death or by any codicil hereafter made by me, and to pay the said several annuities from the interest and income of the respective funds in semi-annual payments, or to purchase such annuities in life insurance companies of good standing in the city of New York or elsewhere. Upon the termination of each annuity the principal of the fund held to produce such annuity shall be treated and disposed of as a part of my residuary estate.

"Seventh:—I give and bequeath to Carnegie Corporation of New York, incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, which became a law May 9, 1911, being chapter 97 of the Laws of 1911, all the rest, residue and remainder of my property and estate of whatever nature and wherever situated.

"Eighth:—(1) I direct that no bond or other security be required from my executor and trustee for the performance of its duties.

"(2) I authorize my said executor and trustee, in its discretion, to retain for investment of the principal of any of the trusts, herein provided for, any of the securities left by me.

"I authorize it, with the consent of the legatee, to pay any legacy, herein contained, by the delivery of such securities in lieu of cash to the amount of their market value, and I direct that the judgment of my executor and trustee as to the true market value of such securities be deemed conclusive and final.

"I authorize it to sell any of the securities, or other property coming into its hands, at public or private sale, and upon such terms as to time and manner of payment as it shall deem best.

In What to Invest.

"I authorize it to make new investments of the moneys coming into its hands in such securities as are sanctioned by the laws of the State of New York as proper investments for savings bangs; or in bonds secured by first mortgage on railroads in the United States upon the common stock of which dividends shall have been regularly paid for at least two successive years immediately preceding the time of such investment; or in any other class of bonds of any trunk railroad company in the United States in high credit, which has not failed to pay regular dividends on all of its stock for at least five years immediately preceding such investment; or in the preferred stock of any such company; or in the bonds or preferred stock of any industrial corporation in the United States which shall not have failed to pay dividends on all of its stock for at least five years immediately prior to such investment; or in bonds secured by first mortgage or improved real estate, in the United States, worth, in the opinion of competent appraisers, a clear fifty per centum (50%) more than the amount of the mortgage; or in certificates of established bond and mortgage companies or trust companies, secured by the deposit of specific bonds and mortgages answering the foregoing requirements.

"I authorize it, in its discretion, and without liability for any loss incurred thereby, to compromise and settle all claims by, or against, my estate; to extend the time for payment of any debts, due to me at the time of my death, for such time and upon such security as it deems expedient, or without security; to submit to arbitration any disputed claims by or against my estate.

"I authorize it to employ such agents, servants and advisers as it deems proper for the management of the estate and the trusts herein provided for, and to pay out of the estate all expenses incurred therefor.

"Ninth—Each of the foregoing legacies is given upon the express condition that the beneficiary of such legacy shall not, directly or indirectly, commence, prosecute or aid in the prosecution of any legal proceeding having for its object the defeat in whole or in part, of any provision in this will or any codicil thereto, or of any testamentary intention herein or therein declared, and I hereby revoke and annul all gifts made to any beneficiary who may, directly or indirectly, commence, prosecute or aid in the prosecution of such a proceeding, and direct that such gifts form part of my general residuary estate and be disposed of as such.

"Tenth—Should my wife survive me and should any bequests or directions of this will be ineffectual, or invalid in any degree under the law, by reason of my death occurring within two months of the execution of this will, or by reason of my having given more than one-half of my estate to benevolent, charitable, literary, scientific, religious or missionary societies, associations or corporations, or for any other reason, I hereby give and bequeath to my said wife, absolutely and without any condition, all of my property and estate, of whatever nature and wherever situated, which, for the reasons aforesaid or for any other reason, may not be sufficiently disposed of by my said will.

"It is my wish not to die intestate as to any part of my estate, and I intend, by this article, to give absolutely to my said wife all my property which, under any circumstances by operation of the provisions of law above referred to, or any other law, or for any reason, may not be otherwise lawfully given to the persons and corporations named or mentioned in my said will. I have entire confidence that it will be the wish of my said wife to carry out, so far as practicable, my intentions with regard thereto, but this in no wise affects the absolute quality of my gift to her.

Executor and Trustee.

"Eleventh—I nominate and appoint executor and trustee under this will Home Trust Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey. In case for any reason the said Home Trust Company shall be unable to act as executor and trustee under this will, then I nominate and appoint executor and trustee under this will Robert A. Franks, of Hoboken, my financial secretary, and in case he shall be unable to act as executor and trustee under this will, then I nominate and appoint executor and trustee under this will the president for the time being of the said Home Trust Company. In case my executor and trustee shall be the Home Trust Company or any person not receiving a legacy or annuity under this will I direct that my executor and trustee shall receive as full compensation for all services as executor and trustee and in lieu of all commissions as such executor and trustee the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000). In case my executor and trustee under this will shall be the aforesaid Robert A. Franks or any other person receiving a legacy or annuity under this will, I direct that my executor and trustee shall receive such legacy or annuity as full compensation for all services as executor and trustee and in lieu of all commissions as such executor and trustee. Acceptance of this appointment hereunder shall be deemed as assent to this condition.

"Twelfth—I hereby revoke all other wills and codicils to wills by me at any time heretofore made.

"In witness whereof, I, Andrew Carnegie, testator, have set my hand and seal to two original wills in duplicate, and have to the ten preceding sheets subscribed my name in the city of New York this 13th day of February, A. D. 1912.

"ANDREW CARNEGIE."

[Seal]

"The foregoing will is typewritten on one side of ten sheets numbered from one to ten, inclusive, except the names of legatees and the amounts of the legacies under paragraph fourth, the names of annuitants and amounts of the annuities under paragraph fifth, and the statements written at the foot of the lists of annuities and legacies and showing the termination thereof, all of which are written in the hand of the testator prior to the execution of this will. Each of the said sheets has been signed by the testator. The said will is signed, sealed published and declared by Andrew Carnegie, the testator, as and for his last will and testament in the sight and presence of us, who in each other's sight and presence, and in the presence of the testator, and at his request, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses thereto this thirteenth day of February, 1912.

"The blank spaces left in paragraphs fourth and fifth for the insertion of the total number of legatees and of the total number of annuitants respectively have been left unfilled; and therefore the phrases 'number of legatees' and 'number of annuitants' in this attestation clause have been stricken out.

"Elihu Root, Jr., lawyer, No. 31 Nassau street, residing at No. 63 East Seventy-fourth street, New York city.

"Grenville Clark, lawyer, No. 31 Nassau street, residing at No. 500 Madison avenue, New York city.

"Francis W. Bird, lawyer, No. 641 Washington street, residing at No. 101 East Seventieth street, New York city.

Codicil to Will.

"I, Andrew Carnegie, of the city of New York, do hereby make, publish and declare this codicil to my last will and testament heretofore executed by me and bearing date the 13th day of February, 1912.

"One—Having by the second article of my said will given and devised all my real estate and certain personal property to my beloved wife Louise Whitfield Carnegie, I now make the following provision:—If my said wife shall not survive me then I give and devise to my beloved daughter Margaret all the real estate of which I die seized or possessed to have and to hold to her, her heirs and assigns, for her and their own use and benefit forever, together with all books, pictures, works of art, household furniture, horses, carriages, motor cars and other contents of the dwelling houses, stables, garages and other buildings appurtenant to dwelling houses now or hereafter during my lifetime used or maintained by me.

"Two—Having made and executed my said will in duplicate, and having when writing the list of annuitants given an annuity of $5,000 to John A. Poynton, my secretary, in one duplicate original of the said will, and having given an annuity of $5,000 to Alexander King, or his wife succeeding him, in one duplicate original of the said will, and having given an annuity of $5,000 to George King, or his wife, succeeding him, in one duplicate original of the said will, and having omitted the three said annuities from the other duplicate original of the said will, I direct that the three said annuities shall take effect as though they had been inserted in both duplicate originals of the said will.

"Except as above modified by this codicil, I hereby ratify and confirm my said will.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 31st day of March, 1919.

"ANDREW CARNEGIE [Seal.]

"Signed, sealed, published and declared by Andrew Carnegie, the testator above named, as and for a codicil to his last will and testament, in our presence, who at his request and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses this 31st day of March, 1919.

"Elihu Root, Jr., lawyer, residing at No. 1,155 Park avenue, New York city.

"Silas W. Howland, lawyer, residing at Rye, N. Y.

"Clinton Combes, lawyer, residing at Garden City, N. Y."

PITTSBURG RESIDENTS REMEMBERED IN WILL

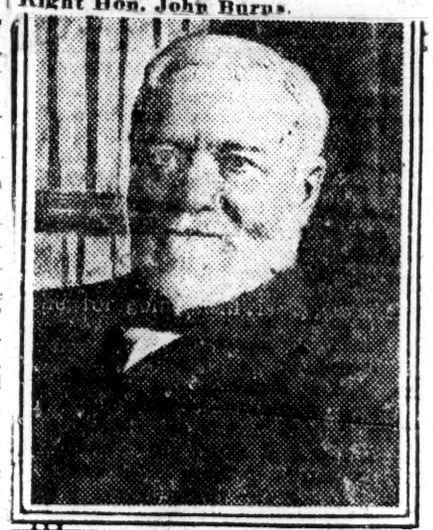
PITTSBURG, Pa., Thursday.—The majority of the Pittsburg beneficiaries of the Carnegie will are men who have been carrying on Mr. Carnegie's educational efforts in this city, of his early business career, with the exception of Mrs. D. A. Stewart, who is the widow of a former partner in the steel business between 1875 and 1888. Douglass Stewart is her son and also is assistant director of the Carnegie Museum, of which Dr. W. J. Holland is director.

John W. Beatty is the director of fine arts of the Carnegie Institute and has conducted the international art exhibits.

Samuel H. Church, who is secretary of the Pennsylvania lines west, is president of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institute and F. M. Wilmot is general manager of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission.

ANNUITIES PROVIDED FOR BY MR. CARNEGIE

Ten thousand dollar annuities to:—
"President Taft."
James Bertram.
Claude S. Carnegie.
Rightt Hon. Lloyd George.
Five thousand dollar annuities to:—
Each nephew unmarried.
Mr. Walter Damrosch.
"Mrs Grover Cleveland," now Mrs Thomas J Preston, Jr.
Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt.
Dr. Joseph Garmany.
Miss Margaret B. Wilson.
George W. Cable.
Thomas Burt, M. P.
John Wilson, M. P.
Right Hon. John Burns.



MR ANDREW CARNEGIE.
PHOTO. COPYRIGHT BY PACH BROS.

TO COMMEMORATE NEGRO SERVICES

Governor Names Commission to Raise Funds.

LEGISLATURE PROVIDES

Building to Be Erected on College Campus at Orangeburg.

Trustees to Direct.

COLUMBIA S. C. STATE
JUNE 3, 1919

In accordance with the terms of a joint resolution passed by the 1919 general assembly, Governor Cooper yesterday appointed a commission of seven members to have charge of the erection of a memorial building, dedicated to South Carolina negro soldiers, sailors, marines and civilians who rendered service during the world war. The commission consists of six trustees of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, a negro institution located at Orangeburg, and Dr. R. S. Wilkinson, its president. The joint resolution provides that the memorial building shall be upon the grounds of this school. The commission will have charge of the campaign to raise funds to supplement the $100,000 made available by the general assembly. The personnel of the commission is here given: Dr. William R. Lowman, Orangeburg; E. D. Hodge, Alcolu; A. L. Dukes, Orangeburg; C. E. Sawyer, Aiken; G. B. White, Chester; C. F. Brooks, Laurens, and Dr. R. S. Wilkinson, Orangeburg. The following statement was made by Governor Cooper in connection with the appointment of the commission:

"The general assembly in providing $100,000 for a negro memorial had in mind, I am sure, not only the honoring of those who rendered war service, but also the betterment of the race. This being true, I thought it wise to appoint on this commission trustees of the State negro college, for these men are best equipped to carry out the full purpose of the joint resolutions. They can at once erect a building that will preserve the records of negroes' services, will do honor to these services, and also possess utilitarian features.

"This commission can, for purposes of the campaign to raise money and carrying out other phases of the joint resolution, associate with them various committees composed of representative negroes of this State."

Education—1919.

Money for Negro

EDUCATIONAL BILL FOR FEDERAL FUNDS PASSES THE HOUSE

The Montgomery Advertiser

Amendment Offered Provides For Appropriations Only For Two Years

2-4-19

TO COME UP AGAIN

Plans For Providing For Additional Funds to Be Considered Later

The most important law passed by the House of Representatives on the twelfth legislative day was the vocational education bill, which was introduced by Mr. Manasco of Walker county. Mr. Orr of Marshal, acting with authority from the committee on education, offered an amendment providing that the appropriations carried in the bill are for only two years: $25,000 for 1919 and $66,000 for 1920. The appropriations to match federal funds for the other years are to be provided at the latter part of the split session, in the budget proposed by the Budget Commission. Mr. Orr explained that this plan meets with executive approval.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Brindley, relating to the manner in which the vocational education funds shall be distributed, was defeated on the statement by Mr. Lynne that this question will be amply provided for by the recess commission, which has charge of the work of making the regulations for vocational education to specially conform to the needs of the smaller rural communities.

There was no opposition to the bill on its final passage.

Rountree Resolution Amended

The House adopted a resolution by Mr. Hall of Marion, which amends the resolution recently adopted by the legislature establishing the route through this state of the Bankhead Highway. The route established by the amendment is thus stated:

"That the state of Alabama hereby join the other states in the establishment of this road as an interstate highway, the route across Alabama being roads Nos. 2 and 9, as shown on the State Highway map, and traversing the cities of Heflin, Anniston, Talladega, Pell City, Birmingham, Jasper, Hamilton and Bexar, thence to the state lne, thereby connecting the hard surfaced road, projected and in process of construction in direct route to Tupelo, Miss."

The preamble of the resolution sets forth that the resolution as originally passed by the house and senate described a highway from Winfield to Hamilton and thence to Gewin "practically describes a circle which would necessitate persons travelying same to travely forty-six miles from Winfield, by Hamilton to Gewin, whereas the distance between Winfield and Gewin is only seven miles, Winfield and Gewin being connected by an excellent highway."

The amending resolution also shows that the route by Sulligent to Tupelo is indirect and over unimproved roads, while the road from Hamilton to Bexar is graded and gravelled and is the direct route to Tupelo. "From Tupelo to Fulton, thence to Spence Gap the road has been surfaced and is now in process of construction, and will connect with the road from Hamilton and Bexar at the state line, making the route from Hamilton to Tupelo, Miss., over hard surfaced, improved thoroughfares," says the resolution.

The resolution originally adopted is attributed to Asa Rountree, the good roads advocate who is particularly working up interest in the Bankhead Highway.

Absent Voters Bill Deferred

The bill by Mr. Arnold to provide for absent qualified electors to vote in any primary election went over to the next legislative day in order that a substitute to be offered may be considered. The bill does not lose its place on the calendar.

Mr. Carmichael's bill to provide for a commission to sit during the recess to consider the entire system of public education was passed and will be signed by the governor during the present week, as soon as it may be enrolled and signed by the presiding officers of the two houses. It provides for five members, who shall serve without compensation. They are to be appointed by the governor and make their report to him on or before July 1. The sum of $10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated for the necessary expenses of the commission, in employing educational experts and clerical assistance.

The Senate bill by Mr. West of Jefferson requiring the county he represents to provide for the assessment and collection of municipal, general and special taxes, without any commission or compensation whatsoever was called up, but on motion of Mr. Arnold its further consideration was postponed until the nineteenth legislative duty. Mr. Arnold explained that the Jefferson delegation is split on this subject, and he expressed the opinion that the attorney for the city of Birmingham was "Putting one over on the county."

The bill by Mr. Orr, to provide for certain towns in the state after they have voted a three mill school tax to control their own public schools by a board of education elected or appointed by the town council was referred to the recess commission created under the act finally passed at that same session of the house. It applies only to towns of 1,000 population or more.

As a special compliment to Mr. Carnley of Coffee the house passed the following entitled local bill amending a general law:

To prohibit the commissioners court of Coffee county from imposing on, or collecting from the owners of vehicles used upon the public roads of said county a vehicle license tax; and to repeal section 13 of an act of the Legislature of 1915, approved September 22, 1915 (General Acts of 1915, p. 573), so far is the provisions thereof apply to said county of Coffee.

Among the other bills passed at the Monday session were the following:

By Mr Graham of Clarke: To provide for the election of a board of education for the town of Jackson, Alabama, fix qualification of members of same, and define the power and authority of the board relative to the public schools within the corporate limits of said town.

By Mr. Manasco: To provide for the acceptance of the benefits of an act passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, to provide for the promotion of vocational education, to provide for the appointment of a State board of vocational education, and to provide for the duties thereof; and to make appropriations for vocational education.

By Mr. Carmichael: To provide for the appointment of a commission to make a study of the public school system of Alabama and to make an appropriation thereof.

By Mr. Hare. To create the Alabama Centennial Commission to prescribe its powers and duties, and to make an appropriation for the appropriate celebration, under the direction of the commission, of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Alabama into the Federal Union.

By Mr. Adams: To provide for the establishment discontinuance, construction, use, working and maintenance of the public roads, bridges and ferries of Blount county, Alabama; to define the duties and powers of the court of county commissioners with regard to same, and to fix penalties for the violation of the rules, regulations and laws of the court of county commissioners.

By Mr. Griffith: To provide a better system of public roads for the county of Cullman, State of Alabama.

The house amended Mr. Griffith's bill and the senate refused to concur in the house amendments. A committee of 3 from the house and 2 from the senate was appointed to confer on the difference between the two houses.

Election Laws Attacked

Another bill has been introduced to change the system of voting in elections. This time it comes from Mr Graham of Clarke. This makes a total of about thirty bills that have been introduced at this session relative to the election laws and constitutional limitations.

An inheritance tax bill was introduced by Mr. Faulk, to levy a tax of 2 1-2 per centum of the value of estates of the deceased person, as provided by Section 219 of the Constitution. This is in line with one of the recommendations by Governor Kilby in his message to the legisalture though the governor did not designate the percentage to be levied against estates.

Mr. Benners of Jefferson offered a measure to fix the license tax to be charged labor agents in this state and to regulate their business.

Mr. Huey of Jefferson proposes to amend section 1 of an act to provide for the building and maintenance of public highways through incorporated towns and cities by boards of revenue and courts of county commissioners in all counties of 200,000 population or more, out of any money at any time subject to the disposal of such boards of revenue and courts of county commissioners for road purposes.

Mr. Truss of Jefferson introduced a bill to authorize and empower all cities in the state having a population of 100,000 or more to maintain and repair improved streets and to assess the cost of such maintenance and repair sagainst abutting property in the same manner that the cost and construction and improving of streets is assessed.

Mr. Jones of Montgomery proposes to fix the salaries of assessors in counties having a population of 82,000 and not in excess of 100,000, which applies only to Montgomery county, and fixing the allowances for clerical help in said offices.

The house adjourned to meet again on Wednesday at 10 a. m. and Tuesday will be given over to committee meetings.

Mr. Cobbs has given notice that on the next legislative day he will move to reconsider the vote by which Mr Huey's bill to give recorders concurrent jurisdiction in misdemeanor cases

Incomplete.

N Y C JOURNAL
FEBRUARY [illegible]
ND FOR EDUCATION

HOLDS $44,675,273

The General Education Board, founded by John D. Rockefeller for the promotion of education in the United States, has issued its annual report for the fiscal year 1917-1918. The resources of the board amount to $44,675,273. Up to June 30 of last year the board appropriated $23,597,188.81. Of this, $2,686,480 during the last year.

General university endowments amounted to $650,000; endowment of medical schools, $1,333,000; schools for colored people, $318,885, and educational [illegible] and State educational surveys, $56,000. Results of a study of the Gary schools are in process of publication in a series of reports.

GIVES $1,108,525 TO SCHOOLS

N Y C TIMES
MARCH 4, 1919

Rockefeller Money to Aid Medical and Negro Education.

At a meeting of the General Education Board, founded by John D. Rockefeller, held [illegible] appropriations aggregating $1,108,525 were made to carry on the work of various educational institutions throughout the United States and Charles P. Howland was elected a member of the board. The largest amounts were given for the furtherance of medical education: $400,000 to Johns Hopkins Medical School in Baltimore for the endowment of a Department of Obstetrics, and $150,000 to Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tenn. The latter school is for negroes. Reed College in Portland, Ore., received $150,000; West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon, W. Va., $125,000; The College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, Minn., $100,000, and Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va., $75,000. Smaller amounts, to be devoted to negro education, were: Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., $12,500; Lane College, Jackson, Tenn., $7,000; Manassas Industrial School, Manassas, Va., $2,000; Penn Normal and Industrial School, Frogmore, St. Helena Island, S. C., $6,000; Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., $5,000; St. Augustine School, Raleigh, N. C., $2,000; Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg, Va., $500; Home Makers' Club Work in the South $43,575, and Summer Schools for Negro Teachers, $20,950.

National Educational Commission Urges Federal Aid To Education

Kentucky Herald

3-18-19

"The time has come when the welfare of the Nation demands an adequate recognition of its educational interests by the Federal Goverment," declares the National Educational Association Commission on Eemergency in Education, whose statement is published in the Monthly Labor Review of the United States Bureau of Labor Statics for February.

The commission recommends that Congress be urged to make reasonable appropriations to the States for the following purposes:

To insure through more attractive rewards and thru greatly improved facilities for professional preparation an adequate supply of competent teachers.

To promote through physical and health education and through the encouragement of wholesome recreation the physical well-being of all the people.

To insure that every element of the immigrant population shall be assimilated to American ideals and institutions in so far as the provision of educational facilities can promote this end.

To eliminate illiteracy in the adult native-born population.

To conserve through a thoroughgoing policy of compulsory continuation schooling the intellectual, industrial, and moral resources of the Nation, represented by the millions of boys and girls who now leave school to enter breadwinning employment fore their habits have been formed nd before their ideals of life and c

(over)

duct have been firmly established.

Tcommission believes that an appropriation made to a State should be contingent upon an equal contribution from the State or local funds.

CLAFLIN MAY GET LARGER ENDOWMENT

MARCH 7, 1919

Attempt will Be Made to Raise $80,000,000 For Church Benevolent Purposes.

Some 20-odd Methodist preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at the Wesley Church at the corner of Gervais and Barnwell Streets yesterday to arrange plans for the great missionary financal drive that is now on for the purpose of raising $80,000,000. Some of the leading laymen of that denomination in South Carolina were also present and participated in the discussions. The Rev. J. W. E. Bowen, Jr., of Atlanta was present and presided over the meeting. He also was the principal speaker.

The territory of the South Carolina conference embraces the whole State and has a clerical membership of about 200 and about 60,000 lay members. Claflin University is the conference school.

The question was asked, "What is going to be done with all this money?" The answer was given, "That it will go for general church work of a benevolent nature." This means a certain portion will be expended for missions, home and foreign, and a certain portion for education at home and abroad. But there were one or two statements made by Dr. Bowen, which will be of interest to the negro membership of this denomination in South Carolina, and that is, that $1,000,000 will be appropriated for the freedmen's aid schools in the South and of this appropriation Claflin University is to get $100,000 on its endowment. This endowment portion is to be paid over to the school in five years, the payments being $20.000 each year. Of the millions that will be expended in the foreign field, Africa will be liberally remembered and provided for.

The plans for raising this enormous sum of money have been thoroughly arranged, and the campaign begins on April 27. Weekly reports will be sent in to headquarters from all parts of the world. Great quantities of literature have been printed and sent out for the instructions of the people. Both the preachers and the laymen have taken hold of this great movement with much energy and enthusiasm. They intend to push the cause for five years with all their might and strength. They understand that it requires great self-denial and many sacrifices, but the whole church, it seems, stand willing to undergo them.

The meeting convened at 11 o'clock and continued in session until after 3 p. m. A very pleasant spirit prevailed throughout the session. The Rev. J. F. Green, the pastor of Wesley, was the host of the gathering.

WILL GIVE $300,000 TO NEGRO INSTITUTION

MARCH 29, 1919

On Condition That $200,000 More Be Raised.

The Carnegie Foundation and the General Education Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church to-day offered separate gifts of $150.000, $300.000 in all, to the Meharry Medical College of Nashville, Tenn., an institution for negroes, on condition that the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the trustees and friends of the college raise an additional $200,000 for an endowment.

Meharry College, which last year had an enrolment of 499 students, is the largest medical, dental and pharmaceutical college for negroes in the world. Two hundred and fifty of its graduates served in the medical service of the United States Army during the war.

TO RELIEVE INDIAN AND NEGRO MISSIONS

MARCH 8, 1919

Catholic Collections To-morrow for Struggling Communities.

The annual collection for the relief of the Indian and negro missions in the United States will be taken up at all masses to-morrow in the Roman Catholic churches of the New York archdiocese. This will be in accordance with instructions contained in a circular letter to the rectors issued by the Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, which was read last Sunday to the faithful at all masses.

Mgr. Mooney called attention to the fact that because of the increased cost of living and materials used in the construction of mission houses the missions are facing a serious shortage and only through the generosity of the Roman Catholics of the country can this be made up.

"The strain imposed upon every department of life by the war, and the stress that has followed during this period of reconstruction, have been felt acutely by Catholic mission activities here and abroad," wrote the Monsignor.

"Those in charge of the affairs of our negro and Indian missions are placed in an unusual and difficult position because of the high cost of living. The resources at their command for the support of their various works were at no time sufficient to meet the pressing demands. But to-day the expenses have increased and the receipts are wholly inadequate to sustain even a portion of the crushing burden of debt and carrying charges that rest upon our struggling religious communities. We have done much, but we must do more to sustain those who are laboring with such splendid zeal and untiring devotion among the negroes and Indians."

MISSOURI SENATE VOTES $25,000 FOR STATE FARM FOR COLORED

Jefferson City, Mo., March 20.—The Senate yesterday voted $25,000 to establish a state farm for colored people in Missouri.

Little opposition was made to the bill but a number of speeches were made emphasizing one statement made that "the logical place for the Negro is in the country on a farm."

Will Strive To Open Doors of Education

THAT NEGROES MAY GET PROPER TRAINING IN GEORGIA

Leading Negroes of State to Meet In Macon, May 1-3

A great many of our people are unaware of the state to which Negro education has come in Georgia and the open indifference or the purposeful strangulation of Negro schools high and low, but especially the rural schools.

The last report of the Controller General shows that the state of Georgia appropriates a total of $772,943.28 to higher education, of which amount Negroes get only $10,000. The are eleven district agricultural schools for whites and more than twice as many county agricultural schools for whites, whereas for Negroes there is just one. The case of the Negro rural school is so shamefully bad that it is painful even to write about. The main point is this: what are we Negroes going to do about these shameful conditions?

Formerly, efforts have been made by a handful of Negro school teachers in their associations to do something but it has become evident that no hand of teachers, however earnest, can bring about the change we all wish. The Georgia Association for the Advancement of Education among Negroes is rousing up the entire Negro population of Georgia. Every decent Negro is interested in this matter,, and so preachers, business men, professional men, mechanics, as well as school teachers are coming together in large numbers to do what we have been leaving for the school teachers to try to do with their hands tied by their jobs. In a fight of this kind we must not rely on tied hands; it is everybody's business to get these unjust and horrible conditions changed.

Little can be done by any one group working by itself, but Negroes seem to be getting ready for the new order of things which our soldier boys fought for and died to bring about. Let us make a sacrifice to join the throng in Macon on May 1, 2, and 3 to open the doors of educational opportunity for Negroes in Georgia.

The following men have given their endorsement and promise to forward this movement:

Bishop J. S. Flipper, Prof. M. W. Reddick, Rev. J. A. Martin, Sol. C. Johnson, B. J. Davis, Prof. Silas X. Floyd, J. D. Whitlaw, Miss Lucy C. Laney, H. A. Hunt, Dr. W. A. Fountain, H. H. Pace, Rev. L. H. King, Prof. John Hope, Rev. P. J. Bryant, Prof. G. W. Philips, Dr. H. R. Butler, W. M. Hubbard, G. A. Towns and scores of others.

MARCH 9, 1919

STATE TO GIVE $30,000 TO COLORED NORMAL

Will Mean Better Preparation Of Teachers In This Section

Elizabeth City, N. C., March 8.—The Colored Normal school, located here got a $30,000 appropriation from the state legislature this week. Secretary L. D. Case of the chamber of commerce, Superintendent P. S. Vann of Pasquotank schools, W. L. Cohoon and Representative W. O. Saunders presented the matter before the appropriations committee. They asked for $35,000 and got $30,000.

"I, for one," says Superintendent Vann, "feel very proud of this victory.

"It means the enlargement of the school, improved facilities and better sanitary conditions, all of which means more and better negro teachers, which is a very great necessity throughout this section as well as the entire state. Many negro teachers are inefficient and need the sort of help which the school can give them, with the added facilities. This school will be able to care for the needs of this section of the state and will do so."

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE ENDOWED

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL BOARD GIVES $150,000.00

CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FUND GIVES $150,000—LIKE AMOUNT TO BE RAISED BY SOCIETY AND FRIENDS, ASSISTED BY ALUMNI

The faculty and student body of Meharry Medical College gathered in the auditorium last Wednesday morning to listen to an address which proved of great interest to all, not only the students and faculty, but the alumni and citizens of this city, as well. The speaker of the hour was Dr. P. J. Maverty, Secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society, who brought telegrams from the General Educational Board, stating that $150,000.00 had been granted for the endowment fund and $150,000.00 from the Carnegie Foundation Fund on condition that the Society and friends of the institution would raise an additional $200,000.00 and place to the Endowment Fund. The grounds, buildings and equipments of the institution alone are valued at $200,000. Dr. Maverty stated that this is the beginning of a great plan to further this plant so well estalished by the untiring efforts of Dr. George W. Hubbard. The school represents forty-three years of continuous service, as expressed by Dr. Maverty, and perhaps one would have to look a long way to find such results for such a period of service. The address was well received by the student body and it is believed that each student will begin work now to see that the amount is raised and the endowment is secured. Following the address of Dr. Maverty, Dr. J. E. Shepperd, Pres. of the National Training School, of Durham, N. C., who was in the city as the guest of Prof. W. J. Hale, of the A. and I. State Normal, made a short address, speaking words of commendation for the president.

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At the regular meeting of the Rock City Academy of Medicine, following the announcement of Dr. Maverty, that organization of the medical, dental and pharmaceutical professions of the city pledged themselves to contribute $500 to the endowment fund. This will not include the individual gifts, as some of the members of the Academy are reported to have publicly stated that personal donations of at least $100.00 would be made aside from the contribution through the Academy.

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The Executive Committee of the Alumni Association of Meharry College met and agreed to join heartily in a suggestion to co-operate with the graduates of all the departments of the school to give an additional $10,000 during the year towards the $200,000 to be raised. The Alumni Association is said to have on deposit several hundreds of dollars collected in annual dues from year to year and at their next annual meeting no doubt a vote will be submitted to place this money to the Endowment Fund.

Meharry formerly held an endowment of $45,000 and to this is to be added the $10,000 or more dollars recently donated by her graduates at the suggestion of their honored president. Dr. Maverty stated that the Freedman's Aid Society would solicit the co-operation of the great M. E. Church to get behind that $200,000 and expressed confidence that it would soon be raised.

Education - 1919
Money for Negro

community.

The Atlanta American 11-14-19

MILLIONS FOR A UNIVERSITY

Not the least important event at the inauguration of President J. Stanley Durkee of Howard University in Washington, this week was his announcement of a campaign for three and a half million dollars to make Howard a national University.

On the face of it, this is a colossal sum of money. Hampton Institute is valued at $4,500,000, Tuskegee $4,000,000 and Howard $1,756.000. The appeal of President Durkee would be nearly equivalent to adding Tuskegee and all her resources to Howard University.

Of this sum of money the Alumni are asked to give $100,000, a part will be apportioned to philanthropists and educational funds, but still it will be necessary to ask Congress for more than three million dollars.

What right has Congress to appropriate the money of the national government for Negro education? is the question the new president anticipates, when he declares, that white Americans stole the land of the Indians and pay them every year the stupendous sum of eleven millions of dollars. The Indians are said to be the richest race in America. White Americans stole the Negro himself, not his lands, but his person, from his native home, used him as a beast of burden for 350 years and set him free with nothing but his empty hands and bare feet.

From another angle, too, Congress is obligated to do something for the education of the Negro according to President Durkee, who notes that more than four million dollars are spent each year to educate white youth in Annapolis and West Point to which schools colored boys are not admitted.

Yet after all the question of an appropriation of three million dollars for a colored university is a small thing, beside the square stand that President Durkee took in his inaugural address for the citizenship rights of all Americans, whether colored or white. Here are some of the gems:

(1) "There ought to be no law to keep colored men down, except the law of competition."

(2) "There shall be no discrimination in the teaching of the childhood of America, but all, irrespective of race, condition, creed, shall have equal opportunity under equally trained teachers, to discover the best that is in them."

(3) "There shall be no division of the public money so as to perpetuate differences of race, condition, or creed."

(4) "Twelve millions of colored men and women demand the rights of American citizenship.

(5) "The Negro has been weak, and weakness is ever despised and exploited. He has now arrived at the stage where to be weak is a racial and national sin.

(6) "Make the standards of citizenship as high as possible, then honor with the franchise, with jury rights with public office with rights of public conveyance, all those of whatever race or color, who shall attain the standards set."

No University president of recent years has taken such a flatfooted stand for the rights of humanity or proposed for himself such a financial campaign as that of J. Stanley Durkee of Howard.

N Y C WORLD
NOVEMBER 1, 1919

NET ESTATE OF MRS. SAGE APPRAISED AT $45,261,724

Reduced From $65,000,000 Gross by Gifts to Charities Since Husband Died Twelve Years Ago, $35,146,048 in Stocks and Bonds—State Inheritance Tax $455,820.

An appraisal of the estate of Mrs. Margaret Olivia Sage, widow of Russell Sage, which was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday by Charles B. Largy of the Deputy State Comptroller's office, shows that in the twelve years between her death and that of her husband the gross value of her estate dwindled through gifts to charity and to education, from more than $65,000,000 to $49,051,045. The net estate, according to the report, is $45,261,724. Since four-fifths of her estate under Mrs. Sage's will goes to educational, philanthropic and charitable institutions which do not have to pay a transfer inheritance tax, the State will collect only $455,820.

The estate consists of fifty-seven holdings of realty valued at $2,646,249, on which there are no mortgages; personal property made up chiefly of mortgages and totalling $10,732,350, and $35,146,084 in stocks and bonds. Out of the sixty-six holdings of bonds $3,743,630 are in first, second, third and fourth Liberty Loan bonds.

The stocks owned by Mrs. Sage consisted of shares in sixty-seven different corporations, the larger being $1,242,796 in Manhattan Railway, $717,937 in Union Pacific common; Bankers' Trust Company, $666,000; American Telephone and Telegraph, $2,126,822; General Electric Company, $904,382; Northern Pacific Railroad, $563,634; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad preferred, $1,123,783; Pullman Company, $505,603; United States Steel preferred, $1,281,997; Pennsylvania Railroad, $636,111; Baltimore and Ohio Railroad common, $426,332; Union Pacific Railroad preferred, $526,563; Missouri Pacific Railroad common, $424,828, and St. Louis and Southwestern preferred, $495,760.

Under her will the largest single bequest, $8,000,000, was made to her brother, Joseph Jermain Slocum. After making specific bequests totalling $10,000,000 to several charitable and philanthropic institutions, Mrs. Sage directed that the residuary estate be divided into fifty-two equal parts and distributed among thirty-seven religious, charitable and educational institutions according to a ratio determined by her.

According to the appraisal, the Russell Sage Foundation, which was awarded seven parts of the residuary estate, will get $5,436,104; Syracuse University, $1,553,172; American Bible Society, $664,879; New York Bible Society, $378,293; Metropolitan Museum of Art, Museum of Natural History and New York Zoological Gardens, $1,553,172 each; and Union College, Hamilton College, New York University, Yale, Amherst, Williams, Dartmouth, Princeton, Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, Tuskegee Normal Institute and Hampton Institute, all of whom received one part of the residuary estate, $776,586 each.

100-Word Will Disposes of $20,000,000 Wallace Estate

The will of James N. Wallace, former President of the Central Union Trust Company of New York City, has been filed in Rockland County with Surrogate Patterson, and is a model of simplicity. Mr. Wallace, who died suddenly while playing chess, had a summer home on the Palisades.

Although the document disposes of an estate rumored to be worth $20,000,000, it "scarcely contains 100 words," a court official said yesterday. The will simply states that all the testator's property, real and personal, shall be divided in six equal parts, for his widow, four sons and daughter.

Court Appraisal Of Sage Estate Is $49,051,045

NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE
NOVEMBER 1, 1919

Widow of Financier Gave Four-fifths of Fortune to Public Institutions; Brother Gets $7,157,703

The transfer tax appraisal of the estate of Mrs. Margaret Olivia Sage, widow of Russell Sage, filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday, places its gross value at $49,051,045, which is within a few million dollars of the estimate placed on it at the time of her death on November 4, 1918. The estate was valued at $45,261,724.

More than fifty charitable organizations, museums and educational institutions share in the distribution of the estate, receiving bequests ranging from $100,000 to more than $1,500,000. The principal individual legatees under the will of Mrs. Sage were: Joseph Jermain Slocum, brother, $7,157,703; Herbert Slocum, nephew, $128,231; Stephen L. H. Slocum, nephew, $125,750; Margaret Olivia Flint, life estate in $100,000 and real estate in Lawrence, N. Y., valued at $26,750, and Herbert J. Slocum, grandnephew, $918,689. Twenty-three friends and employees received from $2,500 to $5,000 each.

Foundation Gets $5,000,000

Mrs. Sage bequeathed about four-fifths of her estate to public institutions. To a large number she gave specific amounts ranging from $10,000 to $200,000. To several others she gave one and two shares each of the residuary estate. The Russell Sage Foundation, which during the life of Mrs. Sage was the distributing center for many of her charities, receives $5,436,104. The largest institutional bequests were:

New York Charities Organization Society	$1,573,172
Presbyterian Home Missions	1,578,172
New York City Mission	1,563,172
Metropolitan Museum of Art	1,403,172
Children's Aid Association	1,563,172
American Museum of Natural History	1,543,172
Women's Board of Foreign Missions	1,578,172
Troy Polytechnic Institute	1,100,000

The following received $776,586 each: Yale University, Union College, Hamilton College, Amherst College, Williams College, Dartmouth College, Barnard College, Princeton University, Bryn Mawr College, Vassar College, Smith College, Wellesley College, Tuskegee Normal Institute, Presbyterian Hospital, State Charities Aid Association, Presbyterian Board for the Relief of Disabled Ministers and of Widows and Orphans of Ministers, New York Infirmary for Women and Children, New York Public Library, New York Botanical Gardens and New York Zoölogical Society.

Hampton Institute received $876,586, American Bible Society $664,879 and New York University $482,336.

Was Stock Exchange Member

Mrs. Sage had stocks and bonds which a year ago, when she died, had a value of $35,146,084. Her holdings of the first, second, third and fourth issues of Liberty bonds had an aggregate value of $3,743,630. Some of her large commercial stock holdings were: American Telephone and Telegraph Company, $2,126,822; Manhattan Elevated Railway, $1,242,796; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, $1,123,783; General Electric Company, $904,382; Union Pacific Railway Company, $717,937; United States Steel Corporation, $1,281,997; Pullman Company, $505,603; Bankers Trust Company, $666,000, and Northern Pacific Railway Company, $563,634.

Mrs. Sage owned fifty-seven parcels of real estate, on which there were no mortgages. Her real estate was appraised at $2,646,249. The more valuable of her properties were: 604 Fifth Avenue, $310,000; 73 Fifth Avenue, $305.000, and 422 Central Park West, $125,000. Her personal property amounting to $10,732,350, consisted largely of mortgages. She also held a membership in the New York Stock Exchange, on which a valuation of $55,000 was placed.

$51,496 IS RAISED BY THE BAPTISTS OF COLORED RACE

The Constitution 11-21-19

The General Missionary Baptist Convention of Georgia, colored, has just closed its fourth annual session at Macon, with one of the best reports ever made for this state. Some months ago the leaders of this convention set out to raise $50,000 in cash for missions and education, but when the totals were counted it was found that they had raised $51,496. There was considerable rejoicing when the results were made known for this money just raised will pay off the outstanding debts and place the denomination in a position to enter the new year with a bigger and more effective program for the work that must be done through the educational institutions and the cause of missions.

M. W. Reddick, of Americus, Ga., the president of this convention, Rev. D. D. Crawford, Dr. D. W. Cannon, Dr. C. T. Walker, of Augusta, and a host of the leaders of the church in this state helped make this fine report possible.

The churches here in Atlanta and the surrounding charges carried full reports. The following churches reported: Wheat St. Baptist church, Rev. P. James Bryant, $700; Zion Hill Baptist church, Rev. C. H. Robinson, pastor, $560; Mt. Olive Baptist church, Rev. T. L. Ballou, pastor, $270; Ebenezer Baptist church, Rev. J. T. Dorsey, pastor, $150; Liberty Baptist church, Rev. Ernest Hall, pastor, $110; Reed St. Baptist church, Rev. E. P. Johnson, pastor, $100. There were others of the city with smaller amounts that helped to make up the grand total for the state. There were several churches in other parts of the state that raised over $500 each. The Atlanta Baptist association, Rev. A. D. Williams, moderator, raised $4.618.

CLARK UNIVERSITY IS GIVEN $10,000

The Constitution 11-30-19

On Thursday, October 30, at a meeting of the district superintendents, pastors and delegates of the Savannah and Atlanta conference, who met in their annual endowment rally day, actual cash was given in to the amount of $10,000 to be added to the endowment of Clark university.

The meeting was presided over by Bishop F. D. Leete, and Bishop Thirkield, of New Orleans, was present.

$37,190 RAISED FOR EDUCATION IN GEORGIA

"The Christian Recorder"

Greatest Achievement In History Of The State—Purse $4,000 given to Bishop Flipper on Fortieth Ministerial Anniversary—Many Visitors.

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 29.

Yesterday closed the greatest event in the history of the colored churches in Georgia. It was the closing of the fortieth anniversary of the entrance of Bishop J. S. Flipper into the ministry and the educational rally; for the purpose of paying off debts on Georgia's three schools. The celebration started Wednesday, when ministers and laymen from every section of the state of Georgia, and visitors from other states were present. They came to see the debt Morris Brown College, at Atlanta, Central Park College, Savannah, and Payne College, Cuthbert, [illegible] plants, together, worth more than $300,000, the finest plant built by [illegible] groes in America.

The five days' celebration brought many notable men and women to Savannah. Bishops W. D. Chappelle, of South Carolina; John Hurst, of Florida; I. N. Ross, of West Africa, were present. Drs. R. R. Wright, Jr., Editor of the Christian Recorder, Philadelphia; G. W. Allen, Editor of the Southern Christian Recorder, Nashville; J. W. Rankin, of New York, Missionary Secretary of the A. M. E. Church; Revs. Sandy Simmons, of Charleston, S. C.; A. L. Gaines and W. Sampson Brooks, of Baltimore, Md.; and Mrs. John Hurst, Miss Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Ross, of Florida; Rev. S. S. Morris, of St. John Church, Norfolk, and others were among those who came to do honor to Bishop Flipper. On Friday afternoon the visitors were taken to the seashore and Friday night a banquet, at which 600 people were served and hundreds turned away, was given in honor of Bishop Flipper.

A purse of $4000 (four thousand dollars) was given to Bishop Flipper, $100 for every year he has been in the ministry, as a small token of appreciation for his work. Bishop Flipper struck the keynote when he said that the work must be expanded still further. The following is the summary of reports made by presiding elders.

Georgia Conference

West Savannah District	$1005.00
Savannah District	1005.00
Waycross District	1005.00
Hawkinsville District	1005.00
Brunswick District	1005.00
Blackshear District	805.00
Total	$5830.00

North Georgia Conference

Atlanta District	$1005.00
Washington District	1005.00
Marietta District	1005.00
Rome District	1005.00
Dalton District	805.00
Total	$4825.00

Southwest Georgia Conference

Cuthbert District	$1005.00
Blakely District	1005.00
Columbus District	1005.00
Talbotton District	1005.00
Albany District	705.00
Donaldsonville District	1005.00
Total	05730.00

Atlanta (Ga.) Conference

Atlanta District	$1005.00
Monticello District	1005.00
Griffin District	1005.00
South Atlanta District	1015.00
Newman District	805.00
Total	$4835.00

Macon (Ga.) Conference

Macon District	$1005.00
Americus District	1005.00
Forsyth District	1005.00
Eatonton District	1005.00
Milledgeville District	1005.00
Total	$5025.00

South Georgia Conference

Thomasville District	$1005.00
Bainbridge District	1005.00
Valdosta District	1005.00
Quitman District	1005.00
Fitzgerald District	1005.00
Total	$5025.00

Augusta (Ga.) Conference

Augusta District	$505.00
Dublin District	1010.00
Sandersville District	1010.00
Swainsboro District	1005.00
Louisville District	1010.00
Total	$4540.00

Recapitulation

Georgia Conference	$5830.00
North Georgia Conference	4825.00
Southw't Georgia Conference	5730.00
Atlanta (Ga.) Conference	4835.00
Macon (Ga.) Conference	5025.00
South Georgia Conference	5025.00
Augusta (Ga.) Conference	4540.00
Totals	$35810.00
Trusteees M. B. U.	1250.00
Mr. J. H. Watson	25.00
South Carolina	100.00
Rev. A. D. Williams	5.00
Total	$37190.00

DELAWARE HAS HALF MILLION FOR COLORED SCHOOLS

The School Life

11/15/19

Delaware recently received an addition of $500,000 to the already announced gift of $2,000,000 from Pierre S. du Pont for public schools. The supplementary gift will be used solely for colored schools in cooperation with and at the request of local public-school authorities.

In commenting on the gift the Wilmington Journal said:

"This gift of $500,000 will make it possible to wipe out 90 or more ramshackle structures which have been serving as schoolhouses and will dot the State with beautiful structures adapted to the advancement of the colored race. No building will be erected until the site and the plan are approved by the State board of education. As soon as the building is completed, it will be turned over as a gift, either to the county board of education or to the special district in which the building is placed.

"While Mr. du Pont speaks in his letter announcing his new gift of the survey made by the General Education Board in 1918 and of the report of the commission of Columbia University on the condition of the schools of Delaware made this summer, his action has not been prompted by those reports alone Recently he has been making a tour of the State, examining schoolhouse conditions for himself. He has seen 60 and 70 colored children crowded into a room not large enough for 20, sitting 5 and 6 upon a seat, some of them on boxes, some of them trying to write on boards thrown across the backs of old church pews, the board being level with the chins of the children who were trying to write on them. He has seen teachers trying to get along with equipment of the most rudimentary kind, no maps, broken blackboards, old handmade desks, archaic wood-burning stoves; he has seen the insanitary and indecent outhouses used by the children, and pig pens right up close to the sides of the building with the stench entering the windows. What he has seen and heard must have convinced him that nothing but radical measures can ever meet the situation in Delaware."

The Christian Recorder

11/15/19

Iowans Present Gift To School in South

Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 31.—A fund of $1,000 and an automobile for the Piney Woods Country Life School at Braxton, Miss., was presented to Prof. Laurence C. Jones, founder of the school, at a meeting held recently at St. Paul's A. M. E. Church here. The gift was presented by Capt. Asa Turner, a civil war veteran, who collected the contributions that made up the fund. Other speakers at the meeting were Sergt. Neadom Roberts, the world war hero; Hon. Nate Kendall, candidate for governor of Iowa, and Hon. Harvey Ingham, editor of the Des Moines Register. Prof. Jones is an Iowa product and graduated from the State University of Iowa. The property of the Piney Woods School is estimated to be worth $75,000.

PUBLIC TO GET $ SAGE FORTUNE

NEW YORK CITY EVE. SUN
NOVEMBER 1. 1919

Receives All Except 10 Millions of 45 Million Estate.

APPRAISAL FILED UNDER WILL

Benefactions of Financier's Widow Had Decreased Principal.

Bequests of almost $35,000,000 are left to public, charitable and educational institutions by Mrs. Margaret Olivia Sage, widow of Russell Sage, who died Nov. 4 last. Appraisal of her estate, filed by Charles B. Largy in the office of the Deputy State Comptroller, shows her gross fortune was $49,051,041, which with necessary deductions becomes $45,261,724 net.

Since the death of her husband twelve years ago the Sage estate had been decreased more than $15,000,000 by Mrs. Sage's charitable gifts. In her will she followed the course she adopted in her lifetime in disposing of sums ranging from $100,000 to $1,000,000 to schools, colleges, foundations and societies. Because of the preponderance of charitable bequests in the will the State will collect only $455,820 as inheritance tax.

Joseph Jermain Slocum, her brother, is the chief beneficiary. Under the provisions of the will he receives $7,157,703. Her grandnephew, Herbert J. Slocum, Jr., receives $918,689. Other relatives and friends get sums of from $100,000 to $1,000.

Fifty Institutions Remembered.

Fifty museums, libraries, charitable organizations, colleges and universities profit under terms of the document. Many of these, besides receiving substantial gifts from Mrs. Sage in her lifetime, also were loaned or advanced other sums by her. In all cases the bequests exceed the debt and many have a large balance on the credit side of the ledger. To the Russell Sage Foundation is left a residuary interest of $5,436,104.

The public in this city benefit from bequests, including $1,543,172 to the American Museum of Natural History; $1,403,172 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and sums of $776,586 each left to the Public Library, the Botanical Gardens and the Zoological Society.

Big Bequests for New York.

The Woman's Hospital, Presbyterian Home Missions and Woman's Foreign Mission Board receive donations of $1,578,172 each. The Charity Organization Society of New York gets $1,573,172, and to the Children's Aid Society $1,563,172 is bequeathed. The sum of $776,586 each is given to the Presbyterian Hospital, the State Charities Aid Association, the Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers, Widows and Orphans and the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.

Bequests of $664,879 to the American Bible Society and $378,293 to the New York Bible Society are included in the will. Smaller sums are given to the Young Men's Christian Association, the Salvation Army and other welfare organizations.

Educational institutions benefiting under the will's provisions include: Hampton Institute, $876,596; Troy Polytechnical Institute, Williams, Union, Hamilton, Yale, Amherst, Dartmouth, Princeton, Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Vassar, Smith, Wellesley and Tuskegee Normal Institute, $776,586 each; Troy Female Seminary, $603,172, and New York University, $482,386.

Relatives, in addition to the two chief beneficiaries, who are remembered in the will are: Herbert Jermain Slocum, nephew, 111 Broadway, who receives $128,281; Stephen L. H. Slocum another nephew at the same address, $126,750; Margaret Oliver Flint, niece, 791 Madison avenue, $126,750, and a fund in trust for Margaret Olivia Flint, a grandniece, 791 Madison avenue. Helen Chapin, a friend of Mrs. Sage, 25 Stone street, Oneida, N. Y., receives $50,000.

Included in the estate are Liberty bonds valued at $3,743,600; corporate stocks and bonds amounting to $35,121,800; unencumbered real estate valued at $2,646,249; personal, chiefly mortgages, aggregating $10,733,300; a membership in the New York Stock Exchange, appraised at $55,000, and cash amounting to $352,752.

Bordentown Receives Appropriation

Special to The New York Age

BORDENTOWN, N. J.—The New Jersey Legislature appropriated to the Bordentown School for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1919, the sum of $130,105. This is the largest appropriation the school has ever received. Of this amount $58,800 was for permanent improvements and additions.

The New York Age

11-6-1919

Education—1919.
Money for Negroes.

HOW GEORGIA EDUCATES HER YOUTH

The Atlanta Independent
1/19/19

The population of the state of Georgia is approximately, white—1,700,000; colored, 1,300,000—colored people constituting approximately 44 per cent of the whole population of the state.

The sitting Georgia legislature has just passed a general appropriation bill providing for higher education of the youth of the state as follows:

	For White Youth	For Colored Youth
Maintenance State University	$ 75,000.00	Nothing
Extension Agricultural College	20,000.00	Nothing
Ga. School of Technology	110,000.00	None
12 District Agricultural Schools	180,000.00	None
North Ga. Agricultural College	26,500.00	None
State Medical College	35,000.00	None.
State Normal School	70,000.00	None
Ga. Normal and Ind. College	97,500.00	None
South Ga. Normal College	35,000.00	None
Ga. Agricultural and Ind. College (Wright, Principal), Savannah		$10,000.00
Ga. Agricultural Ind. Normal Teachers College (Holley, Principal), Albany		5,000.00
Total (White)	$649,000.00	(Col'd) $15,000.00

Figures do not lie, it is said. Here they are submitted to a candid world to speak for themselves; very nearly one-half of the entire population of the state is provided with less than one-fortieth of the means of acquiring a higher education at the hands of the state. This is the source whence the state gets its leaders; this is the provision made by the state for its supply of its captains of industry, agriculture, of science and of art. What a miserable Coxey's Army of colored captains the state would produce for its colored leaders! If the Negro depended in this behalf upon the tender mercies of the Georgia legislature for its educated leadership, he would be a "gone cobbler" to start with.

Above we have addressed ourselves to the matter of "higher" education in the state. Now at the very threshold of inquiry into the "common school" education, we are confronted with an inequity and injustice to the Negro that is wanton and mean. To begin with the average pay of teachers of Negro children in the state, outside incorporated towns and villages is approximately $14.85 per month. Think of it! Hiring a teacher for about one-half the wages paid field hands in the state. Yet 'tis true. A beautiful prospect for the children of soldiers, maimed, scarred and wounded in a world's war to secure the blessings of justice to all men!

The general appropriation bill of the sitting legislature carries an item of $4,000,000 for common school education in Georgia. This fund of four million dollars will be divided as follows:

White children	$3,428,568.00
Colored children	571,432.00

This distribution is made according to the government's expert reports showing that each white child receives $9.58, and each colored child receives $1.76. These same reports show that the percentage of illteracy among the whites is 7.8 per cent, and among Negroes 36.5 per cent.

Is this a fair disposition to show to the Negro soldiers of Georgia returning from army camps and from overseas making the "supreme sacrifice" "to make the world safe for democracy?" Did Georgia feel this way when the day was dark, and when the overshadowing cruelty of the kaiser and the Hun were scaring us out of our boots? Did the state feel this way when she took in the selective service draft 2,500 more Negro boys than white boys to die in Flanders Field? Does it seem fair to make us the MAJORITY when it comes to dying for the country, but the very painful MINORITY when it comes to making provision for our education? Is this the last word of Georgia to its Negro citizens as to its educational policy in these days of reconstruction and repair? Is such a policy calculated to calm the restlessness among the Negroes in Georgia that is stirring them to the very depths? Will it stabilize the unsatisfied foot that is about to travel to kindlier sections? If the Georgia solons think "Yes," they are ignorant of true conditions, and need but to travel a few miles from county sites in the state and tarry awhile amid unplowed fields and untenanted farm houses and study "the reason why"—and then they will have another "think" coming to them. This state can no more remain half educated and half ignorant, than in other days when Lincoln was convinced that this union could not long remain "half slave and half free." The sooner we all—the Georgia legislature included—admit these basic truths and act upon them, the better for ALL THE PEOPLE—white and colored.

ALLEN UNIVERSITY, COLUMBIA,

The Christian Recorder
4/20/19

The rally for Allen brings $26,521.-24, and are expecting to bring it up at least to $30,000 in our conferences.

The boys of South Carolina, despite the opposition instituted by our enemy, have gone over the top, and are ready to march on in the strength of Him Who doeth all things well.

Last Wednesday was a high day in the church and educational work of this state, for the climax was reached, which broke all previous records in raising educational monies for Allen University.

The fifty-four thousand dollars and more which the school owed when we took charge of this district has been wiped out, with the exception of $16,000 on Greater Allen, and this has been done and the running expenses of the school kept up and teachers paid to date with more than $8000 in the bank to our credit.

The $10,000 which we owed the bank has been entirely wiped out and we can now say we are free from the bank.

Our women have now put on a drive for $20,000, o assist in the erection of a new chapel hall, and when we return from the General Conference we are going to put on $100,000 drive to erect a new hall, which we so much need now. We have had to turn away many students for the want of dormitory room.

We are trusting in God and we have proven that He is a very present help in time of need. Everything blooms in South Carolina and the fragrance is sweet, very sweet to God's people.

$50,000 GIRLS' DORMITORY FOR DAVIS UNIVERSOTY

The Christian Recorder
4-17-19

Rev. R. J. Patton, A.M., D.D., has been appointed general soliciting agent for the purpose of collecting money or material for the building of a $50,000 girls' dormitory for Davis University. The University is on the M. K. & T. Railroad, between Muskogee and Tulsa, Okla. Prof. J. B Key is President of the Universitv.

Tuggle Institutes Great Drive

11—22—19

TUGGLE INSTITUTE LAUNCHES ITS THANKSGIVING DRIVE FOR THURSDAY, NOV. 27TH

The Voice of the Negro
Dec 1919

The Central Committee Plans to Raise $25,000.00.

The Thanksgiving Drive for the rebuilding of Tuggle Institute was launched Monday, November 17h, at a meeting of the Trustee Board, Building Fund Committee, Advisory Board and Authorized Solicitors.

The meeting was full of enthusiasm and inspiring addresses were delivered by both white and colored.

This particular Drive is for $25,000. and will close Thanksgiving Day with a big Mass Meeting in the Temporary Building which will be opened at 2:00 o'clock p. m.

An interesting program will be rendered including prominent speakers from both races and a free dinner will be served by a committee of secret societies and club women.

Mrs. Tuggle has been notified that many out of town friends and co-workers of the school will be present and will make their reports. Grand Chancellor R. A. Blount, in charge of the Pythians Drive and Mrs. Lena Blount i charge of the women's division of the secret societies will also be present to make their reports.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
NOVEMBER 11, 1919

ESTATE OF $2,364,232 IS WILLED TO CHARITY

Mary M. Roberts Also Left $5,000 to a Friend.

The executors of the estate of Mary M. Roberts, who died at 4 West Fifty-first street in January, reported yesterday to the Surrogate's Court that she left an estate of $2,641,523. After paying debts and administrative expenses there remains $2,364,232 for distribution.

The testatrix willed the bulk of the estate to charity. The residue was divided as follows: Ladies Christian Union, $203,286; American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, $203,681; Young Women's Christian Association, $203,557,; Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents, $203,300; Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, $203,355; Young Men's Christian Association, $406,806.

The decedent appears to have been fond of cats. The appraisal of her estate shows that she had numerous paper weights, ash receivers, salt cellars and art objects of silver, molded to represent cats or kittens.

She left her friend, Miss Isabel Nugent, $5,000, and her wardrobe.

SHE WILLS $2,000,000 TO VARIOUS CHARITIES

Homes for Women and the "Y's" Gain by Miss Roberts's Estate.

N Y C WORLD
NOVEMBER 11, 1919

Application for a judicial settlement of the estate of Miss Mary M. Roberts, filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as executor, revealed the size of several bequests made to charity by Miss Roberts in her will.

The petition says that the estate is valued at $2,641,523. In her will Miss Roberts directed that her residuary estate, amounting to more than $2,000,000, be divided among several charitable institutions. According to the figures submitted by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Ladies' Christian Union will receive $203,286; the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, $203,681; Young Women's Christian Association, $203,557; Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents, $203,300, Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, $203,445, and the Young Men's Christian Association, $406,806. In addition, she made numerous bequests of $10,000 and $5,000 each to charitable organizations.

One part of the accounting shows that the decedent had a peculiar fondness for cats, and among her effects are found various small figures of cats, a silver salt shaker with a cat figure, two paper weights with cats, one ash receiver with two kittens, another salt shaker with three cats, and a bronze cat. The articles have a value varying from $5 to $20 each.

To her companion, Miss Isabelle Nugent, she left all her clothes and $5,000, and directed that when Miss Nugent dies she shall be buried alongside her in her family plot in Woodlawn Cemetery.

BISHOP JOSHUA H. JONES, THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE—OHIO AND TEXAS NO LONGER TRADITIONAL FRIENDS, BUT ARE NOW UNDER ONE GREAT BROTHERHOOD—PAUL QUINN COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT AND SPRING RALLY RAISED $20,166.06.

The Southern Christian Recorder
(By B. S. Jenkins.)

The Thirty-eighth Anniversary of Paul Quinn College was indeed a great event. Bishop Joshua H. Jones proves himself to be a great leader surpassing all previous records along the financial line. Having been honored by a unanimous selection as the bishop over Ohio and the chancellor of Wilberforce University; therefore having the honorable position to oversee two great institutions of learning, viz: Paul Quinn College and Wilber-

7/10/19

force University, and to our glory and honor the good Bishop Jones is admirably fitted for the superintendency of this great work. The financial rally for Paul Quinn College preceded the commencement exercises, the result as follows: Texas Conference, Houston District, Rev. G. B. Young, P. E., $1500; Beaumont Distict, Rev. P. C. Hunt, P. E., $750; Palestine District, Rev. F. F. Washington, P. E., $565; Bryan District, Rev. B. T. Reese, P. E., $547; West Texas Conference, Sommerville District, Rev. M. L. Pendegraff, P. E., $700; Bellville District, Rev. J. V. B. Goins, P. E., $450; Bastrop District, Rev. J. B. Butler, P. E., $350. North Texas Conference, Dallas District, Rev. J. A. Jones, P. E., $1250; Waxahachie District, Rev. C. L. Morgan, P. E., $900; Bonham District, Rev. A. G. Winn, P. E., $500; Northeast Texas Conference, Corsicana District, Rev. W. D. Miller, P. E., $1000; Tyler District, Rev. W. O. Boyd, P. E., $450; Pittsburg District, Rev. J. H. Lynn, P. E., $400; Southwest Texas Conference, San Antonio District, Rev. A. Gordon, P. E., $800. Bay City District, Rev. S. McElroy, P. E., $975; Yoakum District, Rev. W. E. McGrew, P. E., $400. By conferences and districts $1624.00. Bishop Jones' books and gleamings, $312.06. Roll call of trustees, ministers and laymen with personal donations, $42861; college faculty $4433. Bible collection at the commencement exercise, $320. Grand total. $20166.06.

THE GREATEST YEAR FOR FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY AND SCHOOLS

The recent quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of The Freedmen's Aid Society held Tuesday, July 14th in Cincinnati was a jubilation meeting in every sense of the word.

The Society was closing the best business year in its history July 1st, 1918 to July 1st, 1919.

The income from conferences amounted to $217,644.51 an advance of $56,350.74 over the former year. This was not due to any large receipts from the Centenary for such is not yet available but represents the gradual growth in interest of the church in the cause of the black man.

Every institution of the Society was reported out of debt as well as the Society itself. Due to inauguration of strict business principles in the conduct of the schools most of the schools reported a balance at the close of the year instead of a deficit.

The institutions had the largest enrollment in all history of the Society. Most of the members of the Board were fresh from the Centenary Celebration and had witnessed the popularity of the twelve quartettes from the schools of the Society and one from Paine College of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

No attraction at the Celebration was more in demand than the colored student singers. They not only sang as quartettes and in chorus formation but in the "Wayfarer" pageant being a great contribution to the Negro end of the pageant chorus.

With the best year a matter of history, everything out of debt and a good balance, plus the guarantees of the Centenary it is no surprise that the Society moved the appropriations to the schools direct for the year 1919-20 from $95,985.61 to $118,000.00, an increase of $23,,014.61 besides large appropriations for repairs, insurance and equipment. Each institution also gets the regular Freedmen's Aid collections from its patronizing colored conferences in addition to the Society's appropriation.

A $60,000 new building is in process of erection at Wiley College, Marshall, Texas, also a President's residence at Central Alabama Institute, Birmingham.

Other new buildings were projected and plans for same under way. The new Carnegie Library for Colored people of Greensboro, North Carolina is to be erected at once on the grounds of Bennett College. Word came to the Board while it was in session that the Chambers of Commerce of Greensboro, North Carolina has appointed a committee of prominent white men of that city to canvass for funds to install a heating plant for Bennett College.

The number of schools had been reduced to eighteen hitherto twenty-one for the following good reasons.

Walden College at Nashville, Tennessee will be merged into either Rust College at Holly Springs, Mississippi or Clark at Atlanta, Georgia, which ever the Alumni of Walden elects, in order to give to Meharry Medical College, campus and buildings necessary to its greater growth. Meharry has five hundred Negro medical students in medicine, pharmacy, dentistry and nurse training. The idea is to give place for expansion that the student body may soon reach one thousand. The new endowment of $500,000 to which the Society appropriated $200,000 of its Centenary funds was conditioned upon Meharry having a larger opportunity to expand which the campus buildings of Walden would make possible.

The Board of Managers wisely saw that it would be better to have the greatest medical school in the world for Negroes at Nashville even if they had to abandon the literary work being done at Walden and transfer it elsewhere.

One great medical school with room for growth was better than two institutions situated so that neither could grow and each inadequately supported for the work to be done.

The work at Gilbert Academy, Baldwin, La., was ninety per cent elementary and primary in character. The Methodist Episcopal Church was doing what the parish and state should do for the colored people. Arrangements have been made by which the normal and academic work of Gilbert is moved to New Orleans and New Orleans College becomes a full fledged Teachers College with appropriation increased from the Society from $6,000 to $10,000 per year. In the meantime the Board of Managers turns over to the State of Louisiana and St. Mary's Parish the Gilbert Academy buildings at Baldwin and thirty acres and the state and parish makes a large appropriation to operate a secondary and agricultural school with an experiment station under state or parish auspices.

This policy secures public aid for the education of the colored people in that part of Louisiana a thing that they were entitled to, releasing church funds for the greater and larger work at New Orleans of preparing teachers the one thing needed in Louisiana.

The same is also true of the discontinuance of the Academy at Waynesboro, Georgia, enrouraging the State of Georgia and county of Burke to do more out if its public funds for Negro education and transferring church funds to Clark University, Atlanta, Georgia.

Thus the policy of the Board is to encourage on the one hand state aid and assumption of responsibility for primary and elementary training of the Negro children while the church funds are placed to make stronger the institutions for professional

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE AWARDED LARGE SUM

New York, May 27.—Appropriations of $310,000 for negro schools, $205,000 to go for permanent improvements and $105,000 for current expenses were announced today by the General Education board.

Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., was awarded $175,000 for rebuilding class rooms, improving the campus and constructing a new gymnasium and dormitory for teachers. Slater Industrial and State Normal school, at Winston Salem, N. C., will receive $10,000 and the State Normal school at Elizabeth City, N. C., $20,000 for permanent work.

The appropriations toward current expenses was divided among the Calhoun Colored school, Calhoun, Ala.; Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn.; Hampton institute, Hampton, Va.; Morehouse college, Spelman seminary, Atlanta, Ga., and Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

CIVIC INTEREST SHOWN BY DUKE NEGRO CITIZENS

ANNISTON, ALA. EVE STAR
OCTOBER 7, 1919

$400 For School Building Is Raised By Enterprising Colored People.

Negro citizens of the Duke Station neighborhood are demonstrating their citizenship in a remarkable manner during the early fall months, and great civic progress has marked their recent efforts in a drive to raise $400 for a school building.

The Duke negroes had set their mark and made their plans to hold a rally and subscribe the amount necessary and when the day came for the test of their citizenship they gathered at an appointed place and when the cash was counted they found that they had raised 27 cents more than their needs. Many of the white people of the Duke community helped in the contributions for the school building and as soon as the material can be assembled another new and well equipped educational institution is to be added to that community.

The drive was conducted under the auspices of an organization of leading negroes in that community.

The drive was conducted under the auspices of an organization of leading negroes in that community of which Awtry Douthit is director; James Crook, chairman; Keroy Douthit, secretary, and Felix Kirby, treasurer.

TUSKEGEE INST. GETS $50,000 BEQUEST

By Associated Negro Press.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Dec. 10.—Dr. Robert R. Moto received today notice that the will of the late Charles Church Drew of Providence, R. I. contained a bequest for Tuskegee Institute which would approximate $50,000. This brings the total amount of bequests which have been received by Tuskegee Institute within the past twelve months to more than a million dollars.

It is also interesting to note, in this connection, that the amount of regular contributions to the Institute are considerably in excess of contributions up to this time of any previous year.

With the largest enrollment in the school's history, the outlook along all lines is most promising, Dr. Moton declares.

Education—1919.
Money for Negro.

FUND APPORTIONED TO STATE SCHOOLS

The Atlanta Constitution 1-12-19

$60,948.94 Is Included in Tentative Budget of the Federal Fund for Georgia Schools.

At a meeting of the state board of vocational education, held in the office of Superintendent of Schools M. L. Brittain, Saturday morning, the 1919 tentative state budget was made out and the federal fund of $60,948.94 was apportioned among the schools of the state.

In order to obtain the federal funds under the Smith-Hughes law dollar for dollar must be appropriated by the state or the local authorities for the same purpose.

By local taxation in the ninety-eight counties now without such, it is hoped that the federal fund can be greatly increased within the next year.

The board appropriated the federal fund under the three general heads, teacher training, $19,929.73; secondary agriculture, $31,466.84; trades and industries and home economics, $9,552.37.

Teacher Training Fund.

Of the amount to be devoted to the training of teachers in the state, 60 per cent, or $11,957.84, will be used in agricultural work at the State College of Agriculture, at Athens, Savannah State Industrial College, Albany Normal and Industrial school. Twenty per cent will be used in the department of home economics in the same state colleges. While the remaining 20 per cent will be devoted to trades and industries at the Georgia School of Technology, the Savannah State Industrial college and the Albany Normal.

That part of the budget dealing with teacher training is as follows:

Appropriation from federal funds for year ending June 30, 1919, $19,929.73.

Agriculture.

State College of Agriculture	$10,000.00
Savannah State Industrial college.	1,000.00
Albany Normal and Industrial school	957.84
Total	$11,957.84

Trade and Industries.

Georgia School of Technology	$ 2,000.00
Savannah State Industrial college..	1,000.00
Albany Normal and Industrial school	985.95
Total	$ 3,985.95

Home Economics.

State College of Agriculture	$ 2,000.00
Savannah State Industrial college.	1,000.00
Albany Normal and Industrial school	985.94
Total	$ 3,985.94
Grand total	$19,929.73

The $31,466.84 appropriation for agricultural work in the secondary state schools was apportioned by the committee as follows:

White—Eleven district agricultural schools, each $1,500, $16,500: Baldwin, $750; Baxley, $750; Chipley, $700; Clayton, $700; Dawson, $600; Hopeful, Mitchell county, $950; Stone Mountain, $750; North Georgia Agricultural college, $750; Franklin, $900; Rutland, $400; Wrens, $700; Graymont $700; Metter, $700; Oakland, Clay county, $700; Donaldsonville, $750; Commerce $350; Lawrenceville, $250; Blakely, $300.

Negro—Statesboro, $350; Forsyth, $450; Albany, $450.

Total, white and negro, $29,450.

Trades and Industries.

Of the $9,552.37 to be used in department of trades and industries and home economics, one-third, or $3,184.09, is required by law to be devoted to part-time schools and one-fifth, or $1,910.45, is required by law to be devoted to home economics. The remainder of the amount is used in all-day and evening schools. The following is the appropriation under the head of home economics and trades and industries:

Part time	$3,184.09
All-day and evening	4,457.73
Total	$7,641.82

Part-Time Schools.

Atlanta, $500; Columbus, $500; Gainesville, New Holland, $400; Gainesville Mill, $200; Savannah, $500.

All-Day Schools.

Atlanta (white), $600; Atlanta (negro), $600; Columbus (white), $600; Columbus (negro), $586; Sandersville (negro), $400; Savannah, $600.

Evening Schools.

Atlanta (white), $500; Athens (negro), $200.

Home Economics.

White—Swainsboro, $250; Columbus, $250; Fitzgerald, $250; Griffin, $250; Jefferson, $250; Quitman, $250; Rome, $250; Calhoun, $250; Sandersville, $250; Stillmore, $100.

Negro—Columbus, $200; Atlanta, $300; Albany, $300; Americus, $200.

Total, white and colored, $3,350.

Amount appropriated from federal funds	$1,910.45
Amount to be supplied from state funds	1,439.55
Total	$3,350.00

State Funds.

The tentative state budget funds of $18,000 was appropriated as follows:

Board expenses, $300.

Printing, postage, etc., $500.

Salaries.

Agricultural supervisor, $1,800; trade and industrial supervisor, $1,200; home economics supervisors, $900; supplies for supervisors, $1,000; director, stenographer and bookkeeper, $1,800; 11th district A. & M. schools, $100 each, $1,100; 21 county agricultural schools, $75 each, $1,575; 14 home economics schools, $50 each, $700; 5 trade and industrial schools, $50 each, $250; 5 teacher-training institutions, $200 each, $1,000; summer school, $1,000; to supply home economics deficiency, $1,500. Total $14,625.

METHODIST DRIVE WILL BEGIN APR. 27

MACON GA NEWS
JANUARY 12, 1919

Plans Are Completed for the Eight Day Campaign for $35,000,000 for Reconstruction Work and Other Purposes.

Plans are now completed for the eight-day drive for $35,000,000 which the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will put on April 27 to May 4. The campaign is in charge of Lyman Pearce, who was one of the government campaign managers, and all the departments affiliated wtih the campaign are busily at work at headquarters in Nashville. The immensity of the sum to be raised means that the task itself is an immense one and offices are humming with all the stir and buzz that goes with big business.

While the movement is denominational it is for the benefit of the world—a large portion of the fund which will be raised being turned right over again to build up the communities from which it came in the southern and western states. Among the various forms of reconstruction work here at home that will be undertaken as a result of the raising of the $35,000,000 will be the following: Five schools of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church will be materially assisted with $50,000 each, while Paine College will be helped with $250,000 for endowment, buildings and equipments. Aside from this practical work in educating the colored people in their midst the denomination will erect a school to train religious teachers, leaders and preachers for the Indians of all tribes now located in the United States. This school will cost $150,000, and its establishment will mark the beginning of a great forward movement among the Indian population.

Mountain Work.

A particular effort will be made by the Department of Home Missions of the church to help the mountain population. Ten schools now under conference ownership will be financially assisted with $50,000 each, while the same sum will be spent annually in carrying on the religious and social work needed to meet the immediate needs of the people. The foreigners now in the south and west will be the bneficiaries of the campaign to the extnt of forty night schools, thirty churches and additional missions. Three schools for Mexicans will need $100,000 each, the Textile Industrial Institute at Spartanburg, S. C., for cotton mill operatives, will receive $150,000 and the circuit riders of the church will, together with hundreds of Methodist pastors, have their small salaries raised to meet the higher scale of living of the present day.

The Woman's Work, Home Department, has outlined its efficiency program for the next five years (in addition to its present income as follows: Mountain work, $158,600; city work, $442,000; Latin Americans, $151,000; Gulf Coast work, $82,500; Orientals on Pacific Coast, $33,000; Negroes, $243,000; dependent girls, $100,000.

The expenditure of such vast sums of money in the southern and western states during the immediate months and years ahead—and in such definite phases of reconstruction—means a great step forward for the populations therein affected. A large portion of the $35,000,000 will also be spent in reconstruction work in France and Belgium and in sending medical and educational missionaries to Africa, Brazil, China, Cuba, Japan, Korea and Mexico, as well as building up the missionary work substantially in those countries.

SUIT BROUGHT BY RACE SCHOOLS FOR $40,000

The Freeman 1-18-19

ACTION TAKEN AGAINST WHITE SCHOOL BOARD.

Special to The Freeman.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 13.—Suit has been filed in the Circuit Court of this county for $40,000 against the white school board of Hopkinsville for the pro rata of the corporation tax due to the Colored schools of this city. The Colored School Board is the plaintiff, and the suit is based upon the decision of the Kentucky Court of Appeals handed down last April, which held that corporations were neither white nor black, but creatures of the people. This decision coming as the unanimous opinion of the court, nullified a Kentucky statute withholding from the Colored schools the revenues from corporations, and was pulished exclusively in the Louisville News.

Since this decision wherever demands have been made, notably at Princeton and Mayfield, the white boards have promptly paid the items without litigation. The situation is incontestable, since the highest court in the State has gone upon record in the matter.

In this city a peculiar condition exists. The school census for the past five years has shown that there were more Colored children of school age here than white, the excess varying from year to year from 65 to 100. There are two boards, one of which the government of the white schools, and another having only the tentative management of the Colored schools. Each year the Colored board votes to transfer the control of their schools to the white trustees.

There has never been any tangible reason for this, and for a number of years the white people assumed that they were doing the Colored a very great favor by taking the management of the schools out of their hands.

John C. Duffy, a prominent lawyer and special assistant Attorney-General of the State, has the case for the Colored people, and has filed the suit for approximately $40,000 of the corporation tax, covering a period of five years.

In every county in the State outside of Louisville, and the second and third class cities there is an amount of money awaiting the Colored schools, if asked by the Colored trustees, or whatever management of the institutions that exists.

How States Used Federal Funds for Part-Time Educational Work

The Constitution

Editor Constitution: The annual report of the federal board of vocational education, which has just come from the press, shows the expenditures of the federal funds in the several states for the year 1917-18. The figures given below show the federal apportionment to each of the southern states and the per cent of this fund which was used by the state board during the year. Examination of the figures will show that Georgia qualified for more of the federal funds than any other southern state, having used 66.1 per cent of the funds of the apportionment. The Georgia vocational board and the school authorities of the state are to be congratulated upon the fine showing made, as the restrictions protecting the fund for uses other than vocational education are many.

	Federal Apportionment.	Per cent used.
Virginia	$32,942.00	43.5
North Carolina	36,164.85	29.3
South Carolina	26,344.08	25.1
Georgia	41,581.59	66.1
Florida	15,405.79	31.0
Tennessee	34,802.10	40.7
Alabama	34,575.42	28.1
Mississippi	30,912.95	45.1
Arkansas	27,488.96	16.2
Louisiana	26,659.16	65.9
Texas	62,325.20	32.6
Kentucky	36,634.04	47.7

The Georgia board could not use all of the funds set aside for teacher training and for part-time and evening work. Few of the states have made any provision for continuing the education of those children who must leave school to engage in useful employment. A boy is in school or out, and the schools let it go at that without providing for part school and part work.

Forty-two per cent of the youths of this country between 15 and 17 years of age were not in school in 1915. The funds for part-time education are set aside so that the youths over 14 years of age who have entered upon employment may have at least 144 hours of instruction a year, either in trade preparation, trade extension, or enlargement of the academic education.

Great Britain has just passed a law requiring all youths over 14 and up to 18 years of age to attend school at least 320 hours a year. It is important that the public schools of the state should extend its responsibilities to meet the needs of this large body of youths who are forced to leave school and enter upon employment. The state board has set aside some $3,000 which is still available for the communities which wish to inaugurate during the next five months courses in part-time classes for youths who have entered upon employment.

JOS. S. STEWART.

Athens, Ga., January 28.

Governor Robert A. Cooper, the new Governor of South Carolina, was inaugurated Tuesday the 21st inst.

Governor Cooper in his inaugural address announced an educational program far-reaching and progressive and in advance of that of any Governor the state has ever had. He demands the absolute obliteration of illiteracy in South Carolina. In order to achieve that end he recommends the passage of a compulsory school attendance law for all children between the ages of six and fourteen. This law is not to be one of false pretences, like the farcical law now on the statute books which becomes effective by a sort of local option scheme and then applies only to white children, but is a real living, genuine enforceable statute aimed at ignorance and to apply equally to both races.

Following the compulsory law he recommends the enactment of a law and appropriations providing a minimum of a seven months school term for all chilren of six to fourteen years, and including in the educational course vocational and agricultural training.

In the Governor's address there is no mention of the Negro whatever and accepting the utterances of public men including Governors of southern states as a guide the inference would follow that the Negro is not included in the Governor's educational program. The Governor, however, did include the Negro in his educational program and in order that it may be expressly understood had intended to clearly state his plans on the subject at the Columbia Race Conference on Tuesday where he had been invited to deliver an address. It was impossible for him to be present at the Conference but sent his secretary who declared that his educational program included the Negro.

Governor Cooper's attitude on this question marks a departure from the former attitude of open hostility to Negro education that has characterized the South Carolina government for more than twenty-five years, and proclaims an advanced step that promises splendid results to the Negro as well as to the entire people of the state. It means that the Negro parents of South Carolina can look forward with hope for a future for their children and that in respect to education the bitterness of the past will lose some of its edge; it will tend to allay, in some degree, the feeling of unrest among the Negro working people and tend to pacify, in some measure, those who are larger tax payers than the working classes and feel that they have been unjustly dealtwith in receiving less for the education of their children than they pay in taxes for education.

It is fortunate for both races that in Governor Cooper is found an executive who is so liberal in his views, and who upon the threshold of his administration declares his purpose to endeavor to further the uplift of all the people of the Commonwealth.

He has evidently given serious study to the question and has concluded that the best asset that the state can possess is a satisfied and contented working class. It is to be hoped that the men of high official position in the South will generally become infected with the germs of liberal and wise statesmanship and by the enactment and enforcement of liberal and just laws, affecting the Negro in no wise different from the white, the South will become what nature planned it to be, the choicest portion of the country with the most prosperous, contented and happy people in America.

COLORED MEN TO MEET ALABAMA LEGISLATORS

The Birmingham

MASS MEETING WILL BE HELD IN MONTGOMERY MONDAY NIGHT WITH PROMINENT MEN FROM ALL OVER THE STATE PRESENT

1-18-19

Looking toward an effective organization that shall further the interest of the race by appealing to the "powers that be for justice and fair play in all departments of racial endeavor several prominent citizens, including representative ministers and laymen of the Birmingham district, pursuant to a call by Dr. W. A. Tutt of Pratt City, met at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church Wednesday, January 8th, and formed an organization under the title "The Negro Betterment League of Alabama," and laid plans for a statewide organization.

This organization will co-operate with other organizations having for their purposes similar objects.

At this meeting a committee was appointed to act as a steering committee to draw up a memorial to be presented to the Governor and Legislature of the State of Alabama with the endorsement of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance of Birmingham.

The Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance of the Birmingham district, composed of ministers and representative laymen of all denominations at a special session, which was largely attended, after hearing the memorial read and unanimously adopting the same and appointed a committee of twelve to accompany the memorial and petition to Montgomery, where it is hoped that a hearing will be had before the Legislature. The entire committee, which is to leave the city of Birmingham Monday, January 20th, consists of sixteen representative citizens of the race. They will meet representative citizens from other sections of the State of Alabama in the City of Montgomery, where the Birmingham organization has invited them to a joint meeting to adopt and have the memorial presented to the Legislature.

This memorial touching upon the ballot, the public school system, lynching, railroad accommodations, the liquor traffic, wages and living conditions is a very comprehensive and well drawn instrument that clearly sets forth the needs, grievances and obligations of the Negroes in our commonwealth.

The committee representing the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance and the Negro Betterment League is composed of the following:

Revs. W. A. Tutt, Chairman, Pastor Baptist Church, Pratt City; J. A. Bray, Secretary, Secretary of Education C. M. E. Church; Mr. Oscar W. Adams, Editor Birmingham Reporter and President of the Colored Citizens' League; Rev. W. L. Boyd, Pastor Trinity Baptist Church; J. F. Fitzpatrick, Presiding Elder Birmingham District A. M. E. Zion Church; John W. Goodgame, Pastor Sixth Avenue Baptist Church; W. J. Turner, Presiding Elder Birmingham District C. M. E. Church; N. Hall, Editor Baptist Leader; A. Hawkins, Pastor Baptist Church; J. B. Carter, Pastor Payne Chapel A. M. E. Church; J. H. Kelly, Pastor of Friendship Baptist Church; W. H. Mixon, Presiding Elder Birmingham District A. M. E. Church; E. W. Williams, Presiding Elder A. M. E. Church; R. M. Davis, Pastor St. Paul M. E. Church; T. W. Coffee, Presiding Elder Ensley District A. M. E. Church; W. H. Holloway, Pastor Baptist Church.

The committee, after meeting and organizing, with W. A. Tutt as Chairman, J. A. Bray as Secretary and E. W. Williams as Treasurer, selected three of its number to present as spokesmen the petition. Dr. J. A. Bray, who will read the petition. Oscar W. Adams and Dr. John W. Goodgame wil speak.

The committee was unanimous in its selection and in all its deliberations all appeared to realize the magnitude of the effort before them, realizing that the course they pursue will largely affect the welfare of the race.

Understanding the importance of the task immediately confronting them, and wishing the public to have part in helping to promote this mammoth movement, the committee is appealing to every Negro congregation in Greater Birmingham and the surrounding districts to lift a collection on Sunday, and that the pastors will on Sunday night or early Monday morning transmit such collection, giving the name of pastor and church, the Baptists to Dr. John W. Goodgame, the A. M. E.'s to Dr. E. W. Williams, the C. M. E.'s to Dr. W. J. Turner, the A. M. E. Zion's to Dr. Riley, the M. E's to Dr. R. M. Davis and all these brethren will report said money at the Louisville and Nashville station Monday morning to be turned over to the Treasurer, Dr. E. W. Williams.

The committee urges each pasto to emphasize the importance of this meeting before his congregation.

$76,000 TO CHARITIES

[illegible], 1919

Charitable bequests of $76,000 were made by Benjamin Blumenthal, a retired button manufacturer, who died Jan. 21 at the Harmonie Club, No. East 60th Street. He was seventy-three years old. His will, soon to be filed, will dispose of several hundred thousand dollars.

Mount Sinai Hospital will get $15,000; Lebanon Hospital Association, $5,000; Presbyterian Hospital, $2,500; St. Vincent's Hospital, $2,500; Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, $10,000; United Hebrew Charities, $10,000; Tuskegee Institute, $5,000; Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, $10,000; American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, $2,500, Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, $1,000; Hebrew Infant Asylum, $10,000, and the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, $2,500.

Mr. Blumenthal was unmarried. The residuary estate goes to nephews and nieces. Wolf & Kohn, attorneys, made the [illegible]

LEFT MOST TO CHARITIES

N Y C WORLD

JANUARY 16, 1919

Miss Roberts's Will Makes many Bequests to Institutions.

Most of the estate of Miss Mary M. Roberts of No. 4 West 51st Street, who died Jan. 1, goes to public and charitable institutions, by her will filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday.

Bequests were made to these institutions, also made residuary legatees: Ladies' Christian Union, $10,000; American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, $10,000; Y. M. C. A., $10,000; Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents, $10,000; Hampton Institution, $10,000; Y. W. C. A., $15,000, and the principal of a $25,000 trust fund; $5,000 to the Berkshire Industrial Farm, $5,000 to the George Junior Republic Association, $5,000 to the Brick Presbyterian Church, and $2,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital.

The income from a $25,000 trust fund and $5,000 outright are left to her companion, Isabel Nugent.

Education—1919.
Money for Negro

COLORED LEGISLATORS IN WEST VIRGINIA HAVE WROUGHT WELL SO FAR

The Houston Observer

Special to The Observer.

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 24.—The prohibition against the exhibition during the period of the war of the "Birth of a Nation" and similar pictures and plays, put into effect last summer by an order of the Executive State Council of Defense, was continued indefinitely by the legislature, Thursday last, when it passed a measure drafted by H. J. Capehart, one of the three colored members of the lower house. The law provides as a penalty not only for exhibiting but also for advertising such pictures and plays, a fine of not more than $1,000 and confinement in jail of not more than 30 days, the latter at the discretion of the court.

Other legislation of special benefit to the race was the creation of the office of state supervisor of colored schools with a salary of $2,400 per annum and $500 for traveling expenses, and an advisory board to the state board of education to be composed of two citizens of color, the compensation of each to be $1,000 a year and $500 for traveling expenses. This advisory board, acting with the supervisor, practically will have charge of all matters pertaining to the state's colored educational institutions. It authoritatively is reported that among the first duties it will be called upon to perform will be the recommending to the state board of education of a president for the West Virginia Collegiate Institute where a change has been under consideration for some time.

In the matter of appropriations for the next two years the legislature was very liberal to the colored institutions. For the erection and maintenance of a hospital for colored insane $165,000 was provided. Forty thousand dollars was voted for land, buildings and current expenses of a colored deaf and blind school. Other institutions and their appropriations are: colored tuberculosis sanitarium, $43,000; orphans home, $37,000; W. Va. Collegiate Institute, $146,000; Bluefield Colored Institute, $67,000; Storer College (a private institution) $5,400; (Barnett, Harrison, Mercer, and Lomax Hospitals (privately owned) each $2,500, a total of $508,000.

As with appropriations so was the legislature in handing out positions. There were 25 colored attaches, ranging from clerks to janitors and maids. And if any discrimination was shown in committee assignments, the colored members of the house of delegates were the beneficiaries. Nutter, of Kanawha county, served on the judiciary, forfeited and unappropriated lands, and insurance committees; Coleman, of Fayette, on the forestry and conservation, penitentiary, labor, and medicine and sanitation; Capehart, of McDowell, on taxation and finance, claims and grievances, humane institutions and public buildings, executive offices and library, and railroad committees.

Commenting on the services of these gentlemen on the occasion of the presentation to him of a loving cup by Mr. Nutter for the cloak room attendants, the speaker of the house said that, one and all, had performed the duties assigned them equally as well as the other members; that he had broken precedents in placing them on the most responsible committees, but that their records were such as to reflect credit upon him who had appointed them, upon themselves, their race and their state.

...AS TEX NEWS
MARCH 11. 1919

NEGRO BAPTISTS TO RAISE EDUCATIONAL FUND.

Endeavoring to raise $500,000 for their four schools at Waco, Austin, Seguin and Oakwood, the Negro Baptist General Convention will hold a conference in Dallas in the interest of the education campaign. The conference will be held with the Mount Rose Church, corner of Crowdus and Runnels streets, from 2 o'clock to 3:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

W. H. Fuller of Austin, financial secretary, and P. A. Prince, chairman, of Italy, will address the conference. Local negro Baptists are expected to attend in large numbers.

$4,000 FOR WILBERFORCE FOUNDERS' DAY FUND

(Special to The New York Age.)

New York Age 3/8/19

WILBERFORCE, Ohio.—Secretary C. Jenkins announced that Mr. and Mrs. Malone, of St. Louis, Mo., the heads of Poro College, have contributed one thousand dollars to the Founders' Day Fund of Wilberforce University. More than four thousand dollars were raised on this occasion.

WILBERFORCE RAISES $4,200 FOUNDER'S DAY

Mr. and Mrs. Malone, Of Poro College Give $1,000—Bishop Shaffer Does Great—People Rally To Him.

The Christian Recorder 3-?-19

Founders' day at Wilberforce University this year was unexampled in point of interest and financial success. Starting on the night of the 24th with the cantata, "Daniel," or the "Captivity and Restoration," under the direction of the Musical department, the celebration closed in a blaze of glory on the night of the 25th, when it was announced that more than $3,000.00 were raised, which the following day was increased to $4200.00, through belated returns. So far as we have knowledge, this sum is the largest amount ever raised on that day. The commemorative exercises were of high calibre, including such speakers as Bishop Shaffer, Bishop Coppin, Bishop Jones, Dr. T H Jackson, Rev. G. F. David, Lexington, Ky., and Rev. Dr. Jewett, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Xenia, Ohio.

The financial rally was conducted on the night of the 25th. The faculty and students were divided into three groups, designated as Payne, Mitchell and Shorter. Though the Mitchell group reported the largest amount on that night—$820.00—the returns which followed, including the handsome contribution of Mr and Mrs. Malone of St. Louis, Mo. placed the Payne group far in the lead with $1525.00. The Shorter groupe raised $453.00 The W. Kentucky Conference through Dr. G. F David, reported 412.00 which amount was distributed in the groups. The 3rd District led by Bishop Shaffer reported $1238.07, which is herewith attached. The following churches outside of the 3rd Episcopal District responded to Bishop Shaffer's appeal: Bethel A. M. E. Church, Chicago, Ill., Dr. W. D. Cook, Pastor, $50.00; St. Stephens Church, Chicago, Il., Rev. Thimothy Reeves, Pastor, $15.50; Wayman Chapel Church, Rev. B. U. Taylor, Pastor, $20.00; Allen Chapel, Indianapolis, Ind., Rev. Edward Clark, Pastor, $50.00; Grace A M. E. Church, Paris, Ill., $3.20.

Wilberforce University, under the general direction of Bishop C. T Shaffer, and its officers, is rapidly coming to her own in a financial way. Since last June more than $30,000,00 have been raised, $9,000.00 of which was applied to old debts including a mortgage which has been running for 30 years, amounting to $3000.00. Only recently $8500.00 worth of Liberty Bonds were bought by the school, and which now represents a part of our Endowment Fund Moreover, substantial improvements have been made on Shorter Hall.—

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
OCTOBER 2, 1919

FUNDS COMING FAST FOR NEGRO SEMINARY

The thermometer of the Theological Seminary and Bible Training school at headquarters, 418 Fourth avenue, north, is gradually rising, and the workers are becoming enthusiastic over the success that has accompanied their efforts. The city of Nashville is being canvassed thoroughly by the ten captains who are, working daily.

The following persons were given $100: Miss Grace Eaton, Dr. G. H. Bandy, Dr. A. R. Griggs, Prof. Inman E. Page, Revs. Wm Haynes, Joseph Kell, E. M. Lawrence and Wm. L Craft. The thermometer stood at the $3,000 mark this morning.

The folowing captains and workers made their reports Wednesday evening: Revs. M. A. McEwen, M. S Richardson, E. M. Lawrence, Dr. G. H. Bandy, Mrs. Maggie Lawrence, and Mrs. Hattie Murdix.

COLORED CLERGYMAN APPEARS BEFORE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

The Christian Recorder 3-23-19

Dr. W. H. Braxton of Prairie Point Miss., and one of Mississippi's leading ministers and educators, has for two successive periods gone before the Legislature of the State of Mississippi in the interest of his race.

In March, 1916, he appeared before that body and addressed them in joint session, in which address he asked for an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for educational extension work among Negroes of the state, he failed to get the approqriation but was well received by the body.

In March 1918, he again appeared before that body and was successful in getting an appropriation of ten thousand dollars and was assured that at the meeting of the Legislature in 1920 a larger appropriation would be made for such work.

He makes those with whom he comes in contact agree with him that the extension of educational work among Negroes is the correct course; and that the State should not loose sight of that fact. He believes in the civic uplift of his people as well as their spiritual development.

W. H. Cox.

SOUTH'S PROBLEMS OF EDUCATION WILL BE CONSIDERED NOV. 15-17

10-19-19

NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 18.—Consideration of educational problems peculiar to the south will be given at a meeting of the executive committee of the Rockefeller Foundation here November 15-16-17. The presidents of eight southern universities, together with the superintendents of public instruction of those states, will meet with the foundation committee at that time for the purpose of presenting the needs of the south in educational matters.

HAMPTON NAMED IN WILL OF RICH MINER

Defender 11-1-19

[illegible] Hampton Institute, in addition to the bequest of $300,000 from the estate of the late Andrew Carnegie, has been notified of a bequest of $430,828 from the estate of the late mine and steamship owner, Marshall O. Roberts.

NEGROES OF WILSON RAISE $1,020 FOR INDEPENDDNT SCHOOL

3-27-19

(By Special Correspondent.)

The Raleigh Independent

Wilson, N. C., March 28—Mag-Wilson. None other like them in the commonwealth of the "Old North State." The balance of the race should be proud that they are "bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh." Why?

Setting the goal for one thousand dollars to be raised in one week for "The Independent School," they inaugurated a bazaar, beginning Monday night, the 17th, which ran through three nights consecutively; then on Friday night, a musical concert, when on Sunday afternoon, the 23rd, the final drive was made in the First Baptist Church in a grand rally, culminating in going over the top, to the amount of one thousand twenty dollars and twenyt-three cents, $1020.23!

The school is in a flourishing

condition, having an enrollment of over 600 pupils and ten teachers.

We are informed that the teachers haven't had to wait a day for their month's salaries, when they fell due.

The above is the bright side of the situation, as it presents itself to us.

On the other hand there is a dark and dscouraging side, viz; it is passing strange to us how the consciences of the school officials of Wilson will let them sleep these nights, when they think of how they are unnecessarily and unjustly increasing the burden of their colored fellow-citizens two-fold in the education of their children, by not only paying their share of school taxes, but also being put to this extra expense, becauce they will not tolerate any sort of a principel and teacher for their children.

ALABAMA SCHOOLS TO USE TWO MILLIONS

Montgomery Advertiser 10-5-19

State Auditor Makes Statement of Amount of Funds Available; Amount Apportioned

The schools of Alabama will have $2,561,437.94 for their use for the next year. In addition to this sum, which is apportioned to the various counties of the state by the Educational department, there is also the poll tax, which is used in the same county where it is received, and the income from the rental of Sixteenth section lands, which is re-apportioned to the township in which it is collected.

The state auditor in compliance with section 1760 of the Code, advised the State Superintendent of Education of the amount that is to be used for the benefit of the public schools for the coming scholastic year. As stated this amount is $2,561,437.94, it being derived from the constitutional three mill tax, fees incidental to the examination of teachers, and interest of certain trust funds. These latter are, the Sixteenth section school lands sales, the surplus revenue and the James Wallace fund of Lawrence county, Ala.

The state department of education has already announced the apportionment of the fund to the counties of the state.

OIL LANDS GIVEN TO KANSAS INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

Chesapeake & Plain Dealer 12-27-19

Principal Bridgeforth, former head of the agricultural school at Tuskegee Institute, reports that a friend has given practically all of his vast estate to the cause of Negro education, in which the Kansas Industrial and Educational Institute is a beneficiary. This is a state institution, and the board of administration, faculty, and students greatly appreciate such a beneficent gift. It is hoped that others will show their appreciation of our efforts in a similar way.

SALISBURY MD TRIBUNE
OCTOBER 10, 1919

NEW SHARPTOWN SCHOOL

$8,000 Building Devoted To Training Of Colored Children.

The new four-room school building for colored children in Sharptown district was opened Saturday night. Several hundred colored persons from Maryland and Delaware enjoyed a feast of ice-cream, oysters and other dainties. The colored pastor, Rev. Malachi Raisen, and the new colored principal, Prof. Hawthorn Smith, of Baltimore City, made addresses, the former representing the moral teachings of the race and the latter the educational training. Prof. James M. Bennett, county superintendent; William H. Knowles and W D. Gravenor also made addresses.

Mr. Bennett spoke on the colored school work of the state and the progress it was making in the counties and urged the parents to show their appreciation by sending their children to school. Mr. Knowles spoke on the political and civic relation of the colored race and urged loyalty to local, state and national authority. Mr. Gravenor spoke of the opportunity furnished the colored people to procure an education and fit themselves for the various avocations of life. The colored people of the district gave over $1,000 toward the erection of the building and they were aided by the white citizens. Five hundred dollars was given by the Rosewald Fund. The building cost more than $8,000, being the finest colored rural school in the state. This is the second school building these colored people have had since the beginning of the free school system in this county.

TUSKEGEE WILL SHARE IN FUND GENERAL BOARD

The Montgomery Advertiser 5-29-19

Education Board Sets Apart $310,000 For Negro Education

NEW YORK, May 27—Appropriations of $310,000 for negro schools; $205,000 to go for permanent improvements and $105,000 for current expenses, were announced today by the general education board.

Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., was awarded $175,000 for rebuilding class rooms, improving the campus and constructing a new gymnasium and dormitory for teachers. Slater Industrial and State Normal School at Winston Salem N. C., will receive $10,000 and the State Normal School at Elizabeth City N. C., $20,000 for permanent work.

The appropriation toward current expenses was divided among the Calhoun colored school, Calhoun, Ala., Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; Morehouse college, Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., and Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama.

Indian Doctor Gives State University $31,800

Somerset, Ky., May 9.—Dr. A. J. Anderson has just given $31,800 to the State university, an institution for Baptist boys and girls. He had announced that he would give three dollars for every dollar contributed toward a new dormitory. The amount raised by the school was $10,600 and Dr. Anderson promptly handed over to the university $31,800 in cash. The physician conducts a sanitarium here. He says he is a Choctaw Indian.

WILL RAISE BIG SUM FOR MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

The Journal & Guide 5-24-19

Virginia Baptist State Convention Pledges $200,000, In Fifty-Second Annual Session. To Be Raised In Four Years.

(Special to Journal and Guide)

Petersburg, Va.—With the launching of a drive for two hundred thousand dollars to be raised in five years for education and missionary work, and the putting down of over ten thousand dollars in cash for the work this year the 52nd annual session of the Virginia Baptist State Convention closed what was termed by those who had been attending for years the most harmonious and greatest conventions ever held in its history. The next session will be held in Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Staunton.

CAMDEN N J TELEGRAM
MAY 14 1919

PROGRESS IN NEGRO EDUCATION

There has been a wonderful increase in the readiness of Southern school superintendents and school boards to urge the appropriation of money for colored schools. Recently the Legislature of South Carolina appropriated $74,000 for the annual work of the State Colored Agricultural and Mechanical College at Orangeburg. The Legislature of Louisiana appropriated $25,000 for a new building at the State School for Colored [illegible] to meet the $25,000 offered by the General Education Board. Now the county school boards are paying for the larger part of the Jeanes teachers' salaries throughout the South. Recently the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in North Carolina said that it was the aim of the Department of Education to provide a good high school for colored boys and girls in every county. At present there are fourteen county training schools in North Carolina. Last year there were fifty-four of these advanced schools in the South, to which the Jeanes Fund gave $30,000, the General Education Board, $15,000, and the county authorities, $132,000. This year there are seventy-three of these schools which give colored youth some valuable training through the tenth grade. Virginia now has six, and plans to have twelve next year.—James H. Dillard, in the Southern Workman.

COLUMBIA S. C. STATE
MAY 31 1919

ALLEN UNIVERSITY GETS ANNUITIES

Salaries of Two Teachers to Be Paid.

Allen University, negro college in this city, has been granted annuities from the Slater fund and the general education board of New York City. The plan of the funds and the requirements to meet it were announced by Dr. J. H. Dillard, director of the John F. Slater fund, who delivered the address to the graduates at the commencement of Allen, which closed yesterday.

It is understood that the director of the Slater fund will supply the salary for the professor in charge of domestic science, and the general education board will supply the salary for the professor in charge of the teacher training department. The giving of the funds are based on the request that persons who are experts in teaching the two courses be elected to the positions.

President Mance is working to have in the school a strong teacher training course as most of the graduates are employed to teach in the various schools of the State. It was through the excellent work of the president that the directors of these funds have decided to furnish support to the school.

An effort is made to standardize the curriculum of the college. Bishop Chappelle appointed a commission to study the curricula of leading colleges and in a manner correlate the course offered at Allen with the best regulated colleges in the South. The following persons were appointed to do this work:

G. W. Howard, Georgetown; E. H. McGill, Orangeburg; D. A. Perrin Georgetown; U. S. Rice, Florence; I. M. A. Myers, Columbia; J. E. Thomas Newberry; N. S. DeLaine, Providence T. B. Nelson, Charleston; L. I. Jackson, Greenwood, and S. A. Robinson Latta.

Fifty-six students were given diplomas at the commencement yesterday During the year 600 pupils were enrolled and a very prosperous year was had. The faculty for the ensuing year was elected by the trustees Thursday. All of the teachers and professors were reelected. The chair of mathematics is to be filled yet. The Rev. D. H. Johnson of Asheville was elected treasurer, a new position created at this commencement.

NEGRO EDUCATORS HOLD CONFERENCE

The executive committee of the Georgia Association for the Advancement of Education Among Negroes held an important meeting in the Odd Fellows' building on Auburn avenue on Saturday morning.

It was decided to put a man in the field to stimulate interest in the education of negroes in Georgia, and a committee was appointed to arrange for a meeting of leading negroes from all sections of the state the latter part of June or early in July.

Prominent negro teachers, ministers and business men attended the meeting.

BROOKLYN N. Y. TIMES
NOVEMBER 18, 19[illegible]

14 INSTITUTIONS GET LEGACIES

Mrs. Mary McCaulay Divides Estate of $10,000.

An estate valued at about $10,000 was disposed of by the will of Mrs. Mary A. McCaulay, who lived at 656 Monroe street, which was admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court today. Fourteen hospitals and charitable institutions are named as beneficiaries.

Mrs. McCaulay died on November 7, and has no relatives living. Besides receiving $500 by the will, the Graham Home for Old Ladies is to receive the residue of the estate.

The other institutions are:

The Caledonian Hospital, $1,000; the amount of $500 each to the following: Howard Colored Orphan Asylum; Brooklyn Methodist Episcopal Home for the Aged; Brooklyn Home for Consumptives; Home for Aged Colored Cripples, Home for the Blind; the Methodist Episcopal Hospital; Industrial School Association for Children; the Brooklyn Hospital; Orphan Asylum Society; Faith Home for Incurables, and Bushwick Hospital. The Wyckoff Heights Hospital is to receive $200.

LARGE FUND RAISED FOR CENTRAL COLLEGE

Macon, Ga., Dec. 5.—Fifteen hundred people attending the Georgia Baptist missionary convention here gave $123,[illegible]2.50 cash to the Central City college. The college had a debt of $18,000 and to wipe this out and obtain a fund to work upon the Baptist missionary convention started out to raise $50,000. Money of every denomination poured into the collection plates as they were passed.

LEAVES FUND TO AID ART STUDENTS

Through the will of Mrs. Stella Jerome Prager, a white woman, who died recently in Milan, Italy, the Art Institute of Chicago, Michigan avenue and Adams street, has come into a small legacy, which is held as the beginning of a fund for helping young women of our Race to pursue the study of art.

As soon as the amount is large enough the institute will maintain a scholarship for deserving young women, and welcome additions to the fund.

Education—1919.

Money for Negro

BENJAMIN BLUMENTHAL LEFT CHARITY $75,000

N Y C EVENING JANUARY 20, 1919

Many Hospitals Benefit by Will of Button Manufacturer.

Benjamin Blumenthal, a button manufacturer, who died Jan. 21 in his seventy-third year, at the Harmonie Club, 4 East Sixtieth street, leaving an estate of several hundred thousand dollars, bequeathed more than $75,000 to charity without regard to race, creed or color. This was made known this afternoon by Wolf & Kohn of 203 Broadway, attorneys for the executors of the will, which is to be filed in a few days.

Benjamin Blumenthal had lived in America for more than half a century. He founded the house of B. Blumenthal & Co. in 1876.

The institutions to which Mr. Blumenthal made bequests are as follows:

Mount Sinai Hospital, $15,000; the Lebanon Hospital Association, $5,000; Presbyterian Hospital, $2,500; St. Vincent's Hospital, $2,500; Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, $10,000; United Hebrew Charities, $10,000; Trustees of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Alabama, $5,000; Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, $10,000; American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, $2,500; Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, $1,000; Hebrew Infant Asylum, $10,000, and the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, $2,500.

FINDINGS OF THE COMMISSION

The Vanguard 1-31-19

On the Future of Selma University at Its Sitting at Sixth Ave. Baptist Church, Rev. J. W. Goodgame, Pastor, Birmingham, Alabama.

1. There are 93 associations in Alabama and less than 65 are represented annually at the Alabama Baptist State Convention, or are direct contributors to Selma University. The Commission means by direct contributors those who send money to the President or Treasurer of Selma University, and whose names are entered on the financial records of the Institution as donors.

2. There are 1,800 churches in Alabama and less than 300 are represented at the Alabama Baptist State Convention, or are direct contributors to Selma University.

3. There are 216,000 Baptists in Alabama, and 1,200 ministers, but less than 450 ministers and laymen attend the Alabama Baptist State Convention, and less than 300 individuals are direct contributors to Sela University.

The support Selma University is getting, with property valued at $100,000, a faculty of twenty-three professors and instructors, and 500 or more students, comes from less than 5 per cent of her constituency.

What if 25 per cent could be reached, to say nothing about the other 75 per cent? The answer is plain. Instead of raising $20,000 or $25,000 annually, including board and tuition, there would easily be raised annually $60,000 or more for education as prosecuted at Selma University. Of course there are individuals who give through churches and associations, but not directly.

Growing out of this study, the Commission recommended to the Board of Trustees of Selma University, and the Trustees to the Ala. Baptist State Convention a forward movement, a five-year program, that will mean a new Selma University eventually. The Convention adopted these plans which will be prosecuted by a Financial Secretary, who will, with the President of Selma University and Commission to continue the study, accomplish great things.

The work of the Financial Secretary with the Comission will be to educate the denomination in the Scripture idea of giving, to emphasize the church as the unit of operation instead of the Association, to enlist churches, individuals as well as annual bodies as direct contributors to Selma University, to federate the work of the Baptist academies in Alabama with that of Selma University, to affect one financial system for all denominational education in Alabama, and to study to limit the work at Selma University to principally high school, college and theological work. The vocational work, as carpentry, blacksmithing, domestic science, sewing and dress making, stenography and typewriting, will be maintained.

The officers of the Commission that effected the study on December 2 and 3, are President R. T. Pollard, Chairman, and Rev. A. C. Williams, pastor Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, Birmingham, Secretary.

MAY GET $10,000 FROM GENL. EDUCATION FUND

Field Agent of Great Educational Philanthropy Was in Elizabeth City This Week

The Independent Feb 15-19

The colored State Normal School at Elizabeth City is in a fair way to get $10,000 from the General Education Board, supplementing the $30,000 for permanent improvements appropriated by the recent General Assembly.

Prof. Jackson Davis, of Richmond, Field Agent of the General Education Board, of New York City, was in Elizabeth City Tuesday in company with Prof. C. E. Sams, State Supervisor of Teacher Training. Mr. Davis spent the morning at the State Normal in company with Mr. Sams and after satisfying himself as to certain imminent needs of the school Mr. Davis said he would recommend an appropriation of $10,000 to the State Normal, by the General Education Board.

Mr. Davis says that the State Normal needs sewerage more than anything else right now and that it is nearly criminal for the state to enlarge the school without making arrangements for better sanitation. Since the last General Assembly would make no appropriation for sewerage and water, Mr. Davis thinks the General Education Board will consider doing what the General Assembly failed to do.

Mr. Davis manifested almost as much interest in the need of a practice or primary school in connection with the State Normal. The State Norma is already taking care of a score or more primary grade pupils in its neighborhood who have no other school facilities. Mr. Davis stated that he believed the General Education Board would erect a building for such a school on the State Normal Grounds if the Pasquotank County Board of Education would co-operate to the extent of defraying half the expense of maintaining the school. The matter will be taken up with the County Board of Education at an early date.

DALLAS

TEXAS TUSKEGEE INSTITUTION IN TRAVIS COUNTY PLANNED.

Special to The News.

Austin, Texas, Jan. 19.—A Texas Tuskegee Institute located in Travis County is the plan of Travis County Superintendent of Public Schools Halden. Mr. Halden has conferred with legislators regarding the matter and a bill will be introduced by Travis County Representative T. S. Johnson to carry out the object of the educator.

Clayton Industrial Institute is located at Manor, Travis County, and is the property of the county.

As an independent school district the school can not become the beneficiary of any endowment fund, yet it does receive support from the State fund and the General Education Board of New York.

The institute is an industrial school for negroes of both sexes; and the enrollment this year is about 230.

The subjects taught there include academic studies up to the tenth grade, as well as vocational subjects.

The object is to teach the negroes what he should know—the learning that will fit him to occupy his right position.

While the majority of the students are from Travis County, there are some there from almost every section of the State.

There is a ten-acre farm and what is called Brackenridge Industrial Hall, both being the gifts of Colonel Brackenridge of San Antonio and showing the interest of that philanthropist in the work.

What will be asked for the school from the State does not involve the expenditure of a cent.

The bill provides for a State charter; for a committee appointed by the Governor to receive endowment funds and manage same, and for an honorary board of trustees appointed from outside the State.

"Tuskegee and Hampden Institutes have been built at no expense to the States in which they are located," said Mr. Halden, "and Texas can accomplish as much as Alabama and Virginia have without expending a penny.

"We have a splendid start for a school and there are many people in the North who would aid in the work if the opportunity offered.

"Money will not be wanting once the State shows that we are in earnest regarding the desire to give negro youth proper vocational training."

SOLVING THE PROBLEM

The Courier 2-22-19

A current news report from Lake Charles, La., reads as follows:

This city of 15,000 inhabitants has just set a new standard for the state in providing for the education of its colored population. At the recent bond issue of $200,000, $150,000 of which is to be spent in building and equipping three brick schools for negroes. The vote was six to one in favor of the issue, and the property majority was even larger. Ample playgrounds are provided for, and Superintendent Yeager is planning to introduce industrial training as well.

Shreveport, Baton Rouge and Alexandria have already put up substantial brick buildings for colored schools, and these, as well as the vote at Lake Charles, are significant of the growing belief in the state at large of the moral and economic importance of good schools for the negro population.

It is safe to predict that those Louisiana communities will soon forget that there ever was such a thing as a "negro problem."

They have hit upon a safe, constructive solution!

It is simply this: Give the negro a square deal; provide means whereby he can educate his children; give him an incentive to aspire to a higher plane of citizenship; inspire him with an eagerness for character, and instill within him heart, hope and courage, which incubate ideals—and the thing is done!

What those Louisiana communities have done ought to be taken as a pattern and a guide all over the south; for what they have done every southern community can do.

And the average southern community can more easily accomplish what has been accomplished in these three Louisiana towns, for the reason that the proportion of negro population is greater there than in most other communities of the south.

NEGRO STATE NORMAL ASKS STATE FOR $37,500

The Independent 2-27-19

Wants a Boys Dormitory, Water and Sewerage, Laundry, Barn and Farming Implements

The Negro State Normal & Industrial School at Elizabeth City is asking the state for an appropriation of $37,700 this year. Of this amount $12,000 would be required for maintenance and the remainder would be expended in additions and improvements to the plant These include a boys' dormitory to cost $20,000; a barn and farming implements to cost $2,500; water and sewerage to cost $2,500, and a laundry to cost $700.

President P. W. Moore laid his request before the appropriations committees of the House and Senate of the General Assembly Tuesday. He was supported by a strong delegation of white people from Elizabeth City.

Strange tho it may sound to the ears of Elizabeth City folk, the state seems to look with disfavor upon the idea of carrying on industrial work at the State Normal. Representative W. O Saunders, who argued the need of industrial and vocation training at the school before the committees Tuesday received little comfort. Mr. Saunders takes the position that modern education, for both white and colored, should be three-fold. It should train the head heart and hand and that the latter especially should not be neglected in these

times. Religion has been looking after the heart for seven thousands years; academic education has been stuffing heads for several centuries: all to the neglect of the hand. The modern teacher should not only be drilled in academic training but should have a first hand knowledge of the fundamentals of agriculture and mechanics arts in order to instill a respect for and a pride in these things among those to whom he will be sent forth to teach. Mr. Saunders thought a little knowledge of how to make a living ought to go along with other knowledge provided by the state.

West Virginia Legislature Appropriates Huge Sum For Negro Schools. Three Colored Members of The Lower House Help Frame Bills. Political Plums Given to the Faithful.

Afro-American

BY J. C. GILMER

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 24.—The prohibition against the exhibition during the period of the war of the "Birth of a Nation" and similar pictures and plays, put into effect last summer by an order of the Executive State Council of Defense, was continued indefinitely by the legislature, Thursday last, when it passed a measure drafted by H. J. Caphart, one of the three colored members of the lower house. The law provides as a penalty not only for exhibiting but also for advertising such pictures and plays, a fine of not more than $1,000 and confinement in jail of not more than 30 days, the latter at the discretion of the court.

Other legislation of special benefit to the race was the creation of the office of state supervisor of colored schools with a salary of $2,400 per annum and $500 for traveling expenses, and an advisory board to the state board of education to be composed of two citizens of color, the compensation of each to be $1,000 a year and $500 for traveling expenses. This advisory board, acting with the supervisor, practically will have charge of all matters pertaining to the state's colored educational institutions. It authoritively is reported that among the first duties it will be called upon to perform will be the recommending to the state board of education of a president for the West Virginia Collegiate Institute where a change has been under consideration for some time.

In the matter of appropriations for the next two years the legislature was very liberal to the colored institutions. For the erection and maintenance of a hospital for colored insane $165,000 was provided. Forty thousand dollars was voted for land, buildings and current expenses of a colored deaf and blind school. Other institutions and their appropriations are: colored tuberculosis sanitarium, $43,000; orphans' home, $37,000; W. Va. Collegiate Institute $146,000; Bluefield Colored Institute, $67,000; Storer College (a private institution) $5,400; Barnett, Harrison, Mercer, and Lomax Hospitals (privately owned) each $2,500, a total of $508,000.

As with appropriations so was the legislature in handing out positions. There were 25 colored attaches, ranging from clerks to janitors and maids, and if any discrimination was shown in committee assignments, the colored members of the house of delegates were the beneficiaries. Mr. Nutter, of Kanawha county served on the judiciary, forfeited and unappropriated lands, and insurance committees; Coleman, of Fayette, on the forestry and conservation, penitentiary, labor, and medicine and sanitation; Capehart, of McDowell, on taxation and finance, claims and grievances, humane institutions and public buildings executive offices and library, and railroad committees.

ROCKEFELLER FUND RUNS TO $44,675,273

The Constitution

New York, February 16.—Resources of $44,675,273 are shown in the annual report of the general education board, founded by John D. Rockefeller to promote education in the United States, issued here today. Of appropriations made by the board $1,333,000 went to medical schools, $650,000 to general university endowments, $318,885 to schools for negroes and $56,000 for educational research and state educational surveys.

Princeton Loses $467 Yearly on Each Student

The Enquirer

2-25-19

PRINCETON, N. J.—Figures compiled by Treasurer Duffield, of Princeton University, show that for the years 1911 to 1917 it cost an average of $541.60 annually to educate an undergraduate, while each student paid an average of $174 in tuition fees.

"Thus," says a statement given out by President Hibben, "each student received an actual gift from Princeton each year of services and work involving an outlay on the part of the university over and above the amount the student paid of $467.60."

The statement concludes by saying the tuition fees will not be raised to meet the additional costs, but that the university will rely on endowments.

Money Raised to Buy Lot for New Building For Holmes Institute

The campaign to raise $3,000 to purchase a lot to erect a new building for the Holmes institute was given a boost Sunday morning at a big meeting held in Allen Temple A. M. E. church, when a large sum for the extension of the work was raised.

Rev. J. A. Lindsay, pastor, declared that "the Holmes institute was doing a great work for the unfortunate colored children of the city and county and deserves the hearty support of the citizens of the city and state." Rev. B. R. Holmes, president, said: "There are more than 500 colored children [illegible] who should be under the care of an institution which will care for them while their parents are in service."

Revs. A. J. Carey, of Chicago; G. W. Williams, of Bainbridge, Ga., and Professor A. S. Jackson, of Waco, Texas, made addresses. Plantation melodies were rendered by the students of Holmes institute at the close of the services.

PUBLIC PULSE

AS TO NEGRO EDUCATION.

Editor of The Daily News:

I wish to express through your paper my personal appreciation of the [illegible] which Mr. Charles H. Ireland took when the question was put to him recently in the monthly meeting of the county board of education, as to how he stood on negro education.

There are very few southern white men, relatively speaking, who entertain such convictions in the general education of the negro youth as Mr. Ireland and who have the courage to speak out "in meeting" as to what they sincerely believe. For this reason, Mr. Ireland deserves the gratitude of the negroes of Greensboro and Guilford county.

Too many of our white friends, for reasons with which they are themselves satisfied, regard the negro as a queer species of the "genus homo," that he is bereft by the Almighty of feelings, inclinations and aspirations similar to other men.

Therefore, he must be given a special and different kind of education to that given other human beings, to properly fit him in the social, industrial and political fabric. So, whenever any white man like Mr. Ireland, breaks away from the traditional position, usually held by the exponents of public opinion in the south on the important question as to how the negro should be educated, it is refreshing and also encouraging and hopeful to us to hear him.

In the "Merchant of Venice," Shakespeare puts into the mouth of Shylock these words: "Hath not a Jew eyes? Hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions, etc., as a Christian has?" Now substitute the term "Jew" with "negro" and "a Christian" with "any other man" and the answer to the question as to how the negro should be educated, will be plainly obvious.

No, it is not fair to confine the negroes' educational development along vocational lines only. There may not be as many as among the whites (and "there is a reason" perhaps) but there are some exceptionally bright minds among the negro youth in the rural districts, whose parents ought not to be compelled to incur an additional expense for their boys' education by having to send them away to some private school to obtain a part of that education, which should be provided for them by the state and for which their fathers are now paying taxes. As it is now, the negro parent has to pay almost twice as much to secure his boy a secondary education as the white man pays for his son.

According to the school census of 1915-16, the white rural school population was 455,779, for whose benefit 212 rural high schools were established in all but five counties in the state, the expenditure for which, during that school year was $256,251.73.

The negro rural school population during the same period was 206,862, for whose benefit no rural high school has been established in any county in the state—not even in Guilford, that leads all other counties in the educational program; and only four in the whole state! In view of the fact that the negroes pay taxes in North Carolina on real and personal property, valued at about $40,000,000, it doesn't seem that he is getting anything like a square deal in educational matters, when he hasn't a single high school to his credit in any one of the 100 counties.

Of the negroes in the south, who have achieved any distinction in leadership, in the different professions, in science, in art, and in literary composition, etc., over half of them were born, reared and received their elementary education in the country. They were the exceptional negro youth and were obliged to leave the country before they should, to prepare themselves for their life work.

We are in position to know when we say that, North Carolina has lost and is now losing some of her most stalwart and valuable negro citizens in the rural districts, who have moved into other states that their children may have adequate educational facilities and accommodations.

The late Benjamin H. Hill, of Georgia, once said :"No state ever yet paid too much for the education of its citizens and the more it pays for this purpose, the richer and the more powerful it will be."

The above assertion is as truly applicable to the education of the negro as it is to that of the white man.

For, as the late Dr. Booker T. Washington was wont to say: "The white man cannot keep the negro down all the time, unless he says down also."

CHAS. H. MOORE,
State Inspector, Negro Schools and Rosenwald Agent.

We hear from time to time of educational improvement in this or that Southern State, but can hardly piece together the items to gain a general impression. It is instructive to find a summarized account of one year's advancement in Southern schools in the last annual report of the General Education Board. To select significant items:

The Evening Post 2-26-19

Alabama—Of the 67 counties, 52 have now levied the three-mill county school tax.

Arkansas—The State-wide compulsory education law of 1917 has been put into effect. Sixteen additional counties have come under county school supervision.

Georgia—The Legislature appropriated $3,200,000 for schools, or $500,000 more than ever before.

Kentucky—State University and normal schools have been given a sure, automatically increasing income by a mill tax.

Louisiana—The Legislature has submitted constitutional amendments which would double the State and parish permanent school funds.

Maryland—Annual State appropriation increased from $1,750,000 to $2,000,000.

North Carolina—Legislature authorized submission of a constitutional amendment making State and county school taxation mandatory, and increasing minimum school term one-third.

South Carolina—Appropriated $500,000 in addition to taxes; ten years ago appropriated $20,000.

Virginia — Appropriation increased from $580,000 to $750,000, and in addition a tax levied on all property which will produce $660,000.

This in wartime, the year ending last July 1. It is probable that the rural South is better able to spend money now than ever before.

Education—1919.
Money for Negroes.

CONVOCATION AT COLUMBIA.

BISHOP R. S. WILLIAMS of the second episcopal district is marshalling his forces in a great drive for twenty-five thousand dollars for missions and education. The convocation will be held September 10-14 in Columbia, South Carolina. The ability of Bishop Williams as an organizer, the phenomenal success that has attended similar efforts in the past, the missionary spell that has caught his people, the urgent need for money to foster the new work in that field, the enthusiasm that fills the ministers and people are sufficient reasons for predicting that there will be a large crowd at Columbia, that a great and inspiring program will be rendered, that some of our best and most gifted men will thrill the people with their missionary passion and gospel eloquence. We doubt not that the twenty-five thousand dollars will be raised. The second episcopal district has the men and the resources, and comprehends fully the great need for a larger awakening and a more willing coming to the help of the Lord in making his love known and his power felt. Those days at Columbia will be momentous days. They will be days of refreshing, of new baptism, of heart searchings, of fasting and prayer; they will be days of looking to the hills and speaking upon the heights; they will be days of deeper consecration and larger vision, days when men and women will forget themselves in the ecstacy that comes with the opportunity to do big things for the Lord. The preachers and lay workers in New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia will be in Columbia that week rallying around their gallant, sun-crowned leader, and responding to the tremendous challenge of the age.

When it is all over somebody will tell the world about it. There will be space in the Index for the reports just as there has always been, even when it was not used. The glowing reports from the Columbia convocation will send a thrill throughout the church that will be getting results for years to come. The eyes of Colored Methodism will be upon that convocation at Columbia, September 10-14.

Presbyterians Will Spend $400,000 For Negro Education

The Journal & Guide.

Large Appropriation of Freedmen's Board Prompted By "Unsurpassed Loyalty of The Negro Soldier." Concrete Illustration Of Some Benefits Race Will Get Out Of The War. Splend

Attitude of Board.
4/19/19

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The Ter-Cenary Celebration

(By F. W. M. Butler.)

Long before the hour appointed for the Celebration to begin, people began coming in the city, by noon there were at least two thousand visitors in the city. At 2 o'clock the Race Congress was held at which time topics of vital importance respecting the progress of the race were discussed. At 4 o'clock the parade formed at Mt. Lebanon A. M. E. Zion Church. The parade was led by the Premier Military Band under the leadership of Prof. Robert F Brown or Norfolk, Va. Floats representing every phase of Negro industry and science since our transplanting here three hundred pears ago from an ox cart to an automobile. Some phases of the parade that come in for special mention were the auto truck in which was Dr. W. P. Carter treating a little girl prostrated by sickness, a trained nurse attending, Dr. F. C. Cook, dentist extracting a tooth in the same truck. The art and fancy work float was voted one among the best things displayed. Fully fifteen hundred school children and citizens were afoot with American flags. Along the line of march there were hundreds of both white and colored folks who cheered as the parade passed. The Governor reviewed the parade from the Court House who responded to salutes from the procession. Mr. P. E. Little, Marshall of the day was equal to the task.

At night at Mt. Lebanon Church long before the hour appointed for Governor W. T. Bickett to appear the spacious auditorium was filled to overflowing with both colored and white folks. Several hundred were turned away. At 3 o'clock the Governor accompanied by Atty. E. F. Aydlett appeared. Dr. G. L. White presented Mr. E. F. Aydlett, who introduced his excellency Governor W. T. Bickett, who addressed the audience for at least one hour, his address was thoughtful, humorous, witty and eloquent.

It was conceded that this celebration eclipsed anything that has ever occurred in Elizabeth City. The success of this celebration is due to the untiring efforts of Dr. Geo. L. White who worked untiringly through the five counties represented.

Nothing in the entire parade was more imposing than the group of returned Negro Soldiers who brought up the rear of the parade, there were about forty in number.

Rev. N. D. King, of Norfolk, Va., spent a few hours in the city last week on business.

TheBusiness League held a meeting last night at the Citizens Bank Building.

Mr. J. Thos. Lamb went to Pantego Monday.

Mrs. C. B. Drew and Miss Mattie Johnson teaching at Moyock closed school last night after a successful term. F. W. M. Butler and wife attended the closing.

Dr. A. J. Gorham held his second quarterly meeting at Mt. Lebanon church Sunday, preaching at both morning and evening services.

I. B. P. O. Elks held their memorial services at Mt. Lebanon church Sunday afternoon. Lawyer Cleon W. Brown, Grand Traveling Deputy of the World delivered the memorial address. The services throughout were very impressive, especially the snuffing of the burning topers when no response to names of fallen brethren was called. The music by the Elks quartette, and solo by Mr. J. B. Lewis mentionable features. Dr. F. C. Cook was master of ceremonies.

Rev. C. C. Drew went to Manteo Saturday.

The State Normal School began their 28th annual commencement exercises last night. The annual address to the Lyceum was delivered by Prof. W. S. Turner, of Shaw University. The commencement sermon will be preached at Cornerstone Baptist Church tomorrow Sunday, by pastor, Rev. P. P. Eaton.

Mr. Allen Gray left for his home in New York after an extended visit to friends here.

Mr. Alex Brownlett and wife, of Norfolk, spent several days visiting friends here.

At Mt. Lebanon Sunday School, Sunday morning (Easter) at 9:30 will be rendered a programme by the Cradle Roll. At eleven o'clock special resurrection sermon by the pastor, Dr. G. L. White. At 8 o'clock the Sunday School will present a Cantata, "Life Eternal." They will also present "Ten Virgins" Pantomine.

Miss Maggie Speights returned Sunday from Waddell where she closed a successful school.

The White Lilly Quartette of this city and the Edenton Quartette contested at Roanoke Institute Monday night

NEGROES NEED MORE EDUCATION

The Age

Kelly Miller Puts It Up to The Federal Govern ment.

9-6-19

(Special to the Afro-American)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4.—Just as the government thru adequate federal agency stamps out the yellow fever, cholera and other infectious diseases, so it must, sooner or later, exterminate ignorance, which is more menaceful than any other plague that afflicts the nation" is the statement of Dr. Kelly Miller in a pamphlet entitled "National Responsibility for the Education of the Negro" reprinted from the Educational Review

Attacking state control of education, Dean Miller says:

"If it requires $25 per capita to prepare a white child in the North for the duties of citizenship, whose powers are reinforced by racial and social heredity, by what law of logic or common sense, can it be expected that $1.31 will prepare a Negro child in Louisiana, who misses such reinforcement, for the exercise of like function?"

Dean Miller makes a plea for Federal aid to elementary education as well as support of a national institution of collegiate grade, and offering technical instruction.

To a statement to the AFRO-AMERICAN Dean Miller says:

"It seems to me that this is the one constructive advantage the Negro can secure as the outcome of the world war. All schools of thot and shades of opinion can unite on this proposition. The Negro stands most deeply in need of national aid, and naturally enough should take the lead in urgig it upon the attention of the nation. Whatever else we may get or fail to get, we cannot enter into participation into the new order of things unless our education is one hundred per cent efficient.

"We cannot rely upon philanthropy. We must rely upon ourselves, and the influence we can bring to bear upon the National Government. While education of itself cannot solve the race problem cannot be solved without education."

NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE
SEPTEMBER 24, 1919

Roberts Estate $2,652,961

Miss Mary M. Roberts, daughter of the late Marshall O. Roberts, steamship and mine owner, left an estate appraised yesterday for transfer tax purposes at $2,652,961. The following institutions received $430,828 each under the will of Miss Roberts: Ladies' Christian Union, American Female Guardian Society, Young Men's Christian Association, Rest for Convalescents and the Hampton Institute. The Young Women's Christian Association received $447,724, the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, $5,000; the Presbyterian Church, $5,000, and the Presbyterian Hospital, $2,000.

Miss Roberts owned stocks and bonds valued at $1,780,899, including $504,100 worth of Liberty bonds. She had $846,002 in cash in bank.

$100.00

CORPUS CHRISTI PARISH
26-19

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Standing on the square bounded by Onzaga, D'Abadie, North Johnson and North Galvez streets may be seen a grand modern school building in concrete and tiles, virtually only waiting the finishing touches. It has two spacious stories over a basement, all hygienically arranged in their appointments. In the center an alcove rises from the floor over the basement to the full height of the structure. This is the chapel of the school, with its own walls, doors and windows, allowing it sunlight and fresh air, like the four school rooms on each side. In a word, the structure provides for five distinct and separate buildings in one. Ground has been reserved on the Johnson street side of this school building for the erection of a modern church edifice.

The property has been bought for the congregation of the Corpus Christ Roman Catholic Church of Corpus Christi parish of the archdiocese of New Orleans. The congregation is duly incorporated under the laws of the State holding a charter for the purpose of educational and religious exercises.

It is estimated that the cost of the school building will be about one hundred thousand dollars. Considerable of this sum of money has been raised in cash and Father Kelly and leading members of his congregation feel that every outstanding note will be taken up when due. The people who constitute this congregation are largely of that race of free people of color, of which New Orleans boasted so many of education

and wealth years ago.

A picnic given at the Fair Grounds recently for the benefit of the building fund netted $2,836. The pastor, Father John F. Kelly, is one of the most outspoken and courageous white friends of the colored people in the whole state. Father Kelly has succeeded splendidly in making up one of the largest congregations of colored Catholics ever established here.

HALF MILLION DOLLARS FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS

The Journal

Baptist Theological Seminary In Nashville Will Get That From "Seventy-Five Million Dollar Campaign."

and Guide

Louisville—As a part of the "Baptist "Seventy-five Million Dollar" campaign to be conducted by Baptists of the South the week of November 30 to December 7, a Baptist theological seminary for the Negroes of America will be built in Nashville, according to plans announced by Dr. O. L. Hailey, secretary of the commission of the Southern Baptist Convention charged with the duty of establishing such an institution.

For the establishment of this institution the "Baptist Seventy-Five Million" campaign committee has apportioned $200,000; the executive board of the National Baptist Convention, composed of representatives of Negro Baptist churches of both the North and South, has apportioned $100,000, while Dr. Hailey will raise $200,000 from other sources giving the new institution a fund of $500,000 for initial equiment.

Negro Baptists of the North and South will raise $3,000,000 at the same time the Southern Baptists are raising their $75,000,000, and a portion of the sum the Negroes raise will be apportioned to this semnary.

A co-operative agreement has been reached with the board of trustees of Roger William University, a Negro Baptist institution at Nashville, whereby students of the seminary in need of further general training may obtain it in that institution.

SAGE PROPERTIES ORDERED SOLD FOR BENEFIT OF HEIRS

NEW YORK CITY EVE. WORLD
OCTOBER 24, 1919

Executors Desire to Hasten Settlement of Estate to Pay Bequests.

Executors of the estate of Margaret Olivia Sage, widow of Russell Sage, announced early to-day that practically all her realty holdings would be sold at auction during January to hasten the settlement of her affairs and the payment of bequests made under her will.

Mrs. Sage's holdings are valued at $4,000,000, and the sale of them will be perhaps the largest offering in this city since the Eno sales nearly twenty years ago. The properties to be disposed of lie in Manhattan, Long Island City, Far Rockaway and Cedarhurst, where seventy-seven houses are included.

The eleven-story loft and office building at No. 73 Fifth Avenue is one of the properties, and another is the Riverside Drive block between 109th and 110th Streets, once reported to have been acquired for a "central" church for the Christian Scientists of New York. The leasehold on No. 632 Fifth Avenue, once occupied as a home by Mr. Sage, is to be sold, as well as his garage at No. 117 West 54th Street. Other properties listed are the following:

Nos. 1263 to 1269 Park Avenue, inclusive; No. 104 East 98th Street; No. 1325 Park Avenue,; Nos. 1570 to 1576 Lexington Avenue, inclusive; Nos. 103, 107, 109 and 123 East 100th Street; Nos. 45 and 47 West 125th Street; Nos. 113, 115, 117, 121, 129 and 131 West 117th Street; Nos. 422 and 424 Central Park West; No. 8 West 93d Street; Nos 733 to 739 Madison Avenue, inclusive; No. 33 East 64th Street and the lots at Nos. 515 and 517 East 76th Street.

In Queens the properties to be sold are at Nos. 59 to 71 Hunter Avenue Long Island City, and three parcels of lots in Central Avenue and Hamilton Place and a house and lot in Hamilton Place, Far Rockaway. At Cedarhurst twenty-one houses in Fifth Avenue, between Clinton and Washington Avenues, twenty houses in Fifth Avenue east of Clinton Avenue, eleven houses in Court Street to the west of Clinton Avenue and fifteen to the east are to be sold.

Joseph P. Day has been put in charge of the sale by the executors. Henry W. De Forest, speaking for the executors, said early to-day that the entire residue of Mrs. Sage's estate is divisible among the following institutions and organizations:

Russel Sage Foundation, Troy Female Seminary, Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, Presbyterian Board of Home Missions (Woman's Executive Committee), Presbyterian Woman's Board of Foreign Missions, New York City Mission and Tract Society, American Bible Society, New York Bible Society, Children's Aid Society, Charity Organization Society, Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers and the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Ministers, Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History, New York Botanical Garden, New York Zoological Society, New York Public Library, Troy Polytechnic Institute, Union College, Syracuse University, Hamilton College, New York University, Yale University, Amherst College, Williams College, Dartmouth College, Princeton University, Barnard College, Bryn Mawr College, Vassar College, Smith College, Wellesley College, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, New York Infirmary for Women and Children, Presbyterian Hospital, New York, State Charities Aid Association and Hampton Institute.

"A prompt sale of the realty would enable the executors to make a more speedy distribution of the estate," said Mr. De Forest.

Race Woman Contributes $10,000

East Tenn. News

New York, July 14.—A colored woman's remarkable gift to the people of her race in the United States is reported by Dr. J. M. Gaston, Chief Executive of the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen.

The woman, said Dr. Gaston, is a graduate of Scotia Seminary, a Presbyterian school in North Carolina. Left a widow on her own resources, she courageously opened a rooming house in an Onio city and accumulated $15,000. Of this she has set aside $5,000 for business capital and the remaining $10,000 she has presented to the Freedmen's Work of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. in order, as she said, "More girls may have the same chance I had."

DETROIT MICH FREE PRESS
OCTOBER 17, 1919

FOR NEGRO EDUCATION.

The sum necessary to be raised to carry out the proposed program of the Episcopal church in bringing about church unity and the spread of Christianity has grown by leaps and bounds until it threatens to equal or exceed $100,000,000. The budget includes $1,949,826 for the maintenance of nine Negro schools in the southern states and $50,000 a year for three years in aid of other schools already established.

No branch of the work which the church would undertake is of more importance than the education of southern Negroes. No labor in foreign missionary fields is more vital to the welfare of both races. Here is an alien people, resident among us not brought here willingly, as foreign immigrants come, but descendants of those ravished from their own land and people to exist in slavery until set free by a fratricidal war. We have done little to educate or Americanize them, and recent race riots have awakened us to a danger heretofore lightly regarded. We have welcomed the foreigner without regard of his limitations, and are now realizing how a certain element can turn against the country that gave them their opportunity and seek to overturn its institutions

The better class of colored folk have seen the needs of their race, recognizing in education the means of uplift, social, industrial and moral, and have worked to that end. What a little educational leaven can do has many times been instanced. A school in the Black Belt of Alabama, founded 25 years ago, by a graduate of Tuskegee, has transformed the community. From a lazy, shiftless group, living in dilapidated cabins, always in debt, without a church, there are now comfortable homes, well cultivated fields, an industrious population. Educational advantages have aroused self-respect, ambition, emulation. What has been done once can be done again. Even if it takes a quarter of a century it is worth while.

One secret of the success of this school is that it has been undenominational. It had no place for isms; it taught the virtues of thrift, honesty, industry and personal uprightness. One reason for the slow growth of foreign missionary work is because each mission feels bound to teach the doctrines of the sect that supports it and in "the multitude of counselors" neither safety nor results are found. In the interest of the much desired church unity "plain practical Christianity' should be inculcated.

9-4-19

Mrs. William Owens, a colored woman of Cleveland, Ohio, and a graduate of Scotia Seminary, a Presbyterian school in North Carolina, has presented $10,000 to the Freedmen's work of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, "in order" as she said, "That more girls may have the same chance I had."

The South Western Christian Advocate
9-4-19

Education—1.

Orphanages, etc.

TO RAISE $100,000 FOR HOME FOR AGED COLORED PEOPLE

Trustees and Others Will Meet Tonight to Outline Plans and Discuss Ways of Opening Drive For Much Needed Expansion

Plans for a campaign to raise $100,000 are being formulated by the board of trustees and others interested in the Home association for aged colored people.

It is the hope and ambition of those interested in raising this fund to build a home that will compare with, if not surpass, any of like nature in New England.

The Home association has been in existence for more than 20 years, during which time it has cared for scores of aged who have been left with no means of support, or anyone to care for them.

The work has been carried on in a quiet, modest way, the demands increasing yearly.

John H. McWhorter, one of the most earnest of those interested in the association, said last night that the time had come when there would have to be a retrenchment of the good work being done, unless larger and more modern quarters and facilities are possible.

During all the years, there has been no special appeal to the public for funds to carry on the work. These funds have been secured mainly thru the generosity of a small number of friends who appreciated the work being done.

The success of the work has been the cause of increasing numbers of applications for admission to the home, and it is the feeling of the trustees that this demand can only be met thru an expansion of facilities in every department of the home.

The home has come to be especially appreciated among the colored population of Worcester, who have come in intimate contact with the results of the efforts of the association.

There is a need for a modern home, according to Mr. McWhorter, and he feels that Worcester and its people would be glad of an opportunity to help in its erection.

There will be a meeting of the association tonight, at which plans for the forthcoming campaign will be outlined and discussed.

During the past two years the board of trustees have raised more than $4000. The members of the board are:—

President, John H. McWhorter; vice president, Edgar Jackson; secretary, J. N. Saunders; treasurer, Rev. Hiram Conway, Benjamin Hawkins, Joseph Small and Dr. H. C. MacKerrow.

Report of the treasurer for year ending Jan. 9, balance carried forward from 1918, $33.18.

Contributions received—Assisted by J. N. Saunders, proceeds of patriotic concert and lecture by Capt. J. H. Prior, $94.25; Thanksgiving day offering, Bethel church, $10.06; interest from endowment fund $11.15, proceeds of lawn party by Edgar Jackson $24.85, R. B. Hazard, Sr., $10, Joseph Small $6, Isaac Perkins $15, Peter Wilson $5, William Peel $5, J. Cooper $5, John H. McWhorter $5, William Bailey $5, Howell Brooks $5, Harry Elliott $5, Rev. Hiram Conway $5, J. D. Gilliam $5, a friend, in memory of aunt Betty, $10, R. B. Hazard, Jr., $3, A. Wheeler $3, John street Baptist church $2.25, Rev. I. B. Walters $2.50, Ward Robinson $2.50, Joseph Slaughter $2, Edgar Phillips $2, Luther Stovall $2, Hilman Mays $2, E. W. Baskerville $2, Benjamin Hawkins $2, J. H. Beldon $2, R. T. Simmons $1, E. W. McDowell $1, Fleet Roundtree $1, A. Gunn $1, W. B. Moffitt $1, Charles Oswell $1, Joseph Gray $1, George Roberts $1, S. Latham $1, G. A. Busby $1, W. T. Hamilton $1, E. M. Dorwail $1, Joseph English 50 cents, friend 39 cents.

Total receipts $301.63.

Expenditures:—

Fire insurance $7.35, plumbing $8.62, clerical expense $4.80, record book 90 cents, stamps and stationery 85 cents, for stone for foundation to building $25, envelopes and printing letters $3.50, postage $1.50, city of Worcester, metered water, $4.90, city of Worcester, street sprinkling and watering, $7.70, plumbing $6.83, city of Worcester, renewing frozen water meter, $9, six tons of coal, F. F. Hurley, $63.30, expense of hall, printing, etc. for concert, $52.75, Mrs. Wilson for operation of home $11.15, interest on endowment fund $10.06, Thanksgiving day offering $61.50, profits of concert $82.71.

Total expenditures $259.11.

Balance of cash on hand $42.52; less cash transferred to endowment fund $20, balance in cash $22.52.

During the past year the endowment fund has been increased by special gifts, as reported above, from $300 to $320. Board of trustees raised in the year 1917, $3788.13; in 1918, $301.83; total $4089.96.

Gateful acknowledgement is made to Dr. H. G. MacKerrow for valuable professional services rendered, free of charge, to the inmates of the home, and also to John H. McWhorten and Benjamin Hawkins for valuable labor and assistance given freely at all time during the year. The only indebtedness of the board of trustees is for $587.50, due John H. McWhorter for purchase and cancellation of the second mortgage.

John H. McWhorter.

ROCHESTER N Y. HERALD
OCTOBER 23, 1919

DORSEY HOME IS GROWING FAST

New Orphanage in Clinton Avenue South Now Thriving.

POLICE CHIEF IS PRESIDENT

Idea Grew from Worthy Efforts of Colored Woman, Who Worked without Aid.

Alterations costing in the neighborhood of $9,000 have just been completed at the new Dorsey Home for Dependent Colored Children in Clinton Avenue South.

A former farm residence has been transformed into a commodious and inviting dormitory. The improvements include a fair-sized addition on the east end of the old building, the installation of electric lights, modern plumbing and bathrooms and the painting and decorating of the entire building. The new orphanage has facilities for caring for 35 children. It is one of the 40 local philanthropies which come under the Community Chest Fund.

Twenty-two Youngsters There.

There are at present in the orphanage 22 colored children, ranging in age from 2 to 16 years, and all of them are the particular pride and care of Mrs. Bella Dorsey, the motherly superintendent, whose self-appointed role as foster parent and protector of neglected and deserted negro children several years ago attracted the attention of a number of kindly-disposed Rochester men and women and led to the establishment of the present orphanage. This is the only institution of its kind in Western New York.

The site of the new orphanage was purchased a year ago last June and comprises 26 acres of land, part in orchard. The land available for farming and gardening is cultivated by Thomas Dorsey, the husband of Mrs. Bella Dorsey. The farm is stocked with horses, cows, pigs and chickens and already produces nearly enough fruit, vegetables, milk and eggs for the need of the orphanage. Since occupying the new site, Farmer Dorsey has raised and sold 91 young porkers, and tells of it with pride. This summer the farm produced 25 tons of hay, a fair quantity of wheat, oats and beans, and large quantities of vegetables. The vegetables and the fruit have been canned by Mother Dorsey for her little charges.

Children Attend Public School.

The children of school age attend No. 24 School, but the younger children lack kindergarten instruction. To meet this need, an old tenant building on the farm is being fitted up as a playroom and kindergarten and a competent woman will be placed in charge of it.

History of Orphanage.

Chief of Police Joseph M. Quigley is president of the orphanage, which was incorporated June 5, 1918. "It was just about five years ago," he said in discussing the situation, "that Mrs. Dorsey, who was then living in a little house on the west side, applied to me for aid, stating that she was without food or coal. I investigated and found that this benevolent woman was giving a home to and caring for a number of deserted and orphaned children of her own race. She had been doing this for some time, supporting them by her own efforts, but in the hard times of 1914 had come to the end of her resources and needed help. I succeeded in interesting a number of philanthropic citizens in her case, and she and her little charges were taken care of. The incident, however, did not end there. It had revealed the necessity for the establishment of some kind of an institution for the care and bringing up of negro children without homes and parents, and a home was shortly afterwards provided at Forest Lawn and Mrs. Dorsey placed in charge. Since then the project, started in a small way, grew with the increasing demands upon it until finally a number of citizens, impressed with the good work it was accomplishing, offered to contribute enough money to justify the purchase of the present property [illegible] Clinton Avenue South. The present [illegible] was selected on account of its [illegible]thful surroundings and the opportunity it affords for the development of the institution. The property [illegible]15,000 and we have spent in the [illegible]orhood of $10,000 in making it [illegible]le. There is at present an in[illegible]ss of about $11,000 against [illegible]erty. That is the history of [illegible]nage to date. We hope to [illegible]tinue to grow in extent and [illegible] as it has since its establish[illegible]made possible through the [illegible] of a small group of citi[illegible]

[illegible]ren In Good Health.

[illegible]rsey is very happy in the [illegible]nd grateful for the en[illegible]ies provided for the care [illegible]ag family. "The children [illegible] out here," she said. "We [illegible]ry little sickness, except [illegible]nfluenza epidemic, and we [illegible]d one death in five years." [illegible]ave been very different [illegible]e the war chest started," [illegible]ed. In the old days we [illegible]ot know where our next [illegible]oming from. I have often [illegible]ldren the last crumb in [illegible]nd then we would get on [illegible]and tell the good Lord [illegible]ings were and," she as[illegible]porter with a smile, "there [illegible] time when He disappoint[illegible]ne last minute some one [illegible]us provisions."

[illegible] Charity "Patients."

[illegible]nage accepts negro child[illegible]ges up to 16 years—or[illegible] orphans and deserted [illegible]hose who have relatives [illegible] something, are required [illegible] the city and county and [illegible]ities sending children to [illegible]phanage pay a small per capita [illegible]arge less, however, than the actual cost. The difference between expenditure and income from all sources is made up out of the Community Chest. Mother Dorsey has one woman helping her in the care of the home and Farmer Dorsey hires a man occasionally to assist him with the crops. When there is sickness among the children physicians volunteer their services.

Officers of the orphanage are: Joseph M. Quigley, president; Mrs. Warham Whitney, vice president; Miss Nina M. Stevens, recording secretary; Miss Nellie M. McElroy, treasurer. The board of directors includes the officers and the following:

William Bausch, Simon Stein, Armand Wyle, Mrs. Warren Cutler, Miss Rebecca Rosenberg, Mrs. C. Walter Smith, Mrs. Abram Katz, Mrs. D. B. Murphy, Mrs. Sherman Clarke, Mrs. [illegible]hard Ford and Dr. Hadenbrook.

TO ENLARGE WORK AT COLORED ORPHANAGE

[illegible] JOSEPH REGISTER
[illegible] 16, 1919

Directors Expect to Install Day Nursery at Institution

The board of directors for the Missouri Northwestern Colored orphanage has prepared a number of "facts" concerning the institution to inform the public of the work accomplished there. The orphanage is now a member of the St. Joseph Federation for Charity and Philanthropy.

The orphanage has now been promised $100 a month for support. The board of directors has decided to develop the work of the institution. It has been planned to increase the number of members of the women's auxiliary from sixteen to twenty-five. These women will assist in the direction of the work.

One of the new plans is to establish a day nursery for children. This will be conducted much on the [illegible]der of the Wesley house, and will be [illegible]rticularly for the children of n[illegible]ro women, who must work to sup[illegible]t them. The children may be left at the orphanage during the day, and will be taken care of there, given lunch and an afternoon nap. It is hoped to enter into this new phase of of work Sept. 1. Mothers will be expected to pay 5 or 10 cents a day for each child taken care of at the home.

The negro workers in the campaign for funds for the St. Joseph Federation for Charity and Philanthropy have pledged themselves to raise $600 among their race. This is one-half the amount of money the federation has promised the orphanage.

Following are the facts as circulated by the board of directors of the orphanage:

"The Missouri Northwestern Colored orphanage, incorporated, is located on its own site at Eleventh and Douglas streets.

"The property consists of a lot, 105 feet wide by 120 in depth, on which is located an eight-room house estimated to be worth $3,000.

"With some needed improvements and changes, within the building, the house would have a capacity for the care of from twenty to twenty-five children.

"The orphanage is operated by a board of trustees, nine in number, elected in groups of three for three years each. This board employs a matron and exercises general supervision over the affairs of the institution.

"The revenue for support of the orphanage comes from donations and pay for the care of county juvenile wards. No incorrigible county wards are cared for there, however.

"The officers are the following named persons: Rev. C. P. Blackshear, president; A. W. Reason, vice president; Rev. S. E. Maloney, Dr. [illegible] S. Wheatley, W. A. Hill, board of trustees."

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL HOME FINDING SOCIETY,

For The Year Ending Dec. 31, 1918.

To the Board of Directors, friends and benefactors of the National Home Finding Society, I submit with no small degree of pleasure our report for the year ending December 31, 1918, though I regret that owing to several weeks of feebleness and tardiness in having the books audited, the report has so long been delayed.

Though in recent years we have gone through a panic, through the worst war, by far in all the history of the world, and through one of the worst epidemics, and the worst year of the war, I am glad to report at the close of another year, as we have done each year since the first year of the organization, that our last year from every standpoint ,was the best in the history of the work.

Our cash receipts amounted to $6,-443.63. Supplies, including shoes, clothing, food stuffs, farm implements, seed, fertilizers, fruit trees, furniture, etc., amounted to more than $600. I turned over to the treasurer $5,752.67 retaining $690.96 for traveling expenses, etc., which added to $70 advanced by the board and $68.92 brought forward from last year's receipts, makes a total of $829.88 to be accounted for, which is as follows:

R.R. and carfare for 250 days	$209.62
Board and lodging 250 days	270.59
Stamps	86.96
Clerical aid	12.00
Miscellaneous expenses	159.71
Brought forward	88.00
Brought forward	88.00
Total	$829.88

We began the year with 35 children and ended with 35; the daily average for the year being 36, but we received into the Home during the year 23 new children. Four were placed in families and 19 were temporary boarders and were returned to their mothers.

The children kept in good health throughout the year, none having had the flu. They were kept regularly in day school and Sunday school, and they are making splendid progress and take great interest in their records.

We now have the farm well equipped with implements, including hoes, single and double plows, single and double shovels, cultivators, including hand disc and riding cultivators, harness, wagon and cane mill. The new orchar d of over 200 trees is th[illegible] nicely but the crow owing to the two severe droughts last year was an utter failure. However our city garden did well and the matron put up a great quantity of fruit and vegetables which will nicely tide us over till another season.

Thus we face the year 1919 better prepared in every way than we ever have been at the opening of any previous year.

Thanking the Board and all friends for their hearty co-operation, I beg to continue your humble servant,

O. SINGLETON,
General Superintendent.

NEGRO [illegible]NAGE TO BE LOCATED NEAR JONESBORO

A negro orphanage and old wom[illegible]s home combined will be built near Jonesboro in the next several months. The negroes of the city have purchased 18 acres of land, about one mile and a half west of the city, just beyond Westlawn cemetery, west of Cooper Hill. They will build as soon as the subscription can be raised. Rev. J. J. Walker is secretary of the movement.

WORCESTER MASS POST
MARCH 10 1919

PLAN TO BUILD COLORED HOME

Trustees Out to Raise Fund Of $100,000

The board of trustees and other persons interested in the Home Association for Aged Colored People are making plans for a campaign to raise $100,000 for the home. With the money raised it is planned to build a home. The association has been in existence for more than 20 years, and during that time it has cared for scores of aged who have been left with no means of support or anyone to care for them.

PITTSBURG PA LEADER
MAY 17, 1919

Colored Women's Home Opens Drive for $25,000

The Home for Aged and Infirmed Colored Women, Lexington avenue, East End, has opened a 12 day drive for $25,000 in order to keep the institution alive.

The home was started over 34 years ago and in that time has cared for over 200 old women, who were unable to get proper attention in their declining years. At present in the institution there are 38 inmates, three of whom are blind, two helpless, and the remainder needing constant attention.

The war time high cost of living has so reduced the treasury of the institution that it is impossible to give the proper attention to the women, who are totally dependent upon the home for everything. Lack of funds has caused building improvements to be abandoned some of which are absolutely imperative.

In spite of the fact that the big Victory drive is on and that it will be harder to get donations on that account, the board of managers who are managing the campaign feel certain that the people of Pittsburg will not neglect the appeal of the home.

Solicitors now canvassing the city are reporting satisfactory figures. All donations are requested to be sent to the Home for the Aged and Infirm Colored Women, Lexington avenue, East End, or to John W. Anderson, treasurer, care of headquarters, 1214 Wylie avenue.

WORCEST[illegible]
MARCH 19, 1919

280 Children At Orphan Asylum Attend Only Exclusive Colored Public School

Not many people in the Bronx are aware that there is a public school in the borough attended exclusively by negro children.

P. S. 49, at W. 259th St. and Palisade Ave., at Riverdale-on-Hudson, is exclusively attended by the children of the Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children—in fact, the school is conducted in the main building of the [illegible].

That the training in P. S. 49 ranks favorably with other school is shown by the last annual report of Dr. Mason Pitman, superintendent, which states that children who have completed the grades in the home school go to high schools and other institutions of higher education to study for different professions and trades.

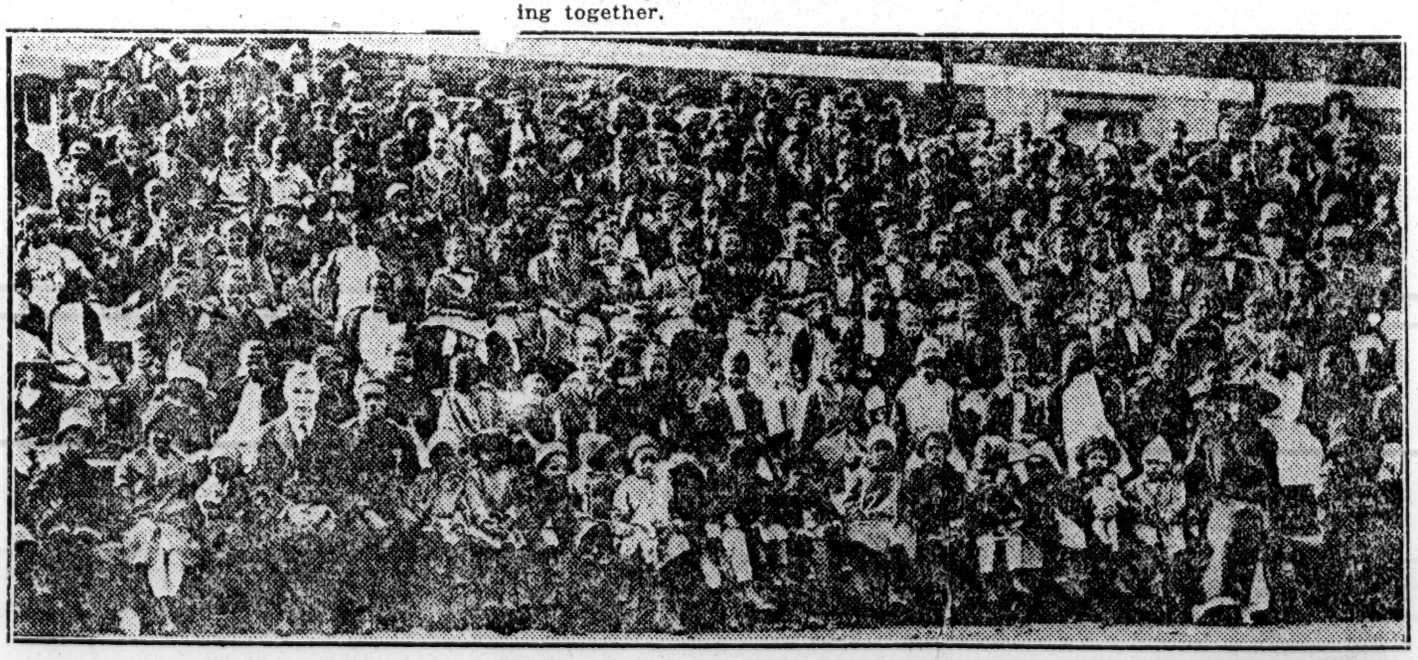
"There have been some failures turned out from this school, as from every other institution," says Dr. Pitman, "but there have been numerous successes. There are boys and girls representing the institution in nearly all the professions and in many trades. In the professions there are physicians, dentists and nurses, and in the trades there are plumbers, engineers, machinists and farmers.

"Besides these there were forty-five of the old boys who were raised here who served Uncle Sam in the army and navy, and only four of them were drafted."

At the present time there are 280 children living at the home, and although the official name of the institution is the Colored Orphan Asylum, there are but eighteen actual orphans in the big family.

Besides these there are sixty-three whose fathers are dead, forty-two whose mothers are dead, and the remainder are nearly all unfortunates, deserted either by father or mother or both.

Of the entire population there are but six whose parents are married and living together.



Dr. Mason Pitman and 280 Colord Children at Colored Orphan Asylum, 259th St. and Palisade Ave.

Education - 1919

Scholarship and Other Distinction.

N Y C WORLD
JANUARY 3, 1919

NEGRO SURGEON ON DUTY AT BELLEVUE

Dr. J. B. FORD

©WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION

Dr. Ford Is First of His Race to Serve on Ambulance There.

Dr. J. B. Ford, a graduate of Howard University, Washington, had the distinction of being the first negro doctor to take out a Bellevue Hospital ambulance when he answered his first call Wednesday morning.

He is twenty-eight years old, and upon his graduation was assigned to Bellevue. The district in which he will answer calls for an ambulance comprises a large part of both the middle east and west side of the city.

Dr. Ford will be assigned to service in wards. He received his degree last October, following several years' study in surgery and medicine.

Atlanta University Student Wins Third Honor Among Contestants.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 27—Louis J. Harper, a young Atlanta Negro, has just been announced as the winner of third prize in a nation-wide essay contest on the subject, "Why we Should Have an American Language." The contest was conducted by the state library of Ohio, and was open to all accredited students of all universities, colleges and high schools throughout the country.

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
AUGUST 17, 1919

Atlanta Negro Wins Prize in National Essay Competition

Louis J Harper, a young Atlanta negro, has just been announced as the winner of third prize in a nation-wide essay contest on the subject, "Why We Should Have an American Language." The contest was conducted by the state library of Ohio, and was open to all accredited students of all universities, colleges and high schools throughout the country.

Young Harper, who is just 20 years of age, was a member of the Students' Army Training Corps of Atlanta university, and completed his sophomore year in 1919 with honors.

The contest was based on suggestions contained in an address of Senator Robert J. O'Brien, delivered in the Ohio senate April 1, and was partly inspired by a remark of the great French Premier Clemenceau's reply to Melville E. Stone, head of the Associated Press, when Stone complimented the "tiger" upon his excellent command of English. The premier replied: "I don't speak English; I speak American."

In writing of Harper's success, J. H. Newman, state librarian of Ohio, said:

"This young man has great promise for his race. Nothing can possibly contribute more to the uplift of the African than the education and careful training of such men as young Harper.

"He is entitled to all the credit he receives, for the reason that no judge knew anything about the name of the individual writer until after the decision. Therefore, the elimination of all prejudice or partiality from the result."

So widespread was the interest in this contest that Mr. Newman has decided to launch another contest along these lines, some time during the coming fall, after all the schools are organized for their new years work.

N Y C TELEGRAM
JUNE 20, 1919

Somewhere in Paris Wednesday, Sol Butler, the negro sprinter, of Dubuque College, and Lieutenant C. W. Paddock, of the University of California, were clocked in 10 4-5 seconds for 100 metres, a fifth of a second slower than the world's record. The two American sprinters qualified for the team that will represent Uncle Sam in the interallied games. Butler did some very good work at the Penn relay carnival in the sprints and broad jumps. Paddock has a great reputation on the coast.

First place in the hand grenade throwing contest was won by Chaplain Fred C. Thompson. He threw a hand grenade 251 feet. The chaplain's brother, S. C. Thompson, was second, with Epperly, a marine, third. The Thompson brothers and Epperly will compose the American entries in the grenade throwing contests in the coming big games.

ST LOUIS MO GLOBE DEMO
AUGUST 10, 1919

NEGRO GIRLS COMPETE FOR COLLEGE COURSES

The examination for college entrance under the provisions of the George Washington Educational Fund is being conducted at Jerseyville under the direction of County Superintendent of Schools J. W. Becker of Jersey County. Four negro girls, Blanch M. Smith of Rockford; Consuelo Wilson of Nokomis, Juanita Dabney of Normal and Frances McDaniel of Jacksonville, Ill., are taking the examination. The fund will sent two negro students, the two making the highest grades in the competitive examination, to college this fall, and is at present educating two other students, one at the University of Chicago and the other at the University of Illinois.

The George Washington Educational Fund was left by George Washington, a former slave, who was the property of Dr. Silas Hamilton and who was manumitted by him. Dr. Hamilton purchased him when Washington was a little child, and was found by Dr. Hamilton in Virginia when the latter was making one of his horseback journeys from his plantation in Mississippi, which he was conducting to experiment in the proper treatment of slaves, to his old home in Vermont.

The little negro boy was crying because of the separation from his mother, who had been sold farther south, and Dr. Hamilton bought him for $100, and sent him to the Mississippi plantation. Later Dr. Hamilton brought Washington to Jersey County, and he continued to live with Dr. Hamilton's family after he was freed.

When he grew to manhood he engaged in farming and accumulated a small fortune. He never married, and at his death, left his money for the benefit of his race, except the sum of $1500 for the erection of a monument to his former master.

The rest of the estate, which was left in trust for the education of worthy negro students, amounted to about $7000 but has grown to more than $20,000 and keeps from four to six students in college. It is distinctly for higher education and does not provide for students until after they have secured a high school education.

GIRL LEADS CLASS— WHITE STUDENTS IN BOYCOTT

The Freeman
12-20-19

Special to The Freeman.

CALEXICO, Cal., Dec. 17.—Miss Annie Lewis, the brilliant 17-year-old daughter of a widow of this city, is the young woman whose scholarship has excelled that of all other students of the Imperial county high school here and now the Caucasion girls refuse to set upon the same platform with her for graduation exercises, it is said. But state authorities of education take a different view of the matter, according to the following dispatch from Sacramento, by Associated Press:

"Negro Girl Leads in School Grades; White Pupils Open Boycott.

"A young colored woman is the storm center around which the board of trustees, the teachers and the pupils of the Calexico, Imperial county, high school are revolving, according to a letter received by Will C. Wood, state superintendent of public instruction.

"The colored pupil ranks highest in educational attainments among the 105 students and the white girl scholars have refused absolutely to sit on the same platform with her at the coming graduation exercises, according to information received by Mr. Wood.

"Job Wood, deputy superintendent of public instruction, sent a letter to the Calexico trustees, telling them:

"'If these white girls refuse to graduate with the girl with whom they have attended school through all of these years they should go back into the public schools and have a real training for American citizenship.'

"He also says that if there are any exercises the colored girl must be on the platform."

RACE EDITOR FIRST PRIZE WINNER IN ADVERTISING CONTEST

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Phoenix, Ariz., September 12.—A. R. Smith of this city, editor and publisher of the Phoenix Tribune, the only Race Journal in the state won first prize in an advertising contest conducted recently by a local automobile firm.

The contest was held for the purpose of determining the best method of advertising, that containing the Company name or without it. Five prizes were offered for the best suggestion.

The contest aroused widespread interest throughout the state and many replies were received. Chief among them were the replies containing the suggestion from the advertising managers of leading white weekly and daily newspapers in the state. The winner of the second prize was a white man who is manager of the Arizona Gazette, the leading daily newspaper in Arizona.

NEW HAVEN CONN UNION
JUNE 17, 1919

ROBESON GRADUATES AT HEAD OF CLASS

Giant Rutgers Athlete Had Peculiar Career in College; Esteemed by All Who Knew Him

An interesting character is Paul Robeson, the big negro who was graduated from Rutgers the other day. Robeson is more than six feet tall and built in proportion. He led his class from the first day he entered college, and graduates with all the honors that one man can win. Also, he graduates carrying away with him the affection and esteem of his class mates, of the entire college. They made much of him at Rutgers, elected him to one of the best fraternities and in general let him feel that his color was an asset rather than a hindrance. But the man never for a moment in all the four years at New Brunswick, lost his head, or forgot the prime requisites of tact necessary in one occupying his peculiar position. All this stands out beyond his ability as an athlete. He was a good football player, but not, a great one. Against weak opposition he was great, but when the game was coming to him he subsided into a strong, steady, game player, but by no means a brilliant one. In basketball he was a star and on the base ball field he played workmanlike ball. With the physical power to resent insults received on the field from opponents—cheap insults based upon his race and color—he never for a moment forgot himself and at the end of several fotball games some of his bitterest opponents and sharpest tongued baiters paused before leaving the field to shake his hand. Robeson is a New Jersey high school product; his father is a clergyman, a profession which the athlete intended to enter. But men interested in his career caused him to change to law and Robeson himself feels that there is a big opportunity for service among the people of his race in the state.

1567 North Adams, Mass. Herald
JUNE 25, 1919

COLORED ATHLETE LED HIS CLASS IN SCHOLARSHIP

It is said of Paul Robeson, Rutger's all-round colored athlete, that he led the class in scholarship from the day he entered college. As he was a star in football, baskebal and baseball, made one of the best fraternities and was one of the most popular men in college, he certainly rounded out a most successful student career.

Dr. Ford on Ambulance Page

Dr. James B. Ford attained the distinction of being the first doctor of our people to take out an ambulance last week. Dr. Ford, who is a native of Pennsylvania, graduated from the high school of Coatesville, Pa., and entered the Howard University school of arts and science, finishing with the degree of B. A. in 1914. He then entered the Howard Medical school, graduating in 1918. On Oct. 1, 1918, Dr. Ford received his appointment as interne in Bellevue hospital to serve one year. The young man has made good there, having served in three wards and in the out-patient department. Practically all his work is among white people, but there has never been the least bit of friction among them. Several of the big white dailies commented on Dr. Ford's appearing on a Bellevue hospital ambulance.

LYNN MASS. ITEM
OCTOBER 22, 1919

To Rename Sq. for Dead Colored Man

Lynn will soon pay tribute to the memory of Frank Kingsley Burrus, the first colored citizen of Lynn to die for his country in the World war, by renaming Hilton square in his honor. The first step in this direction was taken at a meeting of the city council last night, when a petition asking for the change in name was presented. Acting as provided, the council laid it on the table until its next meeting.

A petition was received from the Pine Hill association asking for the location of a fire alarm box at Belliveau road and Pine road.

Petitions for jitney licenses were received from Thomas F. Eastwood, Mack Georgson and Albert B. Cook.

Jurors were drawn as follows: Oliver P. Noble, 38 Summer street; William C. Keeve, 109 Sagamore street; Charles W. Davidson, 48 Whiting street; Henry E. Plummer, 330 Summer street; Charles H. Wollerschied, 45 South street; George S. Bishop, 57 Clarendon avenue.

JANUARY 28 1919

A Conclusive Answer.

Editor Globe:—Lieutenant William D. Harris, who in The Globe of Jan. 8 said that the Negro was incapable of higher education, reminds me of the old man who stubbornly maintained there was "no sich animal" as a camel, even when the camel stood before him. The assertion would be too ridiculous for reply were it not for the ignorance of many well disposed people regarding the Negro's mentality.

Even Lieutenant Harris will admit that any man who satisfies Harvard University's requirements for a degree is capable of advanced academic education. In 1870, nearly fifty years ago, Richard D. Greener, a Negro, graduated from Harvard college. Since that time, to my knowledge, Harvard has graduated more than forty colored men, at least four of whom received their degrees, "magna cum laude." Three of them were elected class orator, in 1890, 1902, and 1912. One of them won a Rhodes scholarship at Oxford. The late Dr. George T. Grant of Boston was an instructor in the Harvard dental school; W. A. Hinton, 1905, is an instructor in the Harvard medical school; Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, 1890, is the author of what Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard calls the authoritative work on the suppression of the slave trade. F. A. Morton, 1906, a 'varsity debater at Harvard, is now one of District Attorney Swann's most valued assistants—ask Mr. Swann.

That is the Negro's record in Harvard alone. Colored men have won distinction and degrees from all the leading colleges of the country except Princeton, where they are denied admittance; which is a criticism of Princeton, not of the Negro. If Lieutenant Harris will not take a Negro's word the recorders of Harvard, Yale, and the other colleges will convince him, if he can be convinced, that my statements are true.

AUBREY BOWSER.

New York, Jan. 19.

ARCHIBALD GRIMKE RECEIVES SPINGARN MEDAL

The Louisville News
6-28-19

Cleveland, Ohio, June 27.—The Spingarn medal presented every year to the American of African descent who has made the highest achievement in any field of elevated human endeavor, has been awarded to Archibald H. Grimke, of Washington, lawyer, author and ex-United States Consul in Santo Domingo. The announcement of the award is as follows:

The fifth Spingarn medal has been awarded to Archibald H. Grimke of Washington, D. C., for seventy years of distinguished service to his country and his race, as consul to Santo Domingo, as president of the American Negro Academy, as author and scholar, and especially as president of the District of Columbia Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which under his leadership has become the safeguard of the rights of eleven million people at the capital of the nation.

Mr. Grimke was born in Charleston

Colored Chemis

The Afro
coverer O

Dyes of American Color Company Equal to Germany's Best. Local Bankers May Supply Extension Fund.

The visit of Eugene Davidson representing the American Color Company 12 Cedar Street, New York, to this city last week, brings to light the fact that a colored firm, located in the heart of the chemical section of New York, is making at present the best dyes in the United States. Mr. Davidson is son of a Washington Attorney Shelby Davidson.

The American Color Company is capitalized at $25,000, and Mr. Davidson came to this city to confer with the new banking firm of Taylor and Jenkins and Attorney Clark L. Smith in order to invite them to inspect the plant and finance some new extensions.

Besides Mr. Davidson, who is a Harvard Graduate and an ex-army officer, the chief chemist is Harry Keehlan, also a graduate of Harvard and who gave up a position of $30 per month as consulting chemist in a New York firm to develope the American Color Company. Mr. Keehlan is best known as the chemist who last year offered the Ordnance Department in Washington an explosive more deadly than TNT, and who was given a commission as Captain, which was withdrawn, when is was found out that he was colored. His formula for synthetic dyestuff is being used to produce colors that are 99 per cent chemically pure. A memorandum from a leading chemical laboratory in New York where an analysis of American Color Company's dyes was made, was exhibited here by Mr. Davidson. It read, "We regard the product as superior to anything on the market." The ordinary American dyes are only 95 per cent chemically pure, which accounts for the fact that German dyestuffs dominate the American market.

The American Color Company is prepared to market 50 products and by-products, among them cheaper and better ink for the making of carbon paper.

DESCENDANTS OF REVOLU- ON HOLD ANNIVERSITY

The Chicago Defender
4-12-19

Philadelphia, June 21.—Descendants of Cyrus Dustell, baker in George Washington's army of the Revolution held their annual celebration here last week. Paul Robeson, this year graduate of Rutgers College, winner of the Phi Beta Kappa key for scholarship and prizes for debating, was one of the speakers. Other descendants included the wives of Lawyer J. C. Ashury and Dr. Mossell.

COLORED CHILDREN WIN WANAMAKER PRIZE

The Chicago Defender
7-26-19

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The colored children of the city, along with the Italian, won the greatest number of John Wanamaker prizes for proficiency in art. The James Logan school, 19th and Reed streets, of which Mr. Clarence White is principal, captured four prizes.

The Louisville News
6-28-19

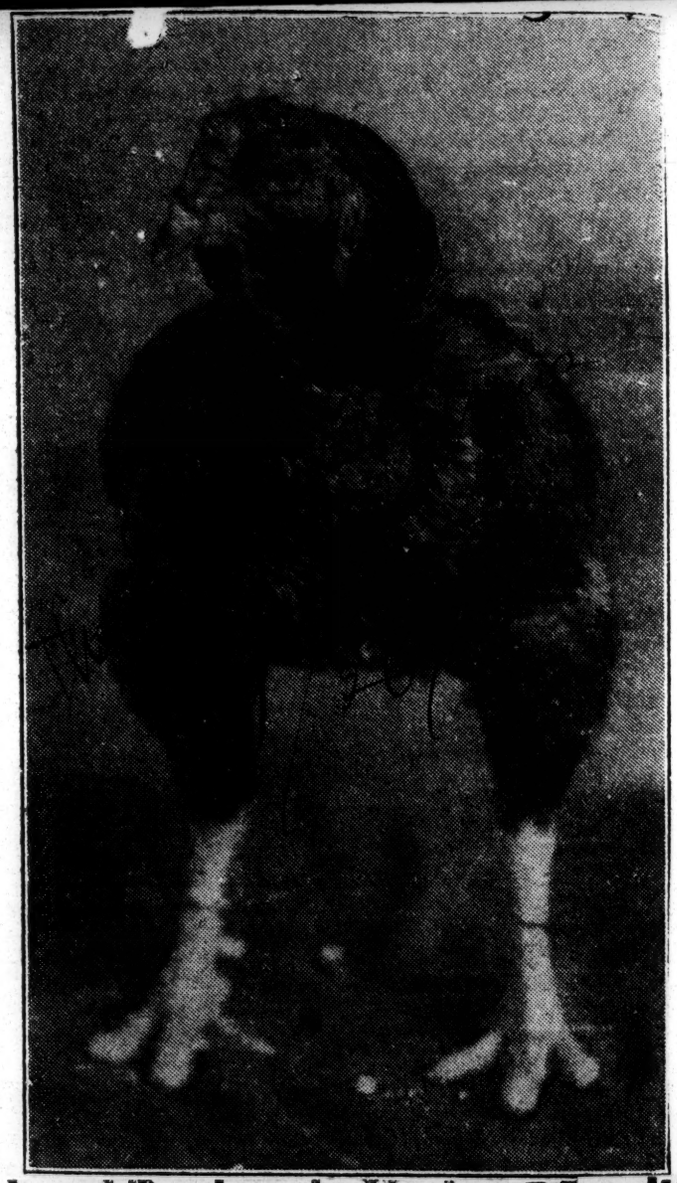
Colored Girl Wins High Honors.

New York, June 24.—Among the graduates of Public School No. 16 Bronx, Anna Mildred Coleman was not only tied for first prize but also took second honors in the entrance for examinations for Hunter High School. Miss Coleman is the daughter of Mrs. Mary Carter Coleman, formerly of

Ira B. Scott, Regimental Sergeant Major

Southern Christian Advocate
4-10-19

the son of Bishop J. B. Scott, who is still with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, has been designated to attend the Toulouse University Toulouse, France, to take a special course in Science and the French Language. Mr. Scott when called to the colors was teaching the sciences in the state College of Texas. He and his friends consider this an excellent opportunity for him. Young Scott is a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University.



Colored Doctors in Harlem Hospital Crowning Victory for United Civic League

The Chicago Defender
10-11-19

Six years ago the United Civic League started its fight for Colored internes in Harlem hospital, and each year since then the organization has made Colored internes in this hospital a campaign issue. The league continued to hold conferences and send committees to meet Bellevue's board under whose supervision the Harlem hospital properly comes, until they were definitely promised that Colored doctors would be admitted. Dr. Louis T. Wright is the first of the Colored doctors to be appointed. Others will follow. The league is now seeking to have our women entered as nurses. Honorable James D. Carr of the corporation counsel's office lent much valuable assistance to the league in bringing about this civic achievement for Colored Harlem.

JUDGE TERRELL TO BE AT HARVARD EXERCISES

New York News
6-12-19

Washington, June 11.—Judge Robert H. Terrell will leave the city the latter part of this week to attend the commencement exercises at Harvard College and to attend the dinner given by his class, on the occasion of its 35th anniversary. Judge Terrell was the third colored man to graduate from Harvard College. Professor Richard T. Greener was the first and Mr Parker N. Bailey, now deceased, the second.

N Y C TIMES
JANUARY 2, 1919

Negro Doctor at Bellevue.

Dr. J. B. Ford, a graduate of Howard University, Washington, D. C., the first negro doctor to ride out on a Bellevue ambulance, responded to a call yesterday morning. He was assigned to Bellevue following his graduation on Oct. 1 1918.

Education—1919.

Scholarship & Other Distinctions

HENRY MORAN

From Waverly, Tennessee, comes the news that to Henry Moran of that place has been given the distinction of serving the longest and most strenuous "trick" at war work that was performed by any single individual.

Henry is described as "a squat, dynamic black man with a big muscle and a bigger smile." He works as a fireman in a factory which was engaged in making artillery wheel spokes. When the influenza epidemic hit the plant it took every man out of the boiler room except Henry. The superintendent of the factory was in despair, but the colored man told him that he would stay on the job until the other fellows got back.

And he did stay on his job; he fired the boilers for forty-eight consecutive hours without rest or sleep; and at the end of the arduous task trudged off seeming little the worse for wear.

To get the real measure of the physical stamina shown by Henry Moran, the length of time that he worked should be multiplied by three. The work of firing in a boiler room is one of the most exhaustive tasks that a man can be put to. On board big steamships the men down in the hold who do the stoking work in shifts of only three or four hours; so quickly does the intense heat sap the powers of endurance. The firing of the boilers in an ordinary factory is, of course, not so strenuous a job as stoking on a steamship; nevertheless, it is a great deal more exhausting than most other kinds of work. So it seems that it would be fair to estimate that Henry Moran in firing his boilers for forty-eight hours performed the equivalent of one hundred and forty-four hours of ordinary work.

We see no way to escape writing Henry down as one of the heroes of the war.

ALUMNI OF SEMINARY DINE TOGETHER

TRUSTEES' REPORTS SHOW YEAR OF CHANGE AND PROGRESS.

NEGRO WINS DEGREE OF B. D

German Department Exercises Tonight in Andrews Street Church Will Close Four Days of Meetings.

The fourth day of the anniversary exercises of Rochester Theological seminary began with the annual meeting of the New York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education at 11 o'clock in Lake Avenue Baptist church. The annual reports of the trustees were read by Dean J. W. A. Stewart and Rev. Glenn B. Ewell, the recording and corresponding secretaries. A noon Dr. Arthur T. Belknap, president of Grand Island college, Nebraska, made an address, the trustees met for reorganization at 12.30 o'clock and at 1 o'clock the alumni sat down to their annual dinner.

At the seminary commencement exercises last night Dr. Elmer E. Bryan, president of Colgate university, spoke on the moral equivalents of war which must be developed to bring the race to the height of its capacities. In giving the members of the class their diplomas Rev. Dr. Clarence A. Barbour, president of the seminary singled out James Everett Rose, of Le Roy, for special mention. Mr. Rose is the first negro to win the degree of B. D. in the seminary courses. Dr. Barbour said:

Wants More Such Scholars.

"You are the first man of your race to receive this degree from the seminary, for this reason, perhaps, it gives me more pleasure to award it to you than to any of the others. May many of your race win it in the future. You have complied with every requirement necessary to win it."

Linn Wheeler Hattersley, of Rangoon, Burma, and John J. Hiemenga, of the class of 1905 in the Christian Reformed seminary, were the others who won the degree of bachelor of divinity. Ts-Chien Wu will go to the First Baptist church, Shanghai, China, and others of the graduating class to mission fields and churches where they have been preaching while continuing their studies.

At the commencement exercises of the German department in Andrews Street church to-night the English language will be used for the first time.

FORMER BALTIMOREAN

WINS FRENCH SCHOLARSHIP

William H. Vodery, the colored composer and instrumental arranger, who organized the 807th Infantry Band, that afterwards became known as the Headquarters Band in France, left for France October 15, where he will enter the French High School of Musical Studies in the Palace of Fontainebleau.

Vodery has received a free two-year scholarship at this musical school, he having the distinction of being the only American musician-composer to ever win a scholarship from this French musical institution. Last August, while stationed at Chaumont, France, with his band, Vodery took the examination in competition with 120 other musicians. Forty of this number passed with sufficient per centages to entitle them to take the final examination, Vodery being among the 40. And the final examination he not onl came out first, but he also led with an unprecedented average of 98, a mark that was acclaimed by musical scholars throughout France. His composition for the occasion was a descriptive tone poem entitled "Two Months in the Old Mill."

Vodery has orchestrated the music for some of the foremost musical shows.—From the Master Musicion.

WINS HIGHEST HONOR

Iowa City, Ia., June 20.—Highest honors in United States history, symbolized by the medal given annually by the Daughters of the American Revolution, are to be awarded this year to Miss Emily Elizabeth Gross, a young woman of our Race who graduated from the university here recently.

THE SPINGARN MEDAL

A few years ago, Mr. Joel Spingarn, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, offered a medal, to be given each year to the colored person who had wrought the greatest or most significant achievement among the colored people. This gift from Mr. Spingarn was given in good faith, we believe, to stimulate worthy effort and to give merited distinction to really useful Negroes. A very able and highly honored jury was selected: former President W. H. Taft, Bishop John Hurst and President John Hope, of Morehouse College. There has been a notable award each year, the first going to Dr. Just, a teacher in Howard University, and the last going to Mr. A. H. Grimke, a lawyer, of Boston and Washington, D. C. Other awards have been made to William Stanley Braithwaite, the poet and literary critic of Boston; Harry Burleigh, the singer and musical composer, of New York and Col. Charles Young, of the United States Army.

It is not ours now to criticize the awards, or the persons receiving them. The gentlemen are all men of whom the race has just cause to be proud. Indeed, they are men who stand out not only among their race, but in their respective lines of endeavor, as among the best of their group They need no label of race to gain distinction. And so far, the jury is to be congratulated. Our observations are, however, these:

By the awards made by the Spingarn Committee do we understand that to achieve most one must be apart from the Negroes? No Negro in the South has yet been awarded the Spingarn medal. Likewise no Negro identified with the building of Negro organizations has been awarded the medal. All of those, so far recognized, are either not connected at all, or connected only in a minor way, with the great Negro organizations. While the army, the law, music, poetry and education have been recognized, the ministry and business, politics, etc., have been passed over.

Of course it is a difficult job to pick out of 12,000,000 Negroes the only one who has made the largest achievement. It can't be done. Probably no three other judges would agree on the same man. Not only is there the great difficulty of choosing the man, but the greater difficulty of determining just what is achievement; just what should be the basis of judgment, and how to value the work of competitors in different fields.

The Spingarn Medal has not created the interest we had hoped it would. Since the first award, in spite of good press agency work, the interest has steadily waned. We account for it by the fact that the Negroes have not read in the awards anything of popular judgment. Regarding one of the distinguished men who received the medal, a well informed Negro exclaimed: "You say Mr. ——— got the Spingarn Medal. Well, I always thought he was a white man!"

Of course, popular judgments often err; and the verdict of history is not always the same as the verdict of one's contemporaries. When our great grandchildren read the awards, fifty years from now what will be their verdict?

WINNERS OF THE GEO. WASHINGTON SCHOLARSHIP FUND

By Associated Negro Press.

JERSEYVILLE, ILL., June 3.—Misses Blanche Smith of Rockford and Consuelo Wilson of Nokomis, were winners of the George Washington Educational Fund, they will be sent to college this fall. The other contestants were: Frances McDaniel of Jacksonville and Juanita Dabney of Normal. Miss Dabney may also be sent to college.

The George Washington Educational Fund was left by George Washington, a former slave, who was the property of Dr. Silas Hamilton and who was manumitted by him. Dr. Hamilton purchased him when Washington was a little child, and was found by Dr. Hamilton in Virginia when the latter was making one of his horseback journeys from his plantation in Mississippi, which he was conducting to experiment in the proper treatment of slaves, to his old home in Vermont.

The little Colored boy was crying because of the separation from his mother, who had been sold farther south, and Dr. Hamilton bought him for $100, and sent him to the Mississippi plantation. Later Dr. Hamilton brought Washington to Jersey County and he contined to live with Dr. Hamilton's family after he was freed.

When he grew to manhood he engaged in farming and accumulated a small fortune. He never married, and at his death, left his money for the benefit of his race, except the sum of $1500 for the erection of a monument to his former master.

The rest of the estate which was left in trust for the education of worthy negro students, amounted to about $7000, but has grown to more than $20,000 and keeps from four to six students in college. It is distinctly for higher education and does not provide for students until after they have secured a high school education

A colored girl of Bloomington, Ill., ranked first among the competitors for the George Washington scholarship, which pays $300 a year for a four-year course at any college in the country.

AN UNPOPULAR SELECTION

Of all the Spingarn medal awards, the one to archibald H. Grimke at Cleveland, Ohio today will undoubtedly prove the most unpopular.

In the case of the other awards to Mr. Harry Burleigh, Colonel Charles Young, Dr. E. E. Just, and Mr. W. Stanley Braithwaite, the wisdom of the [illegible] was immediately apparent. Many people [illegible] the selection of Mr. Grimke as an evi[illegible] National Association's aim to rewar[illegible]uitable way its own workers.

There is good reason for their deduction: In every other year the award has been to the "man or woman of African descent, but of American citizenship who made the highest achievement DURING THE PRECEDING YEAR, in any field of elevated or honorable human endeavor, the candidate being chosen by a committee including Bishop John Hurst, Wm. H. Taft, John Hope, Oswald Garrison Villard, and James H. Dillard."

This year the medal is given Mr. Grimke for "SEVENTY YEARS OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO HIS COUNTRY AND TO HIS RACE. . . .especially as PRESIDENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE." ETC.

With due respect to the honorable board of judges and without impugning their honesty, it does seem that the original provisions under which the Spingarn medal was awarded for the past five years, have been changed especially to fit this case. Perhaps it is merely a coincidence that the provisions are changed and the medal goes to a N. A. A. C. P. worker at the same time, but this coincidence will lower the extrinsic value of the medal in the minds of a large number of persons.

Under the original provision, both Mr. Emmet Scott and Major Dean have performed more conspicuous and valuable service for their country and their race in the past year than Mr. Grimke as head of the local National Association in Washington. Under the changed provision---the judges attempt to appraise the value of men's life time service which is not only a hard thing to do, but seventy times less satisfactory. Many there be who will not agree that Mr. Grimke has made the highest achievement among his race during the last half

TWO COLORED STUDENTS WIN HONORS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Miss Sadie Tanner Mossell B.S. in Education (1918) a student in the Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania, won one of the University Scholarships in History. Miss Tanner is a native of Philadelphia, a granddaughter of Bishop Tanner and a niece of Dr. N. F. Mossell.

Mr. Harry Spencer Blakiston, A.B., 1917, A.M. 1918, a student in the Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania, won one of the University Scholarships in Germanics the third consecutive time. Mr. Blakiston is also a native of Philadelphia.

MAN DIES TRYING TO SAVE LIFE OF NEGRO LABORER

Negro Calls For H[illegible]
pl[illegible]

Mayor [illegible] C[illegible] owing to the continued drouth here, water supply is nearly exhausted and requests all users of the city's water to be as economical in the use of water as possible until conditions improve.

YOUTH WINS PRIZE IN NATION WIDE CONTEST

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 26.—Louis J. Harper, a young Atlanta Colored boy has just been announced as the winner of third prize in a nation-wide essay contest on the subject, "Why We Should Have an American Language." The contest was conducted by the state library of Ohio, and was open to all accredited students of all universities, colleges and high schools throughout the country.

Young Harper, who is just 20 years of age, was a member of the Students Army Training Corps of Atlanta university, and completed his sophomore year in 1919 with honors.

AWARDED DEGREES AT U. OF P.

(Special to The New York Age)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Five colored students—three men and two women—were graduated from the University of Pennsylvania this year. Thursday of last week degrees were conferred on Jessie Redmon Fauset, M. A. in sociology; Sadie Tanner Mosell, M. A. in economics; Walter Fitzpatrick Jerrick, M. D.; Wilson Nelson Cunninger D. D. S., and William Henry Jenkins, D. D. S. No collegiate degrees were received.

YOUNG SAVANNAHIAN WINS SCHOLARSHIP

Mr. Frank S. Raskin Makes Excellent Record at Howard University

Mr. Frank S. Rankin, by examination, was recently awarded a scholarship for the year 1919-20 at the Uni-

versity of Wisconsin. Mr. Rankin, who is the son of Mrs. Annie Rankin and the brother of Mrs. E. A. Jordan of this city, is a product of the local public schools, and a graduate of the normal department of the Georgia State College.

He enjoys the distinction of being the first student from the sophomore class of the Georgia State College to make the junior class at Howard University. At this well known national institution, he finished in two years, receiving his bachelors degree with an excellent record, thereby shortening his college course to three years. Mr. Raskin is only twenty years old and will pursue the study of medicine and graduate work in physiological chemistry. It is inspiring to note that Mr. Rankin is self-supporting. This is an inspiration to many boys who are not financially prepared to enter college.

N Y C CA[illegible]

MARCH 10 1919

Negro Orator to Speak For College in Contest

CHICAGO, March 9.—George Dewey Lipscomb, Negro, will represent Northwestern University in the Northern Oratorical League contest to be held at Evanston, Ills., May 2, it was announced today.

Lipscomb will meet competitors from universities of Minnesota, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, and Oberlin College.

Miss Mclendon Takes Honors in Her Class

Miss Isabella McLendon of 2416 Wabash avenue, carried away the honors this year at Wendell Phillips High School, for she is the only member of the Race to pass the normal entrance examination. It is known that efforts were made to keep a representative student out, but in spite of this prejudice and other handicaps Miss McLendon has made good. She will be the only member of the Race to enter Normal School this season. She is also an accomplished musician, handling the piano with great ability, and having received instruction from Miss

Miss McLendon

Eloise Cook, the latter being the daughter of Rev. W. D. Cook. Miss McLendon takes high rank in her work. It may also be mentioned that Miss McLendon is pianist for Quinn Chapel Christian Endeavor Society and the primary department of the Sunday school. She gives lessons on the piano at her home, and has several pupils each week. She is the daughter of Mrs. C. D. Stanford and is a member of Mrs. Jennie Lewis' class in Quinn Sunday school.

BROOKLYN N[illegible]

JAN 28 1919

WOULD REWARD NEGRO

Riverhead, L. I., January 28—Efforts are being made in Riverhead to get a Carnegie medal or some other suitable recognition for Olman Boardman, a middle-aged negro of Riverhead, who, at the risk of his own life, rescued a little Polish girl from drowning last week. The matter is being taken up with the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission.

Boardman had to swim a long distance, smashing ice with his elbows as he lunged ahead, to reach the girl, and then had to dive for her when he reached the spot. It was with great difficulty that he was able to stay afloat himself because at the time he was weighted down with heavy moccasins and clothing.

graduates were initiated to membership in the fiftieth anniversary of Butler's Varsity letter a center on the basketball team, and during the season 1917-1918 Robeson, a negro who leads the Junior Class both in scholarship and athletics, after four years, [illegible] Robeson has been a member of the Debating Team. And June, 1919, he gained national fame by being selected as all American end and by Walter Camp; he won his throwers on the Track Team; he has also been a member of the Glee Club; he will be graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; then he will be admitted to the bar." (The Crisis, July, 1919)

Education — 1919.
Scholarship & Other Distinctions.

Young Surgeon Performs Notable New Operation

Dr. U. C. Vincent, Interne at Bellevue, in Clinic Before American College of Surgeons.

The new York Age, 11-1-19.

Among those to distinguish themselves at the ninth annual session of the American College of Surgeons, held last week in New York, was Dr. U. C. Vincent of Bellevue Hospital, who, on Thursday, October 23, performed a new operation for varicocele before some of the most prominent surgeon in the country.

During the week clinics were held in Manhattan and Brooklyn and the sessions were held at the Waldorf Astoria. Daily bulletins were issued from the Waldorf announcing the operations for each day, an dthe deep interest was evidenced by the large number of surgeons present.

Dr. Vincent was introduced by Dr. E. L. Keyes, surgeon-in-chief to the Department of Urology at the Bellevue and professor of urology at the Cornell Medical School. He was the only member of the entire house staff of Bellevue Hospital whose name appeared on the clinical program throughout the week.

Dr. Keyes presented Dr. Vincent to the visiting surgeons, speaking in glowing terms of the young surgeon, who, after a short talk on his newly devised operation, performed two of them.

Dr. Vincent was graduated from the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania in June, 1918, and was the first colored interne at Bellevue Hospital, having been appointed in July, 1918. He was appointed resident surgeon at Bellevue in April 1919.

Permission to demonstrate his new operation to such an eminent body of surgeons is regarded by Dr. Vincent and his admirers as a well deserved recognition to his ability as a surgeon. Dr. Vincen is 27 years old.

DR. U. C. VINCENT

The above cut appeared in the Boston Evening Transcript of June 18, in connection with an account of the fiftieth commencement anniversary of the Class of 1869, at Harvard. Prof. Hewlett was the first professor of physical training at Harvard, having been elected professor in 1855. He planned the gymnasium, and all of the apparatus was placed under his direction.

The mere fact of Harvard having selected him as professor, at a time when slavery was at its height, is conclusive proof that he was easily the foremost man in the country in his line. So proficient was he that his ability outweighed all prejudice. The Southern students admired and respected him equally with the Northern students.

It was he who supervised the training of the celebrated Harvard crew, with Rise as stroke, that defeated the Oxford, England, crew. Senator Lodge and Hon. Frank Hackett, an attorney of this city, who was Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Col. Roosevelt's administration, and hundreds of other prominent men now living were his pupils. He held the position until his death in 1871. He was held in such high esteem that the late Dr. A. P. Peabody, professor at Harvard, officiated at his funeral, which was attended by the faculty and student body.

The Washington Bee 7-5-19

LATE PROFESSOR A. MOLYNEAUX HEWLETT, OF HARVARD, FIFTY YEARS AGO

SCOTT BOND ARKANSAS COMMERCIAL GENIUS

INDIANAPOLIS IND LEDGER
APRIL 26, 1919

From Humble Beginning Negro Becomes Merchant Prince.

There are but few Negroes who are not familiar with the life story of the lamented Frederick Douglass and Booker T. Washington or the mortal Charles Banks and Isaiah T. Montgomery. I venter the assertion at the same time that there are correspondingly as few who ever heard of the man who is, to my mind, one of the greatest Negro characters in the South—at least in the commercial world—and that man is Scott Bond.

A few days ago I was invited by Dr. Felton, of Forrest City, Ark., to go with him and meet the most successful Negro business man of the state. The Bond home being in close proximity to Forrest City I consented to go. The distance from Madison, the home of Mr. Bond, was only four miles from Forrest City. As I entered the commercial establishment of "Scot" Bond & Sons" to say that I was surprised would be putting it mildly, indeed. After a very cordial reception by the Bond brothers, the younger members of the firm, I was escorted back to one of the most handsomely appointed and best equipped business offices, I believe I had ever entered, run by a colored man. From my position in the back office I could observe all that was going on in front of the store. My position afforded me a splendid opportunity to watch the movements of the army of clerks that were busily engaged in waiting on the trade in the various departments of this truly wonderful commercial establishment. The scene before me was splendidly supplemented by the hum of typewriters and Burrough's adding machine in the other end of the office.

The Scott Bond Mercantile Co., is one of those establishments, very common in the south, known to the people of the section as "a general store." The name is certainly well applied. In the Bond establishment is to be found every known variety of merchandise. It is a miniature Sears-Roebuck proposition. I do not exaggerate when I say one can purchase in this store most anything from a set of harness to a pound of butter. Rising from an humble position to that of the leading merchant in a southern city is no small stride, I do assure you. Scott Bond will always be a living object lesson of what a man with determination may accomplish even in a land where the chance of equal opportunity is denied him.

"The Observer"

Dr. J. E. Lee Passes as Interne for County Hospital

Dr. J. E. Lee, a graduate of the University of Chicago and Rush Medical College, passed examination for interne in the Cook County Hospital, and is the first of our group to serve in such a capacity at this institution. Dr. Lee speaks in high praise of the manner in which he is treated by the staff of the institution. It will be recalled that Warden Zimmer is in charge of the hospital, a man whose service in public life has always indicated a broad view on public questions.

Dr. Lee

Dr. Lee accepted the positio. backed by the assurance of years of training in his profession. He is a man of exceptional ability and operates with cool and deliberate judgment. The opinion is hazarded that his association with the institution will be of such commendable nature as to make forever possible the professional services of our people welcomed. His brothers at the hospital will do much to lend cheer and comfort to those of our group who may happen to be wards of the institution.

NEGROES LEAD IN EXAMINATION

The Freeman 9-27-19

Special to The Freeman.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 2.—In a competitive examination for promotion from lower grades to the first grade in the Customs Division of the United States Civil Service, New Orleans, La., there were nine white and three colored men who took the test. The three colored men headed the list, with marks as follows: Lucius B. Bailey, 93.65 per cent; Antoine De Lay, 85.70 per cent; Charley D. Levy, 83.65 per cent. Of the nine white men who took the test, four passed, the highest making an average of 78.75 per cent.—The Crisis.

COLORED COWBOY GETS STEER IN FAST TIME, LORENA TRICKEY WINS

PENDLETON, ORE. REGISTER
SEPTEMBER 20, 1919

Girl Relay Rider Takes Laurels After Last Horse Loses Lead and Forges Nose First Across Tape; Buckaroos Tumble.

Speed galore and a crowd estimated at nearly 23,000 made the second day of the tenth annual Round-Up a winner. Time in the running and relay races, the bulldogging and steer roping in almost every instance bettered that of Thursday and where thrills were occasioned the opening day, there were stunts yesterday that kept the big crowd yelling until there were hundreds of hoarse throats. They all liked it.

The feat of Jesse Stahl, colored cowboy, in bulldogging his steer in 18 1-5 seconds and the cowgirls' relay were features of the afternoon's show. The race showed that as a relay rider, Lorena Trickey has just a wee bit more class than the rest of the field and her victory was a popular one. She was congratulated by William G. McAdoo for her race.

Vera McGinnis Gets Lead.

At the start, Vera McGinnis got off to a lead, the winner trailing. On the first half mile she drew up to third and on the change again lost time. She drew up close to the lead by the end of the second half mile, however, and led the field on the third lap. On the final change Donna Glover got away more than two lengths in lead of Miss Trickey, but her horse forged up foot by foot and crossed the tape more than a full length in lead of Mrs. Glover. It was a plucky uphill race for the winner all the way and it had the stands howling all the way.

Miss Trickey's time yesterday was 3:53 1-5, an advantage of four fifths of a second over Donna Glover. By winning both days she has more than 3 seconds' lead over her nearest opponent.

Scoop Martin, whose horses seem unbeatable, added to his laurels by again taking the pony express race. He was pressed at times by Lloyd Caunders but managed to lead his horse across the tape with a good margin. Roy Kivett and Bud Sterling lost their horses on the first change, but Kivett resumed the race and finished third.

Joe Cantrell showed a classy string of Indian ponies in the Indian pony relay race, taking first place in 2:16 4-5 more than a minute faster than his time of Thursday. Jim White came in second, with Adolph Farrow third.

Calf Is Elusive.

Although there had been rumors that the calf roping contest would be abandoned because of a slight unpopularity at the outset, it was on Friday's program and was carried out in better style. Roy Kivett had a tough little customer to handle, the young calf jumping over the fence four times after being roped. Time was slow but the event attracted more laughs than on Thursday. All entries save Ed McCarty and Strickland tied their calves both giving up after two wide throws.

G. W. Ray with 1:09 2-5 was best in the calf roping, Phil Yoder being second with two-fifths seconds slower time. Charles Johnson's 1:24 took third.

Chester Byers opened with a time of 1:29 for steer roping and Joe Gardner, who followed, made the fast time of 22 1-5. This is almost record time. Buddy Sterling drew a gamey steer who had to be thrown and dragged four times. He broke the fence in two places but didn't give his man a chance to get the ropes on before time was up. Eddie Burgess made fast work of his steer, getting his hands in the air in just 24 1-5 seconds. John Judd used all his time without getting his steer off his feet Dan Clark made 27 3-5 for third best time.

It was an uphill race in the Indian thoroughbred event and the crowd pulled hard for the boys. They ran a fast race.

Kitty Canutt came back after losing out Thursday and took first in the cowgirls' pony race. For a time she was pressed closely by Vera McGinnis who finished a good second. Third went to Princess Mohawk, the only other entry.

Riders Off.

Buddy Sterling stayed with C. Cross Gray for a few seconds but soon went off without one boot. Tim Erwin, on Black Cat, rode but had to change hands on the halter rope. Shorty Hempel drew Sam Jackson but Sam left Shorty on the business side of the fence. Whether Shorty's head or Sam's feet broke the fence could not be seen from the press box. Lightenink Creek threw J. M. Oke. Eddie McCarty rode Whistling Annie. Bob Hall rode Monkey Wrench, as did Narciss McKay on Leatherneck.

Duke Parker was conquered by P. Manderville. Stdawberry Red rode Cork Screw. Charles Johnson and Smithy had an argument in which the cowboy came out first. Speedball dropped Francis Narciss off in a hurry. Mike Hastings pulled leather on Doughboy. C. C. Manderville on I B. Dam was mostly off, the bronk making short work of his man.

Philip Schalal slid off Hot Foot's back and lit on his feet. Hugh Strickland, world's champion took on Barrel Head and rode. Bill Cain drew No Name but No Name raised Cain clear off his back in about two seconds. Calgary Red grabbed the biscuit on Laramie Plains. Yakima Canut on Dun Gone rode and Jan Miller on Jesse James, found his mount a true outlaw and was bucked off.

Byers' Roping Is Hit.

The roping exhibition by Chester by Chester Byers was a big hit and he was filmed in several of his stunts, such as his back somersault while spinning a rope, spinning two ropes and other roping exhibitions.

Following today's show the winner of the Richard K. Fox Police Gazette Pelt will be decided. The best all-around cowboy, making the most points in this year's Round-Up will be awarded the belt which is of leather, gold and silver studded. Points will be divided as follows in determining the winner:

Bucking	50	35	15
Bulldogging	40	20	10
Roping	40	20	10
Relay	15	10	3
Stage coach	10	5	3
Pony express	15	10	3
Wild horse	20	12	5
Cowpony	5	3	1
Roman	10	5	3

— — "LET 'ER BUCK" — —

COLORED MEN MAKE HIGHEST AVERAGE

The New York Age
7-19-19

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—In a recent competition examination for promotion from lower grades to the first grade in the customs division of the United States Civil Service here nine white men and three colored men took the test. The three colored men headed the list with marks as follows: Lucius B. Bailey, 93.65 per cent.; Antoine DeLay, 85.70 per cent.; Charles D. Levy, 83.65 per cent.

Of the nine white men taking the test only four passed, the highest making 78.75 per cent., the other five failing to make the required 70 per cent., two of them not making 55 per cent.

Messrs. Bailey and DeLay both scored high marks to their credit in previous tests, Bailey heading the list with 94 per cent. in a test for mimeograph work and DeLay standing second on the list in a test for promotion to clerical work.

Three of the white men have been recommended for promotion, it is learned, but not a word about the colored successful competitors is heard as yet.

Prof. Carver Introduces 17 New and Valuable Products

Finds New Industrial Outlets For Growing Population Of South. Would Enable Section To Feed The World.

3-8

(By Wm. Anthony Aery.)

Hampton, Va.—What are some of the important commercial possibilities of the South? What can the South do to-day to add millions upon millions of dollars to her taxable wealth and thereby compete on more favorable terms with regions that have practiced more diversifacation in industry.

Many thoughtful, progressive men and women, representing the very best element in Southern life,—business education and society—have become familiar during the past few years with some of the wonderful discoveries of Dr. George W. Carver, the Negro wizard of agricultural research in chemistry at Tuskegee Institute. From long distances visitors come to consult with this quite,, hard-working resorceful, extraordinary black man—and Dr. Carver is a black man of genius.

Use of Native Materials

Dr. Carver recently gave convincing, positive answers to those who are seeking in these after-war days to find new industrial outlets for the growing population of the South and the region's rapidly developing prosperity due, in large measure to the South conserted effort to feed itself as w as furnish large food supplies for th starving people of the world.

At e recent Tuskegee Negro Conferen , Dr. Carver exhibiter several hund d products that he had develo from the native materials of Tus ee's home county, Macon Co., Ala. This exhibit showed, beyond the shadow of a doubt that this black scientific worker had caught the vision of a greater industrial South.

True research student that he is, Dr. Carver has not been attempting to develop his discoveries for the sake of individual reputation of money profit. He is chiefly interested in doing the basic work of finding numerous uses for every-day, ever ready materials.

New and Valuable Proudcts

Dr. Carver's commercial exhibit, made up, for example, of fibres, dyes, toilet powders, and other products developed by him in his special laboratory by unipue methods, included the following collection:

1. Potash from china-berry ashes.
2. China-Berry meal.
3. Tonic stock feed, made of snap corn, velvet beans cotton-seed meal and chinaberries, containing protein, 14.5 per cent; fats, 4.5; crude fibre, 12 and carbohydrates, 52.
4. Dehydrated lye hominy.
5. Okra fibre, for paper, rope, cordage, strawboard, matting and carpets.
6. Ultamarine dyes, made from Macon County clays and used for cotton, wool, silk and leather.
7. Cotton-stalk fibre for rope, cordage, mats and carpets.
8. Furniture stains made from native clays and vegetables.
9. Poplar bark, for artificial ribbon.
10. Mallow, cactus and bear grass fibres.
11. Dyes, made from dandelion, black oak, wood ashes, sweet gum, willow, swamp-maple, sweet potatoes, pomegranate, peanuts, osage orange, muscadine grape, onions, velvet beans and tomato vines.
12. Dressing for canvas shoes, made of Macon County clays.
13. Scouring powders.
14. White and color washes, made rom native clays.
15. Wistaria for basketry work.
16. Feathers for millinary purposes, ecured from native and barn-yard owls.
17. Laundry blues, 20 varieties.

NEGRO STUDENTS ON HONOR ROLL

TRENTON N J TIMES
NOVEMBER 7, 1919

Lincoln, Nixon and Escher Street Schools announce their honor rolls for the month of October, as follows:

LINCOLN.

Sixth Grade—Florence Cannon, Ida Dey, Mabel Johnson, Catherine Patterson, Robert Sparke.

Fourth Grade — Millicent Brown, James Smith, Willie Lee.

Third Grade—Joseph Cole, Robert Hapson, Thomas Patterson, Joseph Shilvers, Lottie Byrd, Mary Crowder, Eva Crowder, Georgia Hill, Veatter Johnson, Julia Saunderson.

NIXON SCHOOL.

Second Grade—Rosa Van Harler, Edith Francis, Elwood Thomas, Wellington Dickey.

First Grade—Julia Van Herler, Helen Morris, Margaret Israel, Gladys Dingman.

ESCHER STREET.

First Grade—John Johnson, Emmett Kelly, Naman Kelly, Steven Mitchell, John Richardson, Aubrey Stout, Napoleon Turner, Clyde Williams, Amanda Sterlings, Rubidine Walker.

Second Grade—Georgia Lee Smith, Edward Taylor.

... carol to come North

Again the honor of being the best writer in the Omaha public schools has fallen to a member of the race. This honor last year fell to Miss Watson. This year, George Goff, aged 14, a freshman in the High School, carries off this coveted honor.

Education - 1919

Scholarship Distinctions.

Eslanda C. Goode, who graduated in Chemistry from Columbia University was made during his senior year, pathological chemist and Technician at the Presbyterian Hospital New York City. She was later given complete charge of the surgical pathological laboratory

William H. Vodery, a colored man has received the first scholarship granted to an American muscian-composer by the French High School of Musical Studies, in Paris. Last August, while stationed at Chaumont with his 807th Infantry Band, he was among 120 competing musicians, forty of whom passed the examination, In the final test Mr. Vodery led, with an average of 98 per cent. His Composition was a descriptive tone-poem,"Two Months in the Old Mill"(The Crisis , December 1919. Page 80)

" Rudolph J. C. Fisher, Brown University, is a member of the Rhode Island Alpha of Phi Beta Kappa: at the beginning of his Junior year he was awarded one of two Banigan Scholarships of $3,000 each for"marked ability"; He was elected a member of the Delta Sigma Rho, a national fraternity; class orator and one of three commencement speakers; final honors in biology and English." (THE CRISIS. July, 1919)

"Leo G. Robinson, Ohio State University, is captain of the Intercollegia te Debating Team and the Varsity Track Squad, holding three records in the latter; he represented the University in the Big Six Intercollegiate Track Meet." He is President of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, a member of the Tau Kappa Alpha, a National Honary Debating Fraternity, and class orator." (The Crisis, July, 1919)

"Otto V. Green, University of Pittsburgh, is the Treasurer of the Pittsburgh Lyceum a member of the Pittsburgh Chemical Society and Vic e- President of the Omicron Chapter Alpha Phi Alpha." (The Crisis, July, , 1919.)

"John H. Dickson, a Negro of Uniontown, Pa., for three years has been experimenting with feed for his poultry, in an effort to produce multiple-yolks eggs. Last summer his hens began to lay double-yolked eggs regularly, and recently he got a triple-yolked egg, weighing seven and one half ounces and pure white in color."(The Crisis, July, , 1919)

George Dewey Libscomb, A Negro sophomore of Northwestern University, has been selected to represent his college in the Northern Oratorical League contest, May 2, at Northwestern. He will have competitors from the Universities of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Oberlin College. He was chosen after winning the Kirk Oratorical Contest against five white competitors."(The Crisis, May, 1919, Page, 35)

The Air Nitrates Corporation at [illegible], Alabama, has presented James A. Jackson, a colored man, with a gold me[illegible]d Certificate of Especial Merit for his sanitary work. Five silver medals were given at the same time to members of the crew under Mr. Jackson's directions. Mr. Jackson's medal is one of three given to colored men out of one hundred distributed among 29,000 officers and employees at this plant.

(The Crisis, June, 1919)

Harry S. Blackiston at the age of 23 graduates from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of Ph.D. he is the youngest graduate Ph.D. in the history of the institution. Mr. Blackiston was awarded: the William P. Henzey and the Mayor's Scholarships, 1913-17; George Schleicher prize in German, 1916-17; University scholarship in German, 1917-18; Harrison scholarship in German and the University scholarship, 1919.

The Crisis, Aug. 1920, p. 194.

"In a competitive examination for promotion from lower grades to the first grade in the Custom Division of the United States Civil Service, New Orleans, La., there were nine white and three colored men who took the test. The three colored men headed the list with marks as follows: Lucius Bailey 93.65%; Antoine DeLay, 85.70% Charles D. Levy, 83. 65%. Of the nine white men who took the test, four passed, the highest making an average of 78.75%.

Crisis 1919

"James E. Lee, Rush Medical College, is the first Negro to pass the Cook County, ILL. examination for interne in the Cook County Hospital--out of 180 men who took the examination, forty-five passed with Mr. Lee among the first on the list."

(The Crisis, July, 1919)

" James Scott, University of Kansas, is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa; he was awarded $200 in prizes for essays, one of which was published,---"The Christian Nations and the Hague." (The Crisis, July, 1919)

" Leolya M. Nelson, Syracuse University is a member of the English, German and classical clubs; she won class numerals, in basketball, and mercury "S" in track; at the end of her sophomore year she was awarded the"Sophomore Women's Athletic Cup" for the highest number of points in athletic efficiency and proficiency". (The Crisis, July, 1919)

Oratorical Contest and Debating

Mixed Schools

Scholarship Distinction 1919

Frank M. Willis, a colored man of Louisville, Ky., won first prize offered by the commissioners of agriculture for "Colossus", a dark cornish cock, and other poultry. Two other colored men, A.D. Bonner and C.J. Green, won prizes. The Crisis, December 1919, Page 82.)

"In a recent competion for the Freshman Class Song at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass., the honors were won by Miss Maritta Bonner, of Boston, t he only colored girl in her class. The song was given at the performances of the Freshman play and is the accepted Class Song for 1922." (The Crisis, May 1919. Page 33.)

"James L. Johnson, Pennsylvania State College, completed the four year course in three and one half years; he was a member of the Varsity Debating Team, winner of the second prize in the Junior Class Oratorical Contest and of the Intercollegiate Debating Medal". (The Crisis, July. 1919)

" One of the youngest pupils to enter Hunter College, New York City, this term is a colored girl twelve year old Hyacinth Davis, who took the entrance examinations and passed with 100 per cent in Mathematics." (The Crisis, April, 1919, Page 298)

Gertrude Scott, a colored girl in New York City, has been appointed Steno-grapher in the Board of Estimate. Miss Scott stood third on an eligible list of over five hundred applicants.

(The Crisis, June 1919)

" Brown University, Vashti C. Maxwell--She wrote one of the Senior Class Songs and was a regular contributor to the Sepiad, the college magazine." (The Crisis, August, 1919)

"Denver University, Valuarez B. Spratlin--was elected by faculty to the honorary Greek Letter fraternity, for high Scholarship throughout four years, and a member of the Alpha Zeta Pi." (The Crisis, August. 1919)

" Dickinson College (Pennsylvania*), William Jefferson, Esther A. B. Popel--awarded scholastic honor and elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa." (The Crisis, August, 1919)

Geneva [illegible]son, Radcliffe, graduates Cum Laude, with distinction in the Romance Languages, French and Spanish; she is an active member of the Radcliffe Athletic Association, with honors." (The Crisis, July. 1919)

"The 1918 fall semester honor roll at Butler College, w hich is composed of the ten students in the entire school making the highest grades, includes Miss Merle Stokes, A Negro student. " (The Crisis, May, 1919, Page 35)

"Francis H. Williams, Mt. Holyoke, is a member of the Massachusetts Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa; she has been awarded a scholarship for post graduate studies in Social Service (The Crisis. July. 1919)

" [illegible]. Wilson Winters, Temple University, maintained a general average of ninety per cent throughout his dental course." (The Crisis, July, 1919)

Education - 1919

Scholarship and Other Distinctions

WINNERS IN TIN CAN CONTEST

3-3-19. The Chicogo

Irene McBride, 2358 Dearborn street, representing the girl students of the Moseley School, gets first prize of $5 for securing 6840 cans. Hyman Friedman, a Jew, 2325 State street, gets second prize of $2.50 for collecting 5641 cans. Friedman represented the boys of the same school.

100,587 TIN CANS USED

Last Saturday could be seen small boys and girls hurrying toward the eight counting places with the hope of winning a prize for the largest number of cans secured over 300. The contest was close and interesting. Irene McBride, aged 11 years, has 6,840 cans to her credit, while Hyman Friedman, a Jew, ranked second with 5,347. These were largest in the whole campaign. Over 800 individuals participated in this new feature of Tin Can day and it will become an annual affair. The most interesting feature was the method of conveyance. Old trunks, suitcases, tubs, baby carriages, push carts and wagons were commandeered for hauling cans. In one instance a girl and 15 boys found an unattached wagon, filled it with cans and hauled it eight blocks with 3,600 cans of all varieties. Counting was a very hard job. Those who assisted were Carl Saunders, Lieut. J. Rice, Dr Mary Waring, Miss M. B. Jones, J. E Blackwell, H. D. Evans, L. L. Stone, F T. Lane, W. G. Rogers, G. M. Dur den and C. S. Hardy.

Jame ton, a Negro alumnus ... m University employed as production clerk in the United States Armory Springfield, Mass., has been for over a year a regular writer for the Armory, issued in the interest of the 7,000 employees.

---The Crisis, June, 1919.

WORKING FOR ADVANCEMEN OF THE COLORED

HARTFORD CONN COURANT
JANUARY 11. 1919

Rev. Osmond H. Brown Secializing in Psychological Work at the Hartford School of Religious Pedagogy to Better Fit Himself For the Problems He is Facing.

REV. OSMOND HENRY BROWN, student in the graduate department of the Hartford School of Religious Pedagogy, and rector of St. Monica's Chapel, corner Brook and Mather streets is an example of what a member of the colored race may attain to by dint of industrial application to his educational development. The quality of his work and character has won him a favorable position among the students of the Hartford Seminary Foundation, is greatly esteemed by the members of his parish and is considered one of the coming leaders among the colored people of Hartford.

Mr. Brown was born in Jamaica, British West Indies, where he received his common school education He says so far as he knows his ancestors have never been slaves. He recevied a high school education in Washington, D. C., studied some at Howard University of that city, and received his A. B. degree at Oskaloosa College, Oskoloosa, Iowa.

He studied theology four years at the General Theological Seminary in New York City, specializing under Professor J. Hall, the leading theologian of the Episcopal Church in America, and Professor H. M. Denslow, the noted Episcopalian authority on liturgics. Mr. Brown was graduated in 1915, ordained to the diaconate that year and to the priesthood in 1916 at St. Duke's, the oldest colored church in Washington.

During his year of graduate work at the General Theological Seminary he was priest in two small parishes in Red Bank and Elizabeth, N. J. His work there drew the attention of the bishop and archdeacon of New Jersey who highly recommended him to the local St. Monica's parish, which called him out of twent-eight applicants. Since his pastorate here dating from September, 1917, the church property has been both internally and outwardly remodeled and improved.

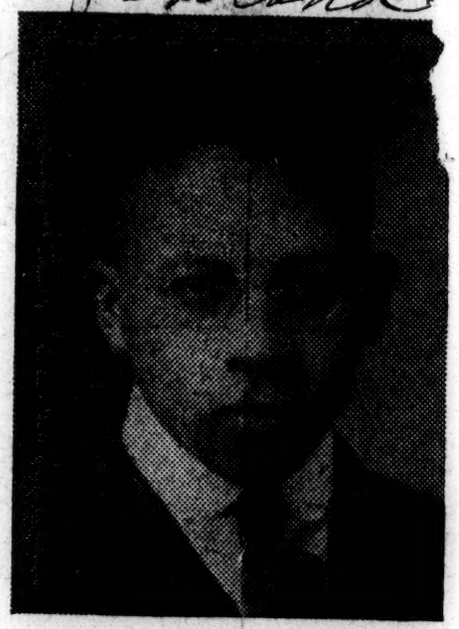
Mr. Brown is very desirous of getting the colored people together to establish more institutional work among their race. Some place, equivalent to the Y. M. C. A. must be established for the young people he believes, if they are to devolop a greater measure of self-respect, and individual initiative. No school or church, alone, he says, can do this. Their whole social environment, their home life, must be brought to a higher plane, before the colored people will be able to hold their own among their more highly favored white neighbors. Mr. Brown feels satisfied that where such a chance has been given his people have made good.

To prepare himself for efficient leadership among his people here amid northern conditions. Mr. Brown is specializing in psychological and educational work at the School of Pedagogy. Last year he specialized under Professor William J. Dawson in general, religious and racial psychology, and this year he is taking work under Professor Myers in Pedagogy and education. He is writing a thesis on

Incomplete

Race Student Wins Honor

The Cleveland



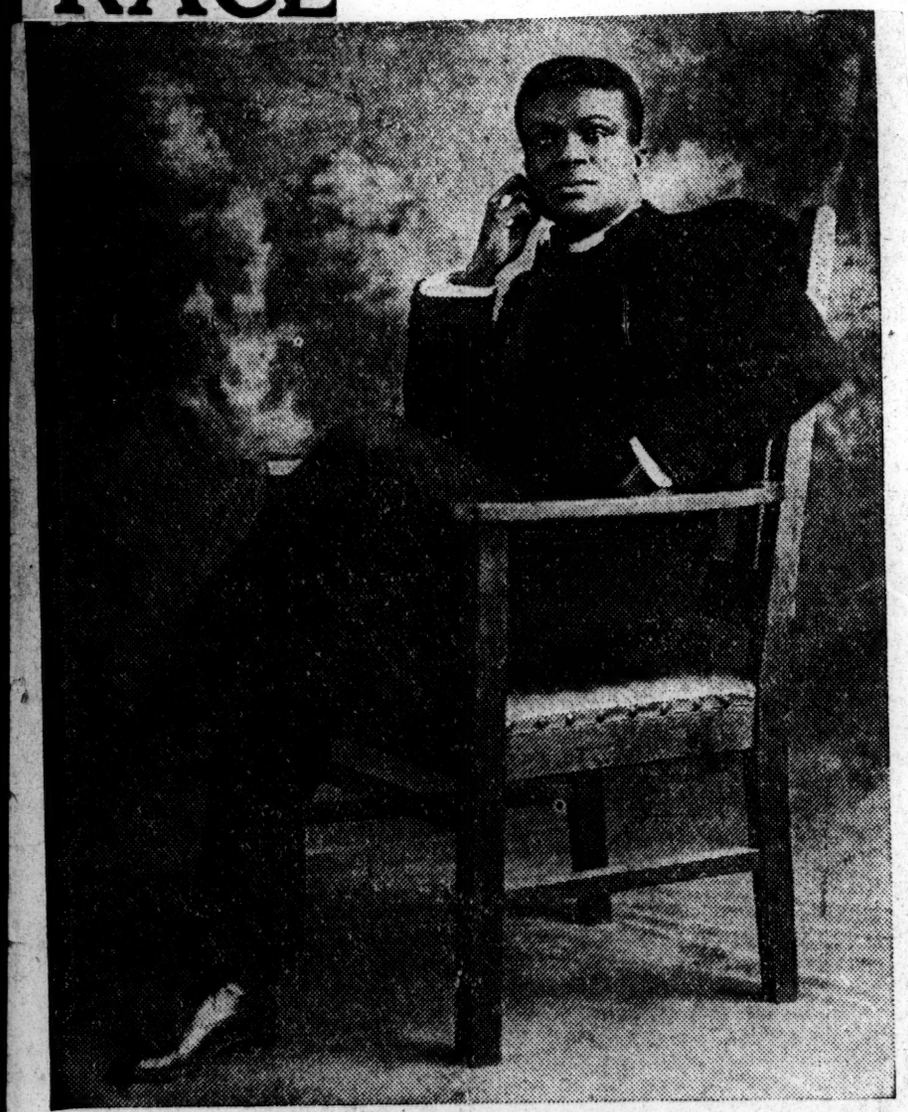
The coveted Phi Beta Kappa key has again been won by a Colored student at Western Reserve University, the honor this year coming to Perry B. Jackson, who has just received his degree of A. B. (magna cum laude) from Adelbert College. Last year the honor was won by Miss Louise Canneville of the College for Women.

Mr. Jackson was born in 1896 at Zanesville. He attended the public schools there, graduating at the head of his class from both grammar and high school. He entered Adelbert College, Western Reserve, in 1915. He won the freshman gym prize, third oratorical prize, 1918; second extempore speaking prize, 1919.

He is a member of the W. R. Civic Club, 1917-18 Debating Team, 1919 Track Team, and Pi Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. Young Jackson is working his way through college. He plans to enter Law School in the fall.

It might be interesting to know that only two Colored students have won the Phi Beta Kappa Key at Reserve to date the first being Alexander H. Martin, now attorney at law.

NT
RACE



Rev. Osmond H. Brown.
A PATHOLOGIST

" Eslanda C. Goode during her senior year in the College of Columbia University, New York City, was sent for by the College of Physicians and Surgeons to fill the position of Pathological Chemist and Technician at the Presbyterian Hospital. She now has complete charge of the Surgical Pathological Laboratory, with a senior visiting supervisor. An article commending Miss Goode's work was published in the Medical and Surgical Report of the Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New York, Volume 10, October, 1918. Miss Goode won four year scholarship at the University of Illinois, ranking third in the State Competitive Examination. She entered the University at th age of sixteen and majored in Chemistry there for three years. Her fourth year, however, was spent at Columbia University, from which she was graduated in 1917."
(The Crisis. March, 1919. Page 232-233*( )

Education – 1919

Scholarship Distinction, etc.

Carnegie Reward Given for Heroism Of Gaston Buford

Bronze Medal and Death Benefits Will Be Received by the Widow and Children of Former Atlanta Preacher.

Among the fifteen acts of heroism recognized by the Carnegie Hero Fund commission at its meeting in Pittsburg, Pa., Friday, according to an Associated Press dispatch received in Atlanta, was that of the late Rev. G. R. Buford, former pastor of the Moore Memorial church, who died attempting to prevent an insane man from shooting two women on February 17, 1917. An award of a bronze medal and death benefits will be made to his widow and two children.

The news will be received in Atlanta with much gratification since the fearless clergymen was one of the best loved of the many pastors who have contributed a noble share to the upbuilding of the city, and has constantly been recalled to the memory of Atlantans through the fruits of his labors which have been evidenced since that tragic evening when he was one of two men and a woman killed as the result of a crazed man's frenzy.

The fatal circumstance arose when H. Claude Anderson, a former Atlanta baseball player, tried to wreak bloody vengence on his wife and her family on account of their refusal to allow him to live with her, and because she would not consent to a reconciliation. Anderson went to the home of his brother-in-law, W. J. Zahn, 33 Hull street, and started shooting wildly, with the result that his mother-in-law, Mrs. M. Zahn, was killed and his sister-in-law wounded.

Shot and Killed.

Mr. and Mrs. Buford, who lived in the neighborhood, were passing the Zahn home and heard the firing. Mr. Buford rushed inside to see if he could render assistance, but had no sooner entered the door than Anderson turned his gun on him, killing him instantly. His wife, waiting on the sidewalk, heard the fatal shot.

The murderer was later killed by the man whose home he entered and whom he shot at twice unsuccessfully.

Mr. Buford's self-sacrifice caused much grief in Atlanta at the time, for he had served the community in high and low places, by precept, example and charity. He came to Atlanta in 1912 as assistant pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, of which Dr. Dunbar Ogden was then pastor. Shortly before his death he accepted the pastorate of the Moore Memorial church.

He was recognized as the friend of all in need, and among the poor of Atlanta no one was better known during the five years he labored here. When the restricted district was closed he spent much time in helping to provide for the human salvage thrown adrift. He also carried on an important work among the Syrians of the city and did valuable social service work among the negroes.

Finds Homes for Girls.

Mr. Buford's activity in finding a home for girls who did not have one led to the institution of the first home in Atlanta offering a reasonable and attractive place for working girls to live. In memory of his life and service along this line the Churches' Co-operative Home established after his death the Buford Memorial home, now located on Spring street.

Among the heroes awarded bronze medals four died in the attempt to save life, Mr. Buford being one of these. While it was not stated definitely what award would be made to the dependents of each, it will be either a pension aggregating $1,620 a year or the sum of $1,500 to be applied as the commission may sanction.

Mrs. Buford and the children, James, Gaston, Evelyn and Francis, left soon after Mr. Buford's death for his old home in Tennessee, where they have resided ever since.

Other Awards.

Other awards in southern cases were:

Frances B. Holstein, Urban, Ill., saved Benjamin W. Soper, clergyman, from death from snake bite at Cocoanut Grove, Fla., February 19, 1918. Miss Holstein, after Soper had protested, sucked the venom from the wound in Mr. Soper's ankle. Bronze medal.

James M. Abel, Dayton, Tenn., rescued Malinda J., Bertha M., and Lennie A. Patton from a runaway, August 28, 1915. Bronze medal.

Gaston Reedy Buford, Franklin, Tenn., clergyman, died attempting to prevent an insane man from shooting two women at Atlanta, Ga., February 17, 1917. Bronze medal and death benefits to widow and two children.

George W. Allred, 16 years old, of Cook Place, Tenn., died attempting to save Albert D. Young, aged 17, from drowning at Glenobey, Tenn., July 1[illegible]. Silver medal.

Carnegie Hero Fund

CARNEGIE RECOGNITION FOR 31 HEROIC DEEDS

the Constitution

1-23-19

Pittsburg, Pa., January 22.—Thirty-one acts of heroism were recognized by the Carnegie hero fund commission at its fifteenth annual meeting held here today.

In seven cases silver medals were awarded; in twenty-four cases bronze medals. Fifteen of the heroes lost their lives, and to the dependents of ten of these pensions aggregating $7,320 a year were granted; to the depencents of four of the others who lost their lives the sum of $1,250 was granted to be applied as the commission may sanction. In addition to these many grants, in four cases $5,200 was appropriated for educational purposes, payments to be made as needed and approved; and in twelve cases awards aggregating $10,000 were made for other worthy purposes. Payments in the one-sum cases will not be made until the beneficiaries' plans for the use of the awards have been approved by the commission.

Medals were awarded to the following:

Bronze Medals.

Dorothy E. Goff, Mount Morris, N. Y., saved Fern C. Johnston and helped to save M. Elizabeth Winters from drowning at Mount Morris, N. Y., July 23, 1918.

Myra G. Slack, Riverside Park, Ont., saved Beatrice E. Lang and J. Clifford Bruce, a soldier, from drowning at Riverside Park, Ont., December 5, 1917.

Ada W. Ford, Sackville, N. B., helped to save Marie DesBarres from drowning at Cape Tormentine, N. B., August 5, 1913.

J. Edgar March, Newcastle, N. B., saved Marie DesBarres and Ada W. Ford from drowning at Cape Tormentine, N. B., August 5, 1913.

Charles Z. Weaver, 608 East Fairview avenue, Johnson City, Tenn., attempted to save Hezekiah Perry from burning to death in Johnson City, Tenn., April 6, 1917.

Charles Wachter, 511 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, N. J., helped to save Richard Caffrey from drowning at Troy, N. Y., February 13, 1918.

Robert W. Paxton, 230 Stowe avenue, Troy, N. Y., helped to save Richard Caffrey from drowning, Troy, N. Y., February 13, 1918.

Peter J. Basco, 300 Main street, Wadsworth, Ohio, saved Lois E. Shelly from being killed by a train at Wadsworth, Ohio, February 5, 1915.

Charles Kunkler, 127 Bergey street, Wadsworth, Ohio, attempted to save Lois E. Shelly from being killed by a train at Wadsworth, Ohio, February 5, 1915.

John W. Smith, Schofield, Wis., saved Paula B. Prabst and Sophia T. Bock from drowning at Schofield, Wis., July 28, 1916.

John C. Wright, Jr., deceased Lansdowne, Pa., died attempting to save Frederick Maher from a motor truck at Lansdowne, Pa., October 19, 1918. Medal to father.

Harry E. Nine, deceased, Cairo, Ill., died attempting to save W. Mi ton Brey from drowning at Cairo, Ill., August 5, 1918. Metal and money grant to father.

Albert A. Schmitt, deceased, Buffalo, N. Y., died attempting to save Gertrude E. Wiley from drowning at Albany, N. Y., May 29, 1917. Medal and money grant to father.

Daniel N. Parvis, deceased, Albany, N. Y., died attempting to save Gertrude E. Wiley from drowning at Albany, N. Y., May 29, 1917. Medal and money grant to father.

Margaret Kisner, deceased, Williamsport, Pa., died saving Louella Youngman from drowning at Jersey Shore, Pa., August 5, 1917. Medal and money grant to father.

George L. McKain, deceased Parkersburg, W. Va., died attempting to save Clarence R. Kibler from drowning at Stewart, W. Va., July 28, 1918. Medal and pension to widow.

Warren E. Spearin, deceased, North New Portland, Maine, died after attempting to save an indetermined number of persons from a runaway, North New Portland, Maine, May 29, 1916. Medal and pension to widow.

Walter D. Morrow, deceased, Pittsfield, Maine, died after rescuing Omer Pomerleau from a runaway at Waterville, Maine, October 29, 1917. Medal and pension to widow.

J. Walter Birdwell, deceased, Johnson City, Tenn., died attempting to save Zerene S. Tinnell and Viola Skutnick from drowning at Taylor Springs, Ill., June 17, 1918. Medal and pension to widow.

J. Edward Gaffney, Taylor Springs, Ill., saved Zerene S. Tinnell and Viola Skutnick and attempted to save J. Walter Birdwell from drowning at Taylor Springs, Ill., June 17, 1918.

David Abbott, Bonavista, N. F., helped to save Philip and Robert Way, fisherman, from drowning in an ice field in the Atlantic ocean at Bonavista, N. F., April 4, 1917.

H. James Abbott, Bonavista, N. F., helped to save Philip and Robert Way from drowning at Bonavista, N. F., April 4, 1917.

Daniel Butler, Banavista, N. F., helped to save Philip and Robert Way from drowning at Bonavista, N. F., April 4, 1917.

Isaac J. Butler, Bonavista, N. F., helped to save Philip and Robert Way from drowning at Bonavista, N. F., April 4, 1917.

Silver Medals.

Hezekiah Abbott, Bonavista, N. F., helped to save Philip and Robert Way, fisherman, from drowning at Bonavista, N. F., April 4, 1917.

Charles B. Hamilton, Jr., deceased, Dallas City, Ill., died attempting to save Victor W. Otto from drowning at Oconomowoc, Wis., July 25, 1917. Medal and pension to widow.

John Chapman, deceased, Nashville, Tenn., died attempting to save Emma J. Sammon from drowning at Rockford, Ill., July 22, 1917. Medal and pension to widow.

Jesse Z. Lynn, deceased, Morgantown, W. Va., died attempting to save Ralph G. Longenberger from drowning at Mainville, Pa., July 17, 1918. Medal and pension to widow.

Arthur L. Mills, deceased, Greenville, S. C., died attempting to save Edward B. Johnson from drowning at Hendersonville, N. C., June 9, 1918. Medal and pension to widow.

Frank Pugliese, deceased, Schenectady, N. Y., died attempting to save Douglas P. and W. Archibald R. Bryant from being killed by a train at Schenectady, N. Y., June 12, 1918. Medal and pension to widow.

Thomas W. Morris, deceased, Liverpool, England, died after attempting to save James Doran, a seaman, from suffocation at New Orleans, La., April 26, 1918.

Education—1919.

States Having Compulsory Laws.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE.

Education Report,

No discussion of educational legislation of recent years would approach completeness if compulsory school attendance laws were omitted. This is especially true, since one large section of the country, the South, has only in comparatively recent time begun to enact such laws. When, however, a beginning was made, attendance requirement took root rapidly in that section, and attendance laws were soon on the statute books of all the States—Mississippi having made the last of the series with the enactment of its law of 1918. The history of compulsory education in the States is generally very much the same story. An initial law, often local option in effect, is enacted, and then comes a period of effort to revise and make the law effective. The Southern States, particularly those of the lower South, are just now in the second stage, or perhaps have just passed through it. The Legislatures of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee all made their attendance laws stronger in 1919. Generally, the means of enforcement were improved, age limits were extended, and the period of attendance was fixed at the full term or at least at five or six months.

All the Southern States, with the exception of Mississippi, now have reasonably effective attendance requirements, and it is expected that the friends of the schools of that State will try in the legislature of 1920 to make their law more effective. In other parts of the country, where compulsory education is of longer standing, the most marked tendency is connected with the upper age limits. Here the requirement tends to reach up to the sixteenth birthday of the pupil, and in a number of States it is made to reach that limit where the child is not in lawful employment. Minnesota now requires all children between 8 and 16 years of age to attend school during the entire term. A Michigan act of 1919 requires all children between 7 and 16 to attend, but provides that children over 14 who have completed the work of the sixth grade and whose services are essential to the support of their parents may be excused from attendance by the county school commissioner or city superintendent on recommendation of the proper school board. With reference to attendance upon the common schools the acts of Minnesota and Michigan may be regarded as typical.

Another kind of attendance requirement has received new impetus in legislation since the outbreak of the war. This takes somewhat different forms, of course, but the underlying principle is that minors of certain ages who have not acquired a prescribed minimum of education or do not speak and read the English language, as in the case of children of foreign parentage, must attend part-time or evening classes. The law of California will suffice to illustrate the tendency in this class of legislation. It is entitled "An act to require certain high-school districts to provide part-time educational opportunities in civic and vocational subjects for persons under 18 years of age who are not in attendance upon full-time day schools, and part-time educational opportunities in citizenship for persons under 21 years of age who can not adequately speak, read, or write the English language; to enforce attendance upon such part-time classes where established, and providing penalties for violation of the provisions of this act."

PART-TIME SCHOOLS.

One of the prolific subjects of legislation in 1919 was the part-time or evening school. Many of the States made provision for this means of instruction. Some of these laws are mandatory and others are merely permissive. The prevailing type would seem to be a law requiring school authorities to provide part-time or evening classes whenever a specified number of eligible persons apply for instruction or whenever such persons are required by law to attend thereon. An Oklahoma enactment of 1919, for example, requires the board of education of any district in which there are employed 20 or more minors over 16 and under 18 years of age to maintain a part-time school or class for not less than 144 hours in the year. State aid for such schools and classes is provided, and the requirement is made that employment of minors between 16 and 18 years of age shall be under such conditions as to permit attendance. Employed minors between the prescribed ages are required to attend upon part-time instruction.

Education—1919.
Summer Schools, Chautauquas, etc.

The Kan. City Sun 3-24-19

Lincoln Institute
SUMMER SCHOOL

Ofiers courses in Pedagogy, Mathematics, Languages, Sciences, Drawing and Handicrafts, Practical Nurse Training, Business, Agriculture, Domestic Science, Shoe Repairing, Blacksmithing, Physical Culture and Military Drill.

Tuition for Session ..... $ 3.00
Board and laundry for session 21.00

June 16-July 31

CLEMENT RICHARDSON,
PRESIDENT

Summer Normal To Benefit Many People

The Louisville Ky.
6-2-19

Classes in Social Service, Domestic Science and School Methods Offered

Education will become available to persons of many tastes and vocations when the Louisville Normal opens the first session here Monday morning. The plans of the school provide for a surprisingly large field of study in useful arts and sciences, including class room methods, play and games, singing and story telling, domestic science and art, drying and canning, social ser vice and health, agriculture, nature study and community organization.

The school will bring to the State some leading educators and will also utilize some of the Louisville teachers in special work. Coming are Prof. G. L. Hayes, supervisor in Indianapolis schools; Prof. A. D. Owens of Maryland; Dr. Lewis B. Moore of Howard University; and among others an expert in primary work, a demonstrator in domestic science, and well known lecturers on educational subjects. Many people will be interested to know that a special course will be given for the training of social service workers under the cooperative direction of Mr. Elwood Street, head of the Louisville Conference of Social Workers, and Prof. J. O. Blanton, a local teacher and worker in social centers, parent teacher associations Sunday S. and charity organizations. Of the same natur' will be a course in practical hygiene and health under supervision of Prof. A. E. Meyzeek. A course in Child Study will be given by Prof. H. C. Russell who is the director of the school.

The general public will benefit from the school through a free course of public lectures that will be held in the assembly room every day at 10 o'clock. Enrollment of students will begin Monday morning at 8:30 at Central High School Building.

STATE NORMAL SUMMER SCHOOL OPENED JUNE 23

The Journal & Guide
Norfolk Va.
6-28-19

Elizabeth City, N. C., June 26.—The State Normal Summer School for Colored Teachers opened here June 23, with a large attendance of teachers from all sections of Virginia and North Carolina. Others are expected within the next ten days. There are still a few vacancies on the student roll whic hmay be filled by those who have not as yet made application to the principal, Prof. P. W. Moore. The summer school here offers the teacher an excellent opportunity for study, recreation and pleasure. The social atmosphere surrounding the campus is ideal and those teachers who are here express themselves as being charmed with their surroundings. The rates are low, being only $18.00 for the full term for tuition, $1.00 for registration and $3.25 for board and lodging.

The aim of the Summer School is to assist in strengthening the efficiency of the colored teaching forces of North Carolina and Virginia. To assist also in creating and heightening the interest of the colored constituency of the states for education of all the people.

SUMMER SCHOOL OPENS IN BIG WAY AT MILES COLLEGE.

The Birmingham Reporter
6-14-19

The summer school at Miles Memorial College for Teachers opened Monday morning, June 9, with Prof. G. W. Trenholm, state institute director, in charge and assisted by a strong faculty of experienced workers. The enrollment on the first day was over 200, and they are from the various sections of the state, and several other adjacent states are represntd. From the applications on file the enrollment will likely reach 300 during the second week of the school.

In addition to academic and professional work given, a lecture course is also a part of the program for this year, and at 11 o'clock each day an address is delivered. The first address was Tuesday, when Dean B. G. Brawley, of Morehouse College, of Atlanta, Ga., spoke. Director Trenholm spoke Wednesday, Prof. Williams, of Miles College, spoke Thursday, and among some of the prominent speakers to appear are: Mr. J. R. E. Lee, of Kansas City, Mo.; Superintendent J. H. Phillips, Dr. J. B. F. Shaw, Mason City College; Dr. A. M. Brown, Dr. J. H. Eason, of the Birmingham Baptist College.

Dr. H. C. Bryant, of this city, has charge of the first aid work as it relates to health and sanitation.

SUMMER SCHOOL A DECIDED SUCCESS.

Birmingham Reporter
6-21-1919

The Summer School at Miles Memorial College, at Ensley, on the North Bessemer car line, opened Monday with 300 teachers and they are from the several counties in the State, including Jefferson, Calhoun, Perry, Shelby, Mobile and Walker Counties, and four States are represented at this school. Mrs. Julia Johnson, of Indianapolis, Ind., schools, is conducting a model school and giving lectures on Primary Methods. Lectures were given this week at the 11 o'clock period by Bishop Lane, of the C. M. E. Church, and Mr. Smith, Editor of the Birmingham Exchange.

Mr. Blackwell, of the T. C. I. School, will speak Monday. Dean L. B. Moore, of Washington, and Prof. J. R. E. Lee, of Kansas City, will give a series of lectures this week. Dr. H. C. Bryant, a leading physician, and surgeon of Birmingham, is conducting the First Aid Work and medical treatment of emergency cases.

SHREVEPORT LA TIMES
AUGUST 24, 1919

Colored Teachers Will Graduate

Summer Session of Training School Pays Attention to Red Cross Work.

The Colored Training School for Teachers has done eleven weeks of the twelve-weeks session. The attendance has been very regular despite the long term, according to the report of Conductor R. P. Player. He reports that there is an enrollment of 170 students with an average attendance of 130.

The school was established for the purpose of helping to prepare teachers to fill the many places that will be open for them this fall. The school has been doing work that will prepare third grade and second grade teachers. Aside from this it has done "first aid" work under the direction of Dr. Ledbetter, director of the Gulf Division of the Red Cross.

The attendance in this department has been 100 per cent and those taking the course will receive diplomas from the Red Cross Department.

This department of the Summer School has been under the supervision of Dr. William Wallace who has seer service with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. The local Red Cross chapter is invited to be present at the graduating exercises next Thursday night.

Rural School problems have been emphasized all through the school course. Country life has been studied very closely as it was mainly for this reason that these schools were established.

Post-war problems and the effect of the peace program, has also been a constant subject before the teachers The study of local rather than foreign questions has been uppermost in the minds of instructors. Hygiene and sanitation of the home and home surroundings have been stressed.

Next week will be a week of rounding up thoughts and a review of the ground gone over, ending with an examination for teachers' certificates Thursday and Friday.

CHARLOTTE N C NEWS
JUNE 8, 1919

SUMMER SCHOOL AT BIDDLE SOON

Plans Are Made for Teacher Instruction There from July 22 to August 22.

A summer school for colored teachers will open at Biddle University on July 28 and will continue through August 22. The plans for the school were laid at a conference recently held here and participated in by the superintendents of education of Anson, Mecklenburg and Gaston counties and Superintendent H. P. Harding of the Charlotte city schools.

Students will be quartered at the University buildings during the period of the school at economic figures for board and keep.

Superintendent J. M. Matthews of this county will have general supervision of the school. Dr. H. L. McCrorey, president of Bibble University, will have charge of instruction in the grammar grade branches and the wife of Dr. McCrorey will have charge of the elementary courses. Fannie O. Butler, colored supervisor of schools of Mecklenburg county and instructor in industrial education, will have charge of the industrial work at the summer school for the first two weeks and Mildred Wellman, colored supervisor of schools in Gaston county, will have charge of this feature of the school during the last two weeks.

Prof. J. W. Seabrooks, of Biddle University, will have charge of a very interesting feature of the institute. He will direct the musical feature of the which will pay much attention to folk music and the melodies which are characteristic of the south. The head of the primary work is yet to be selected, but will be announced at an early date. It is likely some educator from Virginia will be selected for this work.

One of the features of the institute will be that leading educators of the negro race will present from time to time to give lectures during the evenings.

BOSTON MASS C S MONITOR
AUGUST 15, 1919

NEGRO TEACHERS' SUMMER SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ALCORN, Mississippi—One Negro teacher of Negroes from each county of Mississippi is in attendance at the Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College summer school, which opened here July 7. The school is conducted in exactly the same manner as the one-room country Negro school in the outlying districts of Mississippi, and the teachers take turns in leading the school. with the aid of the college professors from the Agricultural and Mechanical and from other Mississippi colleges who are helping them. The school is one of the first fruits of the National Security League, formed a few months ago by leading white men of Mississippi to aid the Negro to obtain justice and to have opportunity for advancement throughout the State. The expenses of one teacher from each county are paid by the league, the state Department of Education and a number of bankers in all parts of the State, who realize the vast amount of good the country school is doing for the coming generation of Negroes.

It is the purpose of the forces behind this teachers' school to make it do for Mississippi what Tuskegee and Hampton are doing for their respective sections of the south. Some 60 different sections of the State are represented, in some instances as high as three teachers coming from one county, two of them, of course, paying their own expenses. The college community, already accustomed to and organized for school purposes, makes discipline easy, opportunity for study ideal, and social development more rapid for the teachers, most of whom are complete strangers to each other.

The practice school is organized exactly like the country schools for Negroes, and aside from the teaching of methods of teaching, the teachers also get instruction in domestic arts and sciences, manual training, sewing, and economics in well-equipped laboratories under expert instructors. All this will be continued each year, and plans are now on foot to increase the number of teachers whose expenses are paid to two from each county next year.

JACKSON MISS. NEWS
MAY 8. 1919

NEGRO NORMAL TO BE BEST EVER THIS YEAR

Prof. Hurst of State Normal Director—Faculty Increased

Prof. Bura Hilbun, state supervisor of negro schools, announces the addition of four teachers to the faculty of the normal for negroes to be held for six weeks, beginning July 7 at Alcorn A. and M., and funds in hand sufficient to pay all expenses of one negro teacher from each county, the selection to be made by the county superintendent of education, with leadership and interest in the work as the chief qualifications.

Prof. G. G. Hurst, of State Normal, will be director of the school, assisted by Prof. Amacer, and with two of the best teachers in the United States on hygiene and primary grades. In addition to a teacher from each of the 82 counties of the state, about 150 others are expected to attend.

With the addition of these four members to the faculty, and the attendance of at least 82 teachers guaranteed, Prof. Hilbun believes the normal of sufficient importance to be recognized by the General Education Board as on an equal basis with Tuskegee, and Hampton, noted negro normals.

COLORED NORMAL IS BIG SUCCESS

Big Demand for Trained Teachers; Larger Attendance Urged

Three instructive lectures were delivered at the New Orleans Summer Normal for Colored Teachers during the past week. Edward Hynes, assistant superintendent of the New Orleans public schools, spoke on the Gary schools. R. S. Grossley, assistant supernitendent of the rural schools of Mississippi and superintendent of the Rosenwald fund, spoke on the element of thrift. He showed that these elements were efficiency, industry, economy and good judgment in purchases and investments.

Dr. Ledbetter, director of the bureau of first aid service of the gulf division of the American Red Cross, showed the necessity that all teachers know something of first aid work, and urged the teachers to take the course given by Dr. Burbridge.

The class in sociology conducted by E. A. Perkins is proving interesting to the teachers. More children are needed in the first, second, third and fourth grades of the model school. The tuition is only 50 cents. Students in the grammar grades can be accommodated.

Caldwell Visits Classes.

Prof. B. C. Caldwell, representative of the Slater fund, who is making tour of the normals throughout the state, visited all of the classrooms Friday. He said that although the attendance was larger than usual, it needs to be twice as large to supply the demand which will be heavy this fall.

Registrar R. H. Dunn says that there never has been in the state a greater demand for trained colored teachers. With more than six times as many normals in the state than have ever before been established, and with the number of teachers enrolled correspondingly large, the available teaching force this fall is nevertheless expected to be inadequate. special plea is therefore made that all persons interested in teaching enroll in the normal.

LONGST AND HOBDY ADDRESS COLORED TEACHERS AT TUSKEGEE

The Montgomery Advertiser
7-15-19

Tenth Annual Summer School at Negro Institution Is Nearing a Very Successful Close

(Special to The Advertiser)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 14.—Professor Christopher Longest of the University of Mississippi delivered a stirring address today to the colored teachers attending the tenth annual Summer School in which he reviewed the work of the Red Cross Society in war times and the present phases of the work of that great organization.

Mr. Longest stressed the importance of teaching hygiene, sanitation and cooperation, stating among other things that Alabama alone loses one hundred and twenty-five million dollars yearly from diseases, most of which are preventable.

Mr. J. B. Hobdy, of the Department of Education at oMntgomery, visiting the Summer School, made the following announcement today:

"A course of instruction of four weeks beginning July 21st will be given at the Institute in accordance with the requirements of the State Board of Vocational Education, also teacher training institutions, which provides that those teachers employed in vocational agricultural work must pursue an approved course of study each year, thereby the better fitting them for the work they are to do.

"During the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1919, vocational agriculture will be given in eleven colored schools, nine or which are county training schools; one a large type rural school; and another a school located in an incorporated town with a large rural attendance.

"The school will be directed by Professor Roberts under the direction of the State Board through the director of Vocational Education. The course of study that will be pursued will be intensive and practical, comprising the following courses: Principles and Methods of Teaching; School Administration; Methods of Teaching Vocational Agriculture; Soils, Crops and Fertilizers; Farm Management; Farm Surveying; Veterinary Medicine; Animal Husbandry; Horticulture. Landscape Gardening; Poultry; Farm Carpentry; Farm Blacksmithing, etc."

Dr. Moton Makes Statement.

Dr. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, stated Monday:

"This week winds up the tenth annual meeting of our Summer School for colored teachers. Beginning the work ten years ago under direction and inspiration of Dr. Booker T. Washington, the Summer School has steadily grown from 140, the first enrollment, to 636, the present number. This year's enrollment by states shows Alabama leading with 286, followed by 106 from Georgia; Tennessee 60. Mississippi 55; Louisiana 44; Arkansas 29; with proportionate numbers from South Carolina, Florida, North Carolina, Kentucky, Virginina, Texas, Maryland, Oklahoma, Illinois, Massachusetts, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Washington City.

"We are delighted to state that this year teachers attending our Summer School from Tennessee, Louisiana, and Arkansas will have their certificates extended another year."

340 Rosenwald Teachers

"Some 340 teachers of Rosenwald Schools are in attendance. Their traveling expenses are provided for by the General Board of Education, New York.

"Besides the literary courses the teachers take manual training, blacksmithing, and Smith-Hughes work.

"All attend lectures on extension in education; hygiene and sanitation; the negro woman in the reconstructnon; race ideals and racial relations; methods in rural schools, etc.

"Dr. Kenney, our resident physician, laboring under the auspices of the Red Cross Society, instructed 300 teachers in first aid, consisting of ten lectures. It was gratifying to note the intense interest take in all these branches of education by our teachers who have the work in hand of molding the characters of the youth of the race and the work of bettering the conditions of the communities in which they work.

"Among those who have helped us this year by their presence and addresses are Dr. J. H. Phillips, of Birmingham; Dr. J. H. Dillard, president of Jeannes and Slater Boards; Mr. H. O. Sargent, federal agent vocational education; Roy Dimitt, federal agent for vocational industrial training; Mr. Leo M. Favrot, superintendent rural schools, Louisiana; Mr. J. S. Lambert, superintendent rural schools for Alabama; and Mr. Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, who is spending thousands every year on negro education in the South."

Dr. Moton Optimistic.

Addressing the summer school teachers, Dr. Moton said: "Notwithstanding many difficulties of whicih we hear, there is no good reason for discouragement. I tell you things were never better for the negro than today. We never had stronger sentiment in our favor on the part of Southern white people than today. I was talking with a white gentleman only this morning. He expressed himself as agreeably surprised the way sentiment was growing in favor of justice for colored people under the laws. If you and I will only keep our feet on the ground; be patient, wise and hopeful, and courageous, things will be coming our way and coming very, very fast; and I am thankful that I have a chance and you have a chace to live and work and serve amidst such hopeful surroundings and such movements that are apparently now taking place for the good of all the people of the South."

Education—1919

Summer Schools, Chautauquas, etc.

NEGRO STUDENTS AT NORMALS ON STRIKE

GALVESTON, TEXAS NEWS
JULY 22, 1919

OBJECT TO WHITE INSPECTOR SENT OUT BY MISS BLANTON.

Special to The News.

Austin, Tex., July 21.—Hon. Annie Webb Blanton, state superintendent of public instruction, was advised today that the negroes attending the negro normals at Austin and La Grange had "struck" and refused to take the examinations when white inspectors from the state department presented themselves to conduct the examination.

Miss Blanton said the negroes made a mistake, as she acted in the interest of the honest negroes; that reports had come to her that wholesale cheating was being planned at certain places and to stop it she sent a white inspector to each of the sixteen negro normals to conduct the examinations, as is occasionally done with white normals. Where cheating is detected in examinations all students lose their rights and Miss Blanton said that her method would save the honest student. She visited the Austin normal, but found the students had gone. She also advised that messages had come from the La Grange normal suggesting that the Austin students walk out. Miss Blanton is not advised whether the La Grange normal sent the same request to all of the negro normals. She was sympathetic and expressed regret that the negroes did not see and appreciate the advantage extended.

"It has been only two weeks ago," said Miss Blanton, "that I appointed an A-1 school superintendent as inspector for negro schools. I always visit the negro schools on my trips and have shown a personal interest in having them improved."

SUMMER SCHOOL AT SHAW

The Raleigh-Tribune
3-29-19

Preliminary announcement is hereby made that a Summer School will be conducted at Shaw University beginning July the First and continuing for six weeks. College and Academic credit will be given to all who do satisfactory work in the summer school three summers.

Detailed announcements will be made later.

The Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute Summer Normal.

The Petersburg Progress
4-12-19

State Summer Normal will be held at the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg, Virginia, June 16th to July 24th. Courses leading to the elementary professional Certificate and the first and second grade Certificates will be offered. If a sufficient number apply classes will be organized in the Advance Course Courses leading to the State Examinations will be given. State examinations will be held at the Institute July 25-26.

The Institute offers for its summer Normal an unusually strong corps of instructors, new laboratories for domestic science; new kitchens and improved facilities in every respect.

For further information write.

JOHN M. GANDY,
Conductor.

NEW ORLEANS, LA ITEM
APRIL 20 1919

Colored Teachers Will Get Additional Courses

Summer School Will Open in Orleans June 16

The New Orleans summer school for colored teachers will open Monday, June 16. Exceptional advantages, it is said will be offered to teachers already in the systems to prepare themselves to meet increasing demands of the reconstruction educational program.

Among the subjects taught will be principles of education, domestic art, history of education, primary methads and practice teaching, domestic science pedagogy, mathematics, science and hygiene and sanitation. An important feature will be a practice school where teachers will have ample opportunity to observe as well as practice.

Especial attention will be given prospective teachers both for city and rural districts. The longer terms and increased salaries offered by the state department of education, as well as the increasing demand for teachers in the New Orleans school system, should attract a large number of applicants.

The normal school again will have special lectures furnished by the superintendent of the New Orleans public school system and by the Tulane summer school faculty.

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
3-29-19

Summer School at Knoxville College June 10

A summer school will be held at the Knoxville College this year, beginning June 10 and lasting until July 21. A course especially designed for teachers will be given. Also a number of special courses will be offered. Courses in music and expression are some of the special courses which are offered.

The great feature of the summer school will be the course in special lectures. Some of the most noted lecturers of the country are booked for lecture courses. Prominent among these are Dr. Lincoln Hulley, president of John B. Stetson university; Dean Benjamin Brawley, of Moore House college, and Dr. Lewis Moore, of Howard university. Each of these men will lecture a week. Besides these many local men including Prof. Harry Clark, of the University of Tennessee, and Dr. W. L. Stooksbury, superintendent of the Knox county schools, will give lecture courses.

MONROE N C ENQUIRER
JULY 25, 1919

Notice to Colored Teachers.

Many of the colored teachers of the county have shown great interest in a summer school for teachers. I wish to say there will be no summer school in Union county this year for colored teachers. Those teachers who attended the institute in Monroe last year or any other institute, or those who attended a summer school will not be compelled to attend a summer school this year.

For those teachers who want to improve themselves or those who are required to attend this year there will be held at Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C., a summer school. This school will open July 28th and will continue till August 22nd. For information you may address H. L. McCrorey, President Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C.

A staff of excellent instructors who have specialized in their subjects and who are experienced in teaching teachers will have charge of the work. There will be no charge for tuition. Board and lodging may be obtained on the campus at very low rates.

Any teacher will do well to avail himself of this opportunity.

RAY FUNDERBURK, Co. Supt.

Education—1919
Supervisors, State, of Rural Schools

Secretary Martin Visits Angusta Schools

11-8-19

FOUND SCHOOLS WELL CROWDED AND DOING GOOD WORK

Field Secretary of Ga. Asso. Advancement Education amoug Negroes to Inspect All Schools in State

11-8-19

The dollowing report has been given out by Field Secretary J. A. Martin of the Georgia Association for the Advancement of Education Among Negroes. It tells of the visit of Secretary Martin to the schools of Augusta, which he found well crowded, both public and private. He also speaks very favorably of the high school at Waynesboro. He will visit all of the schools in the state in the interest of the association.

"October has been a month of activity and real interest for the secretary, personally, and the cause of education generally as planned by the Georgia Association for the Advancement of Education among Negroes.

"The first thing I wish to say, to the many readers of the strong Race papers in the state, is that the secretary has been very busily engaged peeping into the schools of both high and lower grades.

"We ran up to Augusta and ofcourse visited Paine College, Haines and Walker Baptist Institutes, also the Gwinnett Street Public School.

"We found Paine filled to the brim with a faculty possessed with refinement and driving force plus the interest in the work of man-making. The president stated that fully one hundred studends applying for admission had been turned away. It is not known by all colored people even at this late day that the Southern White Methodists support this school for the Colored Methodist Church, and that Georgia bears the rare ristinction of having the only college in the South supported and taught by a faculty of Southern whites and Negroes. The school gives an opportunity to the sociologis, race lovers, race haters, doubters of the possibilities of two people cooperating along the lines in high education, while furnishing material for the white Southern missionary right at his door, which, after all, is the supreme test of the white man's sincerity in things Christian. It is indeed easier for the white prophets to go to China to represent Christ among the heathen than to represent Christ a home among the blacks, if for no other reason than 'the prophet is not without honor save within his own country. But there is another side to it. In Georgia the Negro knows the prophet's brother very well in the common and practical things in life where real deeds take the place of dreams and poems. The life relation is too real to be poetic and too tragic, in many instances, to be inspiring among the rank and file of the two peoples. The Paine College missionary has more to undergo than the one to Corea or South America. The work is great not because they are teaching black as such, but rather because they are carrying out a Christian duty with courage against tremendous odds. In short, Paine College gives hope to the optimist by condemning the pessimist in things racial. Let the good work go on. Dr. Betts believes in the best for the Negro, though a son of South Carolina, the state of Ben Tillman.

"Haines Institute is said to have around six or seven hundred students. It needs no lengthy introduction. To mention the name of Lucy Laney is enough. You go there at 8:45 a. m. and all is alive. Her Christianly spirit pervades the very atmosphere. Each student catches it. Her school is simply great. How could it be otherwise under her strong, energetic and in every way courageous leadership? For more than thirty years she has blazed the path of racial progress and given her entire life to the Negro boy and girl unselfishly and unreservedly. Born amidst the bloody strife when black and white children were receiving the spirit of the times both before and after birth because of the great slave question, she comes on the stage a young woman educated in Atlanta University, African in decent and filled with a vision of that practical kind while casting her lot in Augusta, Ga., the state of her birth and the city of her choice. Haines Institute has a greater history through the life and sincerity of Miss Laney than the knowledge gained from books and in the face of race proscription more valuable because of the inspiration given to those who stood in need of it. It has meant more than books because it has a real life that is fit to make volumns.

"Leaving Haines, we go to the Gwinnett street public school, presided over by Prof. Silas X. Floyd, the Georgia humorist and school man of twenty-seven years experience. While college bred, it seems that he best fits the public schools for the reason that his wit and humor adapt themselves with ease to child life. It frequently conquers the mischievous and sly. His easy sarcasm and irony, no doubt, take the place of corporal punishment. This school has a very strong teaching force of sixteen teachers and an enrollment of over six hundred pupils.

"In Walker Baptist Institute you meet the easy-going Prof. Hill and Dr. "Gem" Nabrit, one a layman, the other a teacher and preacher. They have a splendid building full of students, earnest teachers and the air full of the after and before the war progress. It typically represents the efforts, zeal and progress of the democratic Baptists. The school is taught and supported by Negroes. No longer it looks to the North for the missionary box to succor the black children of Augusta and Georgia generally. It shows that the Baptists in so far as this high school goes has not only church house pride, but are making the woods ring with their own efforts for raising money to fit the young child for service. If no denomination has more pride in self than the Baptist, they are to all purposes and intents giving that great contribution both in men as individuals and in the direction of high and secondary schools. In this respect, the Walker Baptist is the strongest secondary school supported solely by Negroes.

The Waynesboro, Ga., High school has Prof. Joel Goodwin as principal. He is a young man, cultured, easy of easily as the works in an Elgin watch, manner, affable and studiously progressive. He fits into his work as His school is well equipped. He has a splendid faculty consisting of eight teachers. The women are young, ambitious, able and full of school interest. As a county high school they are well paid. This school is crowded and the principal has the co-operation of the school superintendent and what is more, deserves all of the encouragement given by the superintendent and our people. One is made glad to see the interest the colored people take in this school as expressed in both the giving of time and money. It is indeed encouraging to see the principal and the teachers striving to make the school a community center to the end of helping to inspire and elevate the young. The young people are following his lead while the older endorse his program.

If this has been a month of school visiting, we have turned over a new leaf in the sending out of literature to the county superintendents, teachers and people. Remember we have established a teacher's bureau from which we are hopeful of good results. And when the circular letter comes to you, please answer and join the association by sending us one dollar. If you do not receive a circular letter, write J. A. Martin, field secretary, 377 Monroe St., Macon, Ga.,

In our next letter we shall discuss our Macon schools and others.

SUPT. COON REFUSES TO SEE SUPERVISOR MOORE

The Negro Independent

Asked Him Out of Office

9-20-19

(Wilson Times)

This morning when Prof. Charles H. Moore, a colored man and State Inspector of the colored schools and the agent for the Rosenwald fund that is helping to build school buildings for colored children in this state, and has spent some $1500 on the school buildings of Wilson county was in the office of County Superintendent Coon with other parties Mr. Coon told Moore he did not want to see him, and not to come to his office.

Prof. Moore who has been connected with Tuskegee Institute, and was vice president of A. & T. College at Greensboro, gives us the following version of the affair. He says that in connection with his work as inspector of the colored schools of the state and as agent of the Rosenwald fund together with Prof. Clinton J. Calloway director of the Extension department of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., and Prof. Newbold who is also looking after the colored schools of the state he came over here today to inspect the colored schools of the county and the buildings which have been erected with the aid of the Rosenwald fund.

Mr. Newbold he said made an appointment for them to see Mr. Coon and this morning before they met Mr. Newbold that he and Prof. Galloway went to Mr. Coon's office and when they arrived there they found Mr. Coon out. They asked two gentlemen who were in the office if Messrs. Coon and Newbold were in and receiving a reply in the negative, and that Mr. Coon was expected at any moment, they set their valises down in a corner and remarked they would return in a few moments. Starting out Moore espied Mr. Coon. and turning to Mr. Galloway he remarked there is Mr. Coon now. Mr. Coon looked at him, and said, "I don't care to see you," and added "Furthermore, I want you to leave my office." Moore says that he replied, "All right," and departed. Later seeing Mr. Newbold he related the circumstances to him, and when Prof. Newbold asked him to return to Prof. Coon's office he declined so to do.

Later Prof. Newbold, Galloway and J. D. Reid went off in a car on their inspection of the colored school buildings of the county.

INSULT TO STATE AGENT

The Negro Leader

9-20-19

Prof. C. H. Moore Ordered to Leave Office by Woman-Slapping Superintendent of Schools at Wilson, N. C.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

WILSON, N. C.—Prof. C. L. Coon, the County Superintendent of Schools, who gained some notoriety by slapping a woman teacher in the face some months ago, has again exploded. This time he insulted Prof. Charles H. Moore, State Agent for the Rosenwald Fund, by ordering him to leave his office.

C. J. Calloway of Tuskegee Institute, who is the executive secretary of the Rosenwald Committee at Tuskegee, that handles Mr. Rosenwald's money for the building of school houses in the Southern States for colored children, was invited by Prof. N. C. Newbold, of the State Department of Education at Raleigh, to visit the state this week, to make an insepction of some of the buildings erected through the generosity of Mr. Rosenwald. Prof. Moore was asked by Prof. Newbold to accompany him and Calloway, inasmuch as he is the state Rosenwald agent.

Mr. Newbold made an appointment for them to see Mr. Coon, and this morning before they met Mr. Newbold, he and Prof. Calloway went to Mr. Coon's office and when they reached there they found Mr. Coon out. They asked two gentlemen who were in the office if Messrs. Coon and Newbold were in and receiving a reply in the

negative, and that Mr. Coon was expected at any moment, they set their valises down in a corner and remarked they would return in a few moments. Starting out, Moore spied Mr. Coon, and turning to Calloway, he remarked, "there is Mr. Coon now." Mr. Coon looked at him and said, "I don't care to see you," and added, "Furthermore, I want you to leave my office." Prof. Moore replied, "All right," and departed. Later seeing Mr. Newbold he related the circumstances to him, and when Prof. Newbold asked him to return to Prof. Coon's office he declined so to do.

Later Prof. Newbold, Calloway and J. D. Reid went off in a car on their inspection of the colored school buildings of the county. Prof. Coon said in explanation of his course that Moore wanted notoriety which he shouldn't get through the public press. "I reserve the right," he said, "to order any man from my office that I do not wish to entertain. Moore came to Wilson soon after the independent colored school was established, had much to say and caused much to be published detrimental to me."

The New York Age

SUPERVISOR OF TEACHER TRAINING FOR ALABAMA.

Montgomery, Ala.—The department of education of Alabama of which Hon. Spright Dowdell is superintendent, has appointed G. W. Trenholm as State supervisor of teacher training in colored schools.

Prof. Trenholm was for a number of years State conductor of teachers' institutes for colored, and was founder and principal for twenty years of Tuscumbia high school, Tuscumbia, Ala. His appointment is a recognition of Negro leadership and ability and will do much for education in the State.

West Virginia now has an assistant colored State Superintendent of Education, in charge of the work in the colored schools of the state. The office pays $2,500 and expenses. The last legislature also provided for two or three colored associate members of the State Board of Education. West Virginia sets the pace. We had something to say in our last issue about West Virginia's paying her colored teachers the same salaries as white teachers for the same grades of work. Now she takes another forward step.

Raleigh, N. C., June 26.—The State board of education has elected A. T. Allen to succeed E. E. Sams as supervisor of colored normal schools and secretary of the state board of examiners. Mr. Allen is a member of the state board of examiners.

Education - 1919.

Teachers' Institute, County, etc.

JOHNSTON COUNTY TEACHERS MEETS

The Raleigh Independent 3-29-19

Special to The Independent.

Smithfield, N. C., March 28—The Johnston County Teachers met in regular session Saturday March 22 at 10:30 o'clock a. m. in the auditorium of Smithfield training school, presided over by the President Prof. Q. C. Mial. An excellent program was rendered. Miss Nettie Hawkins of Clayton Graded School rendered an excellent paper on Primark work which was briefly discussed. Prof. W. M. Cooper presented the subject "Discipline" which was discussed under several heads.

Quite an interesting discussion arose which was very helpful.

Prof. C. L. W. Smith had a few minutes with us but made an excellent talk along educational lines.

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolutions

Resolutions passed by the Johnson County Teachers in honor of Prof. C. L. W. Smith, County Supervisor.

We the teachers of Johnston County in our monthly meeting assembled, hearing with regret of the resignation of Prof. C. L. W. Smith, our efficient and most energetic Supervisor, do hereby pass the following resolutions:

Whereas, Prof. C. L. W. Smith, having been County Supervisor of this county for the past seven years, having administered the duties assigned to him with such educational ability and tact, guarding every interest of the educational work of the County and the teachers. Through his untiring exertion, today we can boast of a well pioneered field where but a short while ago there seemed only impossibilities.

Whereas, such manifested interest has caused the teachers of the County to become more efficient by doing the reading Circle Work, and to get better salaries.

Whereas, better school houses have been built and greater educational and general interest manifested throughout the entire county, therefore, be it,

Resolved, That we extend to Prof. C. L. W. Smith, our heartfelt thanks for all he has done for us and for the race generally and while we hate to give him up, we hope that success wlil still attend his pathway. Be it further,

Resolved, That this association present with a tribute as a token of our respect and appreciation. Be it further;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the organs of this association, namely, the Smithfield Herald and the Raleigh Independent. Also to the family of Prof. Smith.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. W. S. King, Chairman.
Mrs. J. A. Brigman,
Mrs. Mary Fort.
Mrs. Pollie Byrd,
Mr. Joseph Thornton,
Committee.

STUDY CENTRE HAS MONTHLY MEETING

Trenton N.J. Times

The Trenton Study Center held its monthly meeting at Bordentown Industrial School last Saturday. There were teachers present from Trenton, Bordentown, Mt. Holly and Burlington.

2-17-19

It was decided to invite Professor Carter G. Woodson, of Washington, editor of the Negro Journal of History, to speak at the next meeting.

The program committee made its report, also a committee appointed at the last meeting to draft suitable resolutions in memory of Mrs. Amanda Mabel Pius, the much-beloved matron of Bordentown School, who recently passed away. Miss Frances J. Grant was made chairman of a committeee which had been named some months previous to select from the autobiography of Frederick Douglass such reading matter as might be used in certain grades of the colored schools.

The following topic was taken up: "Has the environment of the Negro child made him think any different of (a) himself, (b) his race, (c) the attitude of the world toward him than he would if he were white."

The subject was presented by the Rev. Solomon Porter Hood and discussed by the Misses Grant, Stuart, Lane and Messrs. Henry, Valentine and Williams. A number of incidents were given as to how Negro children do feel and the opinion seems to prevail that teachers should instruct Negro children that they are capable of being and doing whatever others are without regard to any disadvantages they may meet.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education—1917

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

GREATNESS IS SERVICE

The Washington Independent

Literally speaking, where there is no service there is no greatness. Hence, greatness is what greatness does in service to God, humanity and the country. This is a principle the Independent would like to instill into the soul of Negro leaders, or those who assume to be leaders.

9-13-19

Leaders are born, not made to order or by occasion. There is no greatness in self-exploitation, and this is said for the benefit of the average Negro leader and their press agents. The man who leads in his particular business or calling is not necessarily a race leader or leader of men. The average Negro leader forgets the cause for which he works or the institution that it is his duty to serve in self-laudation. Instead of keeping to the front the cause or institution, his one effort is to exploit his personal achievements, personal recognition. Because a man is a leading banker in his town, leading preacher, leading teacher, leading insurance man, leading farmer, leading blacksmith, carpenter, bricklayer or whatnot—in no sense makes him a leader of men or a race leader.

The fact that Mr. Robt. F. Maddox is president of the National Bankers' Association does not make him a race leader. The fact that Mr. Will Hays is chairman of the Republican National Committee or that Fred R. Moore is editor of the New York Age, or Emmett J. Scott is Assistant Secretary of War, does not, in itself, make any of these gentlemen race leaders.

A striking example of a leader of men is exemplified in the lives of Theodore Roosevelt and Booker T. Washington. These men were born leaders—called and ordained by God to construct thought, to create sentiment, to round out character and to find a better way of doing things for the world—not in any particular field did the world recognize their leadership, but discovered in these great men the creators of new ways of accomplishing results for humanity. They gave the world new ideals, new thought, new inventions and a means of development. The world became impressed with their ideals and creations unaware. All nations of the earth found themselves adopting the statesmanship of Booker T. Washington and Theodore Roosevelt. The lives of these two great men developed a new era of thought for the world. These men kept above themselves—above their own personality and individualism—the causes they represented.

Roosevelt was busy trying to educate the world to realize and practice representative government. It was the burden of his life to make all men free indeed, and to open the door of hope and opportunity to all men, rather than to shut it in the face of some men.

Above every other thought with Mr. Washington was Tuskegee—his idea and ideal of a greater Tuskegee—a Tuskegee that would love all sections, races and nationalities entering into our cosmopolitan people, into one inseparable nation—the cause of one, the common cause of all. Both he and Roosevelt died literally serving to promote these ideals.

But the present-day leader seems completely occupied in self-exploitation and aggrandizement. Each week our table is loaded with matter from the press agents of this class of leaders. The institution or work the leader is engaged in is lost sight of. The press agents feature every article with the personalism of the leader to the exclusion of the service. The leader does not realize that the individual is no greater than the service he renders and, therefore, he is no greater man than he makes great the undertaking to which he is assigned.

As an example, the press agent from Tuskegee makes Dr. Moton the special feature of everything sent out to the press. Tuskegee is in the background, and the only way you could tell from the article that Tuskegee exists, it is necessary to say that Dr. Moton is the Principal of Tuskegee Institute. The work of the school, the service of the principal, the care of the place—whether the school is being kept up to the standard to which Dr. Washington raised it—is not mentioned, but every article is burdened down with some personal recognition of the principal.

The same thing is true of Hampton Institute. The same thing is true with the N. A. A. C. P. Neither the press nor the public is interested in any leader further than his leadership renders a service, and to feature every article coming from these institutions with some little cheap recognition that comes to the principal, the editor, the preacher or the whatnot, lessens the worth of the individual in the public's eye—and the public regards these articles as self-inspired and an evidence of a consciousness of a fundamental lacking in the leader that must be artificially supplied by publicity.

One of our weaknesses is leadership. There are but few leaders, and the race would accomplish much more along constructive lines if ninety-nine per cent. of those who constitute themselves leaders would fall in line and become followers. The Independent is a good friend to education—a friend to the race; it is of the race, a part of it, and its mission is service to the race first, and all other races second. And it feels in this editorial that it cannot better serve the race than to rebuke self-laudation, self-exploitation and self-praise. There is nothing more abominable in our sight than a vain man. We are interested in the institution and not the principals any farther than they forget themselves in their effort to promote the highest good of the race through the institution with which they happen to be connected. Greatness never has, and it never will, consist in writing articles praising yourself and handing them out through a press agent, who is paid by the institution over which you preside or the business with which you are connected to serve the public, race or movement; and the sooner this can be hammered into the minds of the gimlet-headed editors, two-by-four preachers, mallet-headed school teachers, quack business men and little Y. M. C. A. secretaries—the better it will be for the race. When this herd of mediocres are relegated and made to see that they have not the ability to follow decently, the day of construction and racial uplift will dawn.

White people have no race leaders—no race on the face of the earth has race leaders except black people, and where they get the idea from, the Independent cannot explain except it originated in the head of the self-appointed leader.

This is editorial warning to the press agents or individuals who are in the habit of flooding the Independent with articles written or inspired by their principals, that our columns are always open to a limited amount of matter in promotion of the schools, churches, politics, society or the movement serving God, country and race, but closed definitely against matter exploiting the personal efforts and petty recognitions or leaders who—by chance—are connected with great institutions and great movements founded and built up by other men who have reported to God. In shutting our columns to this class of matter, the Independent feels that it is rendering the race a great service.

Greatness is what greatness does in service. Where there is no service there is no greatness—and self-exploitation cannot supply the elements of greatness when they are fundamentally lacking in the character of the man

Leaders are born—and Theodore Roosevelt and Booker T. Washington are the Independent's examples of born leaders.

(Editorial Note.)

It comes from every section that the plan of DuBois and his bunch, DuBois more particularly, is to humiliate, discourage and set at unrest the more successful and sacrificing servants of the Negro race. In the matter of Dr. R. R. Moton's visit to France and what he said to the men over there is fully and completely explained in a letter to the editor of this publication from Lieut. John W. Oveltrea, who spent sixteen or eighteen months over there in actual service. Lieut. Oveltrea expresses great surprise at some of the utterances made by their satanic majesty, who set themselves out on their own initiative as the masters, lord gods and leaders of the Negro people and dictators to the American government. It is noteworthy in the letter of Lieut. Oveltrea's that he is able to report excerpts from Dr. Moton's addresses and was constantly with him during his stay in France and heard what he had to say, both publicly and in many instances was with him in private conferences, and, too, Mr. Oveltrea announces in this letter that the aggrieved leaders were not known to the boys in France and there is no trace that they have been to France, save a few malicious and disturbants making statements found since he arrived in America.

This publication has always been of the opinion that DuBois was looking for gold and honor—more gold than honor. Failing in both, he then turned his attention, as usual, to spitting his venom upon men and institutions that by service, honor and integrity receive the honors and considerations that DuBois covets for himself. He is mad and in his rush of madness he would destroy a race to popularize and make for himself a great place. He is mistaken. Not only do the leading colored people see his cunning tricks and his bold attempt to destroy progress, but men in higher ranks of the white race are now making statements regarding the error of his way.

DR. MOTON'S VISIT TO FRANCE AGAIN EXPLAINED BY EYE-WITNESS

The Birmingham Reporter

STORY TOLD OF WORK AMONG THE MEN AND THE GOOD ACCOMPLISHED BECAUSE OF HIS VISIT. WRITER EXPOSES CRITICS AND EXPLAINS THEIR PURPOSE.

8-9-19

LIEUT. JOHN W. OVELTREA RETURNS WITH HONORS

Tells of His Work in France and How the Men Were Received. Gives Excerpts From Dr. Moton's Address.

August 4, 1919.

Mr. Oscar W. Adams,
Editor, The Birmingham Reporter,
603 Charles St., Birmingham, Ala.

Dear Sir:

I have heard so much of what Dr. Moten is supposed to have said while a recent visitor in the camps of Negro soldiers in France that if I did not hear while listening to him personally in France that I am at time amused and disgusted.

I know it is easy to criticise and complain and find fault, but it seems to me and all warm-blooded Americans, especially Negroes who were able to rise above "somethings" and volunteer their services in the cause

of democracy, leave home and friends and families and loved ones and face the music of a world's war, the terror of which is "history making," I say it is to the men the highest folly and presumption on the part of these human disturbers, slackers and dodgers, who secreted themselves safely 3,500 miles from the enemy, hiding behind wife, family and professions, I want to repeat, it is disgusting, nauseating to the Negro who really contributed something else than talk, and, bear in mind (conscription talk), at that.

I began by saying that I have heard things that Dr. Moten said while in France from people in America who were never out of their hiding places during the entire war, people who were not nearer to France than their local postoffice. These people are now standing on their heels and telling us who heard him things that we did not hear. I wonder if those same persons were sufficiently omnipresent and omniscient to contribute to the personal welfare of the men in whose interest they are just dying by inches to conserve?

As the regularly detailed (official) welfare officer for from 15,000 to 25,000 men seven days per week for sixteen months "over there" it was my official duty to see to the entertainment of Dr. Moten and all other recognized and authorized visitors to the camps of my organizations, and I was especially detailed by my commanding officer in the case of Dr. Moten.

It gave me pleasure to be with him during the entire time he was in Base Sction No. 2. Visited each camp that he visited and often introduced him to our men. It seems reasonable, all things being equal, that I should know what he said and should have been in a positioi to know the value of what he said and the influence of what he said on the men, their officers and the conditions under which we were living.

It was the same in the case of Bishop and Mrs. Camphor, whom I succeeded in introducing to the commanding General of our base and got for them the use of government automobiles and authority to visit all the camps, yards and docks in this great industrial center, an honor that I have seen no other civilians enjoy.

It was mine to have them dine with me, visit my quarters and the quarters of the men, go through their kitchens, dining rooms and even eat with the men in certain camps. I heard every word that all these persons said and after they were gone I have heard the men themselves speak of the help that came to them, especially from Mrs. Camphor's addresses.

Getting back to Dr. Moten's various addresses. He said as a "Leading Thought" in all his speeches that "I want you to know how proud we all are in America of your record over here, made during a time that every day counts. I want you to know how much the President of the United States appreciates your unselfish efforts and how much he desires that I say so for him. I want you to know that you are up against a crucial test the results of which will mean so much to us in America. You have been in contact with a great people, you have been living under new and strange home to each of you is how are you being affected by these new conditions? I want to tell you that we in America are expecting big things of you as a result of your education in France. Many are wondering if you are coming back to America 'uppish' with the big head. Many are saying that you are, but I want you to fool all those who think such things. I want each of you returning to your home to show to each community into which you enter that you are a abigger, better and more efficient man. That your heart is bigger, your sky is higher.

I want each of you to be a living honor to the uniform that you wear. Don't disappoint that wife, mother, sister, brother, sweetheart or friend. As you have learned to work a full day here I want you to go back to America and, after some rest and pleasure among your friendes, find a job. Go back to the old job, look your old employer in the face and say, I am back, I want to work. Save your money, buy a home in some community. Disappoint your enemies and confirm the hopes of your friends, and I want to assure you that you have many friends in America, both black folk and white folk(who wish you well.

It would be impossible for me her to repeat each and every word th Dr. Moten said, the many amu stories he told and the songs th ed and in which the boys joined ily, but suffice it to say that few exceptions, and those w some who are natural kicke the way let me say that especially good ones. are kickers, and a soldier out a kick once in a to be a soldier, all v helped. Let me ca' fact that we in th' too much attentic please, for the the most help' cases the mc vice versa.

I would so muc' someor someb' Franc and tell us what he said and did in France. Maybe we will be inclined to forget the errors of Dr. Moten in meditating over the miracles and wonders of this great American and street orator. Birmingham is at present fully supplied with men whom it seems would be great authors of world war histories because they are getting such valuable information and dated "first hand" from returned soldiers who were "there and heard and saw things."

I would like to say to the public and to the families and friends of our boys, and I want to say that I have served with fully two-thirds of the men from this district and one-half of all the southern men, do not give too much credit to every little personal experience that some soldiers relate, because they are now like the fellow returning from a fishing trip, each desires to tell the most spectacular story, and in ordinary times we would only laugh and let it pass, but under the present conditions one little meaningless incident, told by a thoughtless soldier and exploited and exaggerated by some over-enthusiastic calamity howler and fault finder may hav disastrous results.

Some of the stories told about what Dr. Moten said, should have said, might have said, ought to have said, etc., remind of the story that a leading business man of Birmingham told me that a soldier told him that actually occurred regularly in his camp. The story goes that in a certain camp "Somewhere in France" there was a battalion of Negro soldiers with all white southern officers, especially the Major, and that this Major, in order to keep the men constantly frightened and under complete control, would, at 12 o'clock at night, have "assembly cal.," and the men, without clothing for lack of time, to rush to the company streets, fall in line and stand without shoes, often on the frozen ground, while this Major, with the strut of a peacock, would then march up and down the company lines and

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I see fro papers and hear from Americans that Dr. DuBoise and other great workers and leaders were in France doing a tremendous amount of good for the boys, but I must confess that we, the boys, knew nothing about their great works till we got back to America, and really did not see the men. Where the boys needed work was in their camps, alongside with them, and in time of war no private civilian without proper authority can enter the camps to work, and this proper authority comes from sources "higher up" as a result of the worth of the individual to the army at the particular time, and not what some friends think of what the individual is doing at home and has done fifteeen or twenty years ago.

How any sensible man, a man with any claim to liberty of person, without danger to society, can criticise anything that Dr. Moten said is one more of the world's wonders. I am common accepted idea, but I am a defender of truth, merit and efficiency not a defeder of Dr. Moten in the and an undying friend of the boys whom I served "over there," and they all will tell you what I have been to them. I can say without stretching it that of the agencies of which I had the pleasure of availing myself as welfare officer none were more valuable than the services rendered by Dr. Moten, Bishop and Mrs. Camphor, all of whom sounded the same notes, that in my opinion were the timely notes.

If necessary, when I do not at ent deem wise, I could note ch following these visits that had culable benefits to the men. commanding officer conversed with these good men, listened suggestions and thanked t their visits and suggestio know personally that inso military situation would these suggestions gradual shape of general and spe We were facing a great a condition, men unaccustom measure to discipline, un with system, unwilling in stances to buckle down to hard work, go when told, so direction of others, obedi spect for superiors, etc., we in the twinkle of an eye into roundings. Can there be a at confusion, dissatisfactio

That the colored boys parts well no man doubts. have undergone the most tr at the most crucial moment is That they have suffered at t necessary hardships is evid that they as a whole, hav through with banners f honor to themselves, and race, must sooner knowledged. With th to God and their these black men a bored and died, a rradle of liberty th and will forever heroism and sasri ants of these "Tr Americaine qu la victoire F These very diers wb tory of Dr. way t

fighting b and howl withstanding. I have refrained from making address and writing articles and have only as a matter of duty written this little note, as a small testimony, unsolicited, to a good work done by a member of the race.

JOHN W. OVELTREO,
1st Lt. U. S. Army (Chaplain).

Ovletrea Has Some Fine Recommendations and Compliments for Service.

Headquarters Bassens District, Bassens (Gironde), France, June 23, 1919 —Chaplain John W. Ovletrea has served under my command for many months, during which time he was chaplain at Camp Ancona, France, as well as chaplain for colored troops for the entire district and base section ministering to the religious and other welfare of from 15,000 to 25,000 men visiting the sick in the various hospitals and doing everything else in the way of welfare, educational, religious, athletic and entertainment a natural man could be expected to do. All duties performed excellently. An excellent officer and gentleman.

J. E. McNELLIS,
Lt. Col. Q. M. C. Commanding.

How He Is Spoke by Men Higr Up.

Senior Chaplain's Office, Hqrts B. S No. 2, France, June 23, 1919.—Chaplain J. W. Ovletrea, Camp Ancona— My Dear Chaplain: On the eve of your departure for the United States I wish to take occasion to write you a word of appreciation for the splendid work which you have performed among the colored troops in this base section The tact and diplomacy with which you have handled very delicate situations from time to time can best be appreciated by those who have been associated with you in chaplain's work. I can only commend in the highest terms the attention to duty the untiring zeal which you have shown at all times. May I wish you godspeed and "bon voyage" and success in the future? T. A. HUFF,
Senior Chaplain.

Bias (Landes), May 3, 1919.—From C. O. 15th Engrs, Service Co. (Forestry(to Senior Chaplain, Base Section No. 2, Subj. Chaplain John W. Ovletrea:

1. Lt. John W. Ovletrea, chaplain, has visited this organization for a short period and I am pleased with his work among the men. His understanding of the particular needs and habits of men of the colored race makes him a valuable officer for such duties.

2. If possible I would suggest that Lt. John W. Ovletrea be permitted to make a visit to this organization about once a month for a brief stay.

By order of Capt. Anderson.

GEORGE W. MARTIN
1st Lt. E , U. S. Army.

Education - 1919.

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

SELF-INFLICTED JIM-CROWISM

Atlanta Independent 12/6/19

Just recently we called attention to a large class of Negroes with a strange morbid taste who attend white theaters through back alleys. We showed that it was self-inflicted—that no one forced them to go but they did it voluntarily—and what is worse, they go in spite of the fact that there are Negro theaters as well provided with amusements as those of the whites—in fact, they are better, because in theaters of their own race they are permitted to take front seats on the first floor; whereas, in white theaters, they are forced to go through back alleys into the peanut galleries, where only the riff-raff of both races go. And yet they go with a full knowledge of the humiliations to which they must be subjected in doing so. If this is not a tacit acknowledgment of inferiority, then we know not what is. It shows a lack of both personal and race pride and makes out the case charged against us by our enemies.

No wonder the late Chas. R. Pendleton, editor of the Macon Telegraph, in replying to the charge of the Independent against jim-crowism, reminded the editor that so long as the Negro grows jim-crow Negroes, jim-crow places would be provided for them. In other words, as long as the Negro had no better sense and no more race pride than to think that he was honored by going into these back alleys and into these buzzard roosts, these jim-crow places would be provided by the white theaters for them; for the management of the white theaters are in the business for the money they can make out of it, and as long as they can get such a pile of it for such a small outlay of money, it stands to reason that they will continue to provide these jim-crow places.

The great wonder is not so much that the white theaters provide them, but that the so-called educated Negroes have such poor taste and little race pride as to accept them.

We are reliably informed that a large number of the teachers of Tuskegee Institute make frequent visits to Montgomery to attend the white theaters, although they know they must wade through back alleys in order to get into the peanut galleries. But for the fact that this information comes from such a reliable source, it would be unbelievable. What effect must this have on the large body of students who attend that institution? Like teachers like students. For during this formative period, they are only a little more than imitators, and seeing their teachers breaking their necks to go through these back alleys to be jim-crowed, is it at all strange that they will do the same and teach the samething when they leave the walls of that institution? What more could be expected of them? It is almost as natural as cause and effect.

Now, Tuskegee Institute, in point of influence and number, stands at the head of our educational institutions. It is looked up to more than any other institution for Negroes in this country. What a terrible example she is setting for the other Negro institutions and the thousands of students who are being educated, trained and turned out from that institution every year!

If it is true that the teachers of that institution are setting such an example as this, their attention ought to be called at once and some movement put on foot to stop it; for Tuskegee stands as a beacon light for all other Negro institutions, and whatever she does, others will think it is right and they will follow their example. For that reason it is all the more important that she should be guarded lest it set an example that would result in incalculable harm to the present as well as coming generations.

This matter should be thoroughly investigated to the end that it may be checked if such a pernicious example is being practiced by an institution that is exerting such a mighty influence for good or evil upon the Negro youth of this country.

Whatever may be the facts in the case, it is a serious matter and deserves more than a passing notice. It is bad enough to be jim-crowed on railroads, street cars and elevators where, in many cases, we can't help ourselves; but there is absolutely no excuse for our going to places where we don't have to. And it is all the worse where we do it of our own accord. It shows a snobbery and a lack of race pride that stamps the race as being contemptible. We can not afford it—and much less can such a great institution as Tuskegee afford to set the race such an example. If we haven't got sufficient theaters of our own, let us stay away from them until we can have them. We can not afford to pay such a price—our manhood, our self-respect and our money. This should be a safe rule—never to subject ourselves to jim-crowism in the remotest way unless we are compelled to do so, for when it is done without our consent, we can not be blamed; but when we volunteer and go through these back alleys into the peanut galleries which are little better than buzzard roosts, we show an utter lack of self-respect and race pride and can not blame other people for looking down upon us with contempt.

TUSKEGEE'S PRINCIPAL TELLS OF INDUSTRIAL RENAISSANCE SOUTH

The New York Age 12-28-18

(BY LESTER A. WALTON)

Paris, France.—Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, who is in France on a special mission at the request of President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker, was given a rare opportunity to present the cause of the American Negro to a party of distinguished newspaper men while traveling with them on the steamer Orizaba to France, which he did in a most effective manner. His talk was voted the most popular given during the voyage.

Among those to heartily applaud Dr. Moton's remarks, made in mid-ocean, were Ralph Pulitzer, one of the publishers of the New York *World* and St. Louis *Post-Dispatch;* Clinton T. Brainard, publisher of the Washington *Herald* and head of Harper's; Samuel S. McClure of the McClure Newspaper Syndicate and Georges Lechartier of the *Le Petit Parisien* of Paris. Dr. Moton was introduced by Herbert Bayard Swope of the New York *World.*

Dr. Moton declared that the Negro was one of America's most valuable assets and made a forceful plea on behalf of Negro education. His reference to the loyalty of the Negro during the world war evoked applause. He was not a bit backward in pointing out evils existing in the Southland.

The head of Tuskegee Institute said among other things that through the unbounded resources of the South, agriculturally and otherwise, with its abundant rainfall and wonderful climate and with an increased demand for the products that the South can produce economically, and more important of all just now, with the industrial renaissance which is sweeping all over the South, the Negro is absolutely indispensable to any large Southern development, for we must remember that 10 per cent of the land tilled in the South is owned by Negroes, and that about 70 per cent of all of the agricultural products raised in the South is done by Negroes either as landowners themselves or renters or croppers, not to mention the large number not included in this who work as hired labor.

He said also that the South had been most heroic in its effort for the education of colored and white, notwithstanding the fact that the schools are yet very inadequate, generally due to the poverty of the South as compared with the North; and along with the industrial renaissance there was a very significant educational renaissance sweeping over the South, manifesting itself in a determined effort to have adequate educational facilities for all the children of the South, black even as white. He mentioned the fact that Alabama and Virginia had already enacted compulsory education laws, and he predicted that other states would follow.

"The time has come," said Dr. Moton, "when the United States government should have adequate financial aid in educating the children of the United States. It is the business of the national government to judiciously see to it by money and advice that every child is trained for citizenship. Only thus can America come to its highest and best, only thus can democracy be really genuine and lasting."

When Dr. Moton had concluded his remarks the correspondents crowded around him and shook his hand. Some did not hesitate to say that the talk had given them a better understanding of the Negro problem in America and its basic causes. All appeared optimistic as to the establishment of more cordial relations between the races in the South in the near future.

DR. MOTON ON THE NEGRO SOLDIER

New York Age June 25-19

At the request of the President and the Secretary of War, Dr. Robert R. Moton, the successor to Booker Washington as Principal of Tuskegee Institute, visited France with a view to obtaining information about the conduct of the Negro as a soldier and morally. Rumor, or what Dr. Moton calls the "whispering gallery," had produced a rather widespread opinion that in both respects there was serious reason to believe that in some units, and particularly in one division the record was bad actually and as compared with white troops.

Loose generalization is the favorite weapon of scandal. Dr. Moton made careful inquiry from officers and soldiers at General Headquarters, divisional headquarters, from press correspondents, and from French people. He states what he found to be the facts in an article in the "Southern Workmen." As to the allegation concerning sexual crimes by Negroes, he was told at General Headquarters that the crime was no more prevalent among colored soldiers than among white soldiers, that the number of cases charged was small, and the number of convictions by court martial much smaller—only three, for instance, in the division which had been designated by rumor as the worst unit.

The charges of the failure of colored soldiers as fighting men Dr. Moton found to be equally exaggerated. He says: "There was apparently no doubt in the mind of anybody in France, so far as I was able to find out, among the French or Americans, as to the qualities of the American Negro as a soldier when led by white officers." Dr. Moton did, however, find a pretty strong feeling that Negro officers had been a failure. In one division, as to which failure on a large scale had been charged, Dr. Moton found that "a small portion of a single battalion of a single regiment had failed," and that about a dozen Negro officers of this battalion had been tried. The commanding officer at Le Mans, commenting to Dr. Moton on the fact that fifteen Negro officers had been found inefficient, said to Dr. Moton: "We sent back to America, in six months, an average of one thousand white officers a month who failed in one way or another in this awful struggle. I hope, Dr. Moton," he added, "that you won't lose your faith in my race because of that, and certainly I am not going to lose my faith in your race because of the record of a few colored officers who failed."

In short, Dr. Moton, while he found failures and imperfections, learned nothing to substantiate the generalized rumors

of a failure of his race in any large sense. On the contrary, he believes that officers and men made a fine record, and that there were a remarkable number of cases of heroic action, recognized by French and American awards. They went, he says, into battle "with dash, courage, and an absolutely unshaken and undisturbed morale."

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA SQUEALS

Sometime ago the Afro-American stated in these columns that the support by Southerners of the platform occupied by Dr. R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee was gradually crumbling.

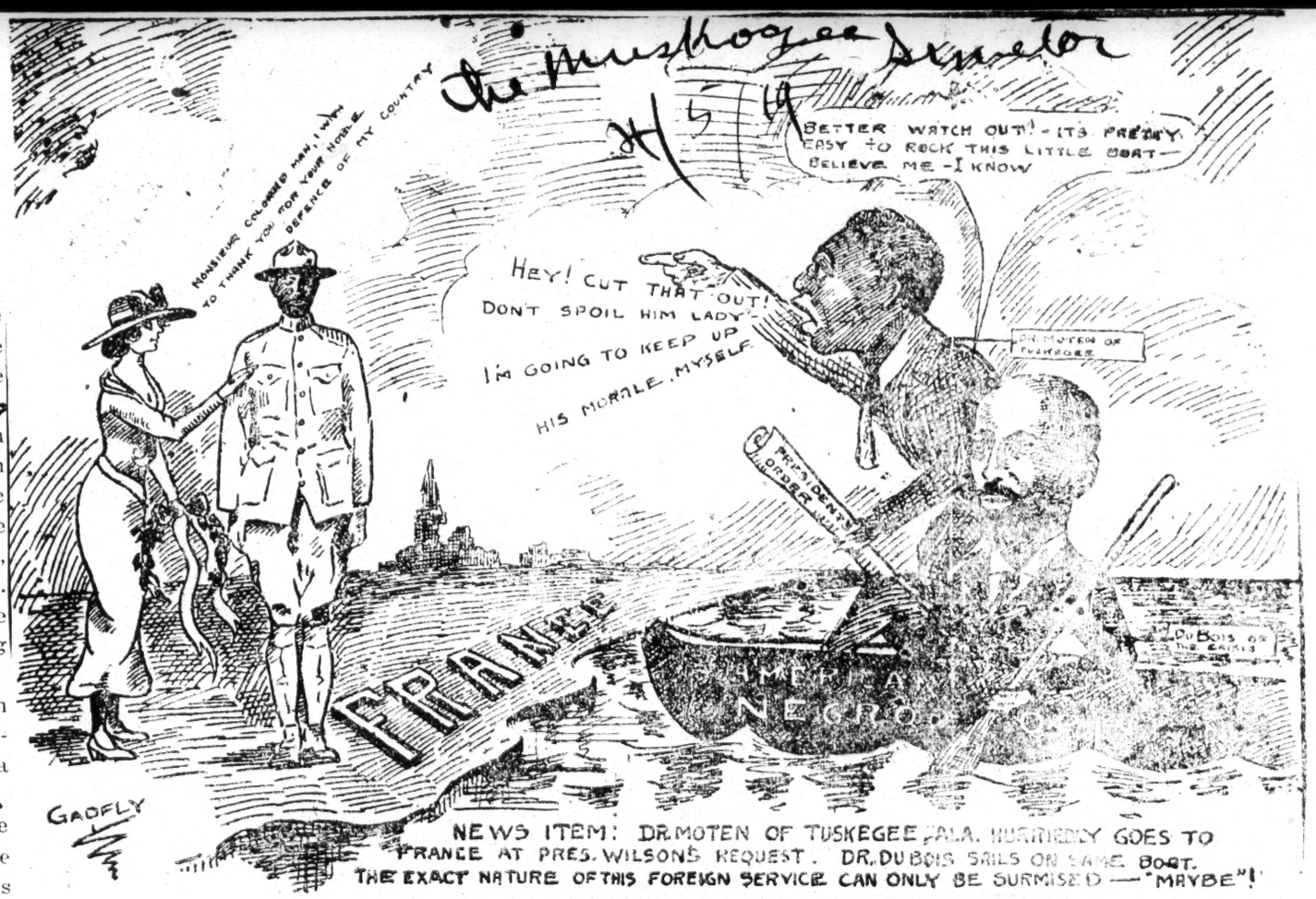
The Tuskegee idea even under Mr. Washington never had the whole hearty support of the Northern Negroes. It did have the co-operation of the whites and blacks of the South and some of the Northern whites. With Mr. Washington's death, this support naturally became the heritage of Dr. Moton, his successor, who is holding onto his white supporters in the South and in the North, but losing ground among the colored people.

A further evidence of this can be seen from an expression from the Savannah Tribune, colored, following Dr. Moton's recent speech at the Georgia State College.

The Tribune says "Principal Moton urged the usual platitudes 'buy land,' 'own a home,' 'stay in the South,' 'the soil yields as abundantly for black hands as well as for whites,' 'the Negroes love the South, the Southerner loves the Negro and is his best friend,' and so on, ad naseum. He even had the courage to say that 'there is a strong movement on in the South by the better class of white people to put a stop to lynching,' and said there is such a movement in Georgia. This in the face of the fact that lynching is more common in the South today and especially in Georgia than ever before; in face of the fact that Georgia leads all the states of the South in lynching last year, with eighteen to her credit; in face of the fact that already this year several whole families of Georgia Negroes have been exterminated by lynching and burning; and in face of the true situation which is worse and more hopeless than the lynching itself, namely, that the white South is more calloused and less concerned about lynching than ever before.

The Tribune accusses Dr. Moton of being "belabored, controlled and depressed" by the position he occupies, and continues "it is inconceivable and do so much of good, should be so emasculated with do so much of good, should be emasculated with immaginary fear that he does not dare to discuss public questions frankly and courageously from the public platform, where most effective service could be rendered.

No Southern colored newspaper has so severely taken the head of Tuskegee to task in recent years. However, with no colored high schools in Savannah, and very poor grammar school training, any group of Savannah citizens would need to be possessed with Job's patience to hear a good bit of ranting about the mutual affection of whites and blacks in their own city and then keep quiet about it.



E INSTITUTE REFUTES
MENTS IN REPORTED INTERVIEW
V GIVES HIM "SERIOUS CONCERN

Houston Informer, Houston, Tex.

Uskegee Institute, Ala., Sept. 10, 19.—Attention, Editor: Dear Sir: I have just returned to the institute from a brief vacation, during which I have been somewhat cut off from the daily and weekly newspapers and I was very much surprised to find that the Associated Press carried under date of September 3rd what was supposed to have been an interview with me.

Sometime in July I was requested by a newspaper representative to give a statement regarding race relations and in the statement which I gave I said that there was less cause for unrest among our people than ever before, but I said this with the proper QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS. That is, I said that the Negro was getting more recognition along industrial and educational lines, and I used that as a basis for my opinion, that there was every reason to be hopeful for the future. When the statement was given out the QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS were omitted, without which the statement conveyed an impression that was remote from my thoughts.

The lynchings, riots and violence of one kind and another which our people have suffered in the South have given me most serious concern and every heartache that my people have felt has been shared by me in the largest and fullest measure.

For your information, I will be sending you soon copies of correspondence which I have had with P[illegible]nt Wilson regarding the recent riots, which will give you some idea of my attitude.

I am inclosing a reprint from the South Atlantic Quarterly and a memorandum giving an exact statement of my position with reference to the riots as it appeared in the New York World and which was later quoted in the last issue of the Crisis. Could send you many other statements also.

I feel that I ought to explain also a part of the statement which was given out in which I said that the best white people of the South were more determined than ever before that justice be given the Negro. I said that because I know that there is a large and growing group of white people in the South who are determined to handle the race problem in such a way as to give protection and justice to the Negro. Their greatest handicap, however, is the menace of the lawless element of their own people who seem to be, on the other hand, more determined than ever before to be more unjust towards the Negro and to seek to humiliate and intimidate the members of our race.

It is the most critical period in our history and development, and for that reason there should be no division of effort among us. It is for that reason I feel prompted to write you frankly regarding the situation in order that you may know my feelings. Yours very truly,

R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

MEMORANDUM.

My position on the recent riots was stated in the communication which I sent to the New York World, August 2nd. In that communication I said:

"The time has come when thoughtful white and colored people alike will not tolerate wholesale mobbing of innocent Negroes because of the alleged crime of one.

"The Negro has never instigated a riot by wholesale attacks on white people. The very fact that in riots the innocent have so frequently been obliged to suffer with the guilty has created in the Negro an aggressive and vindictive spirit which manifested itself in the riots. One of the most unfortunate things about such occurrences is that it frequently hurts the morale of the conservative, law-abiding Negroes and puts them of necessity actively on the defensive.

"Those who make and execute the laws owe it to themselves and to their country as well as to the Negro to see that the Negro has protection along with other citizens. It is hard for the average Negro to understand how we can spend millions of dollars and thousands of lives to help protect the lives of weaker peoples in foreign countries yet fail to protect our own loyal, patriotic colored citizens in this country.

Education—III.

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Let Us Forget Yesterday

Cleveland Advocate 6-14-1919

Wars follow the conflict of ideas, policies and ambitions, and conflict of ideas, policies and ambitions follow wars. The world war has left a trail of conflicting ideas, policies and ambitions, and men and parties—all doubtless conscientious in their views—are striving to prescribe their remedial measures to hasten reconstruction, and to usher in the hoped-for millenium.

* * * *

It was not to be unexpected that the Colored race—ebullitive because of prior environments and conditions, and always influenced and swayed, as are the whites, by the pronunciamento of this and that faction, and this and that leader—each and every one, perhaps, sincere in the belief that each possesses the real nostrum to cure all existing ills, and a preventative of future ills—should be so affected by the world war as to also suffer from a conflict of ideas and policies.

There being no one, single, outstanding leader, as was true at the time the late Frederick Douglas and Booker T. Washington ruled and swayed, other men, partizans of this or that opposing faction, fell to struggling to have the race adopt their views—subscribe to their policies.

* * * *

This war turned an overwhelming Colored conservative majority into an unquestioned radical majority. Around Emmett J. Scott flocked many erstwhile conservatives and radicals. Many radicals, for reasons sufficient to them, became alienated from Dr. DuBois—the one time chief oracle of radicals. Principal Moton, of Tuskegee, assuming, perhaps, that the late Booker T. Washington bequeathed to him, as a legacy, the principalship of Tuskegee, the mantle of leadership, and Washington's retinue of followers as well, made a futile plea for support and standing.

We "panned" Principal Moton's advocated policy of servility on the part of our returning black heroes from France to a "fare-the-well," and felt justified in so doing.

Dr. DuBois, perhaps, without malice aforethought, struck a hornet's nest, and Dr. Emmett J. Scott's hornets swarmed out and over the scholarly head of The Crisis' editor unabashed.

* * * *

We have all had our turn at the bat—hitting "grounders," "Texas leaguers," and supposedly "home-run flies." Each has had his say—each has labored under the belief he was right—each ought now to have gotten out of his system the bile of contention and the conflict of ideas which a disturbing war had naturally germinated. And perhaps we all feel better now we have had our say.

There is a tremendous problem ahead that must be solved if the race is to enjoy the rights our boys fought, and died, in France to secure. The practice game is over, and the real contest is scheduled for the "zero hour," and every member of the race must now begin teamwork—to be ready to go "over the top," as one, to secure democracy in America.

* * * *

We feel certain we demolished, and consigned to the scrap heap, Mr. Moton's servial advice to our returning splendid soldiers, and are satisfied.

Mr. Moton, because he was sustained by a few partisans who cannot feel as we do, and as our returning Colored heroes must feel, perhaps, rests under the belief he was right, and is therefore satisfied.

Dr. DuBois who, without rhyme or reason, provoked Dr. Scott to the hottest retort ever couched in polite English, perhaps, believes he was justified and is satisfied.

Dr. Scott, usually modest and never desirous of engaging in a controversy, thinks, and many friends acquiesce, that he, like the famed knight, Ivanhoe, completely unhorsed the Gilbar of The Crisis, and is eminently satisfied.

It is not now a question as to "who struck Billy Patterson," but who, and how many are ready and fit to fight the battle of the race in perfect harmony.

* * * *

Let us forget yesterday with its conflict of ideas, policies and controversies, and gird up our armor for the big battle of tomorrow—the battle which peacefully fought, must decide our future.

Do we hear a chorus of Amens?

DR. MOTON DEFINES HIS POSITION ON RACE RIOTS

The New York Age 9-20-19

By ROBERT R. MOTON.

My position on the recent riots was stated in the communication which I sent to the New York World, August 2. In that communication I said:

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"The Negro has never instigated a riot by wholesale attacks on white people. The very fact that in riots the innocent have so frequently been obliged to suffer with the guilty has created in the Negro an aggressive and vindictive spirit which manifested itself in the riots. One of the most unfortunate things about such occurrences is that it frequently hurts the morale of the conservative, law-abiding Negroes and puts them of necessity actively on the defensive.

"Those who make and execute the laws owe it to themselves and to their country as well as to the Negro, to see that the Negro has protection along with other citizens. It is hard for the average Negro to understand how we can spend millions of dollars and thousands of ives to help protect the lives of weaker peoples in foreign countries, yet fail to protect our own loyal, patriotic colored citizens in this country."

PITCHER KNOCKED OUT OF BOX.

The Cleveland Advocate

Immediately on returning from France, where he had been in Parisian training for five months, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois joined the Ingrate Club, of the Jealousy League, and became its premier slab artist, and heavy hitter.

When the VERY HONORABLE Emmett J. Scott, who for the past season, while playing with the Race Conservation Club, has been a consistent 300 hitter, came to the bat, Slab Artist DuBois, after annointing the ball with a lot of saliva, part jealousy and part ingratitude, and thinking he could strike out Scott, pitched an ungrateful inshoot. The ball, with the "Crisis" trade mark almost obliterated by DuBois' saliva of jealousy and ingratitude, came swishing through the ambient air. Scott stepped back from the plate a trifle, swung at it, hitting it squarely on the nose. As the ball went sailing over the fence, the little captain of the Race Conservation Club circled the bases with ease—making a "home-run" the first time at the bat.

If you doubt this statement, read in this issue of The Advocate Mr. Scott's illuminating reply to the doughty DuBois' premature, and unjustifiable attack made on Mr. Scott in the May number of The Crisis.

Scott's unanticipated familiarity with DuBois' brand of ungrateful curves ought to suggest to the editor of The Crisis that instead of "coming back" he (Dr. DuBois) is ticketed for the Discredited League.

Scott is the "comer" in the Race Uplift League; DuBois is the "has been" in the Jealousy League.

"Nuff sed."

'NEGROES AND THE SUNDAY MEETINGS."

The Richmond Va. News Leader 5-27-19

The very able editor of the Richmond, Va., News Leader saw fit in the issue of that newspaper of the 30th ult. to discuss "Negroes and the Sunday Meetings." In this communication he makes the statement that he knows that he shall not appeal in vain to men like the Rev. W. H. Stokes, the Rev. W. T. Johnson and the Rev. Z. D. Lewis. He cites these divines as being leaders who are not always intent upon stirring up racial strife.

It may be enlightening information to him to know that these three divines have been foremost in opposing any interference on the part of the colored people with Mr. Billy Sunday's committee and his meetings. It would be well too to look for the cause of the dissatisfaction and ascertain the reasons for this action on the part of other divines of equal dignity and prominence. We refer to Rev. Evans Payne, D. D., President of the Baptist Ministers' Conference of Richmond and vicinity, Rev. T. J. King, D. D., whose conservative communication to the daily press was unamimously endorsed by the Baptist Ministers of this city, Rev. T. J. J. Mosby, Rev. William Thomas, Rev. A. S. Thomas, D. D., Rev. R. V. Peyton, D. D., pastor of the Sixth Mount Zion Baptist Church, once presided over by the Rev. John Jasper, and many others.

These men constitute the conservative elements of Richmond. Rev. Dr. Stokes took the occasion to reply to the strictures of the News-Leader from his pulpit last Sunday morning, we are informed. In this instance the pole used was not long enough. We regret that he did not send a communication embracing his almost unanswerable argument to the Richmond Va., News-Leader. We hardly think it fair for the editor of the News-Leader to intimate that the colored people are anxious to break down the lines of separation in the Southland and in the churches because they prefer to maintain their self-respect and remain to worship in their own churches and because they advise their people not to interfere or intrude themselves upon meetings held exclusively for white people. We felt

inclined to send a communication in reply to the points raised, but as it was an exclusively religious subject, we had hoped that one of the three divines would have seen fit to disabuse the white population of any idea upon our part to get into white folks meetings upon a basis of absolute equality. We have this absolute equality in our own meetings.

The editor of the News-Leader wishes to know if "our colored friends have wearied of their separate churches?" By what line of logic or species of reasoning the editor of this newspaper should have conceived the idea that we have wearied of them, when he is now criticising us for attending the very churches that he alleges that we have wearied of attending is a mystery. The colored people have secured the services of Rev. William H. Skipwith, a revivalist of color and Rev. Charles S. Morris, one of the most brilliant orators in this country.

Both of them are skilled in the evangelistic work and while Mr. Billy Sunday is pointing the white folks the way to Heaven from the City Auditorium, these leading evangelists are pointing the colored folks to the same place from the rostrums of the First Baptist Church and the Second Baptist Church of this city. If anyone can show us where this indicates any weariness on the part of the colored people of existing conditions, we would like to have it pointed out to us. On the other hand the white folks are trying to induce us to come out of our own churches where we are having a good time and are wanted to go to the City Auditorium, where according to the Billy Sunday Committee of Arrangements we are not wanted.

To make the situation entirely plain to our distinguished contemporary, whom we shall not charge with not desiring to understand, let us suppose that Rev. Dr. C. T. Walker, of Augusta, Ga., a man of national fame and prominence, who has preached to Mr. John D. Rockefeller had come to Richmond to conduct a series of meetings at the True Reformers' Hall and the invitation had been sent forth for the public to come.

The Editor of the Richmond, Va. News-Leader, learning of his presence here decided to go to attend the meeting. When he got in front of the building, police-officers, armed with revolvers and equipped with clubs had ordered him and his friends away with the statement that no white folks would be admitted. This information was given in a brusque, insulting manner.

We will not carry the analogy to the point of intimating that colored officers had been stationed to do this for there are no colored officers here. Then suppose that the colored management had decided to ask the white people to attend a special meeting at which time the aforesaid Dr. C. T. Walker would address them, would the Editor of the News-Leader have accepted the invitation or would his self-respect have demanded that he remain away?

As a matter of fact there is not a colored church in this city that will not receive white people and men of the type of the Editor of the News-Leader with open arms, so to speak. They will be made welcome and escorted to good seats in any colored church in the city.

Not only is this true of colored churches, but every white church so far as we know, will make a place somewhere for a colored person who wishes to hear the Word of God expounded by the pastor of the church. For the first time, absolutely no provision was made for the colored people here, who had marched shoulder to shoulder with the white people of this community during the dark days of the recent war.

As a result many white people here are as indignant over the affair as are the colored people and many of them are outspoken in saying so. The colored ministers, who are leaders in religious work are being endorsed by the colored people everywhere.

We regret that they can not hear Mr. Billy Sunday. Some time and somehow, when he comes here again under colored folks' auspices, our colored folks' committee of arrangements will provide some of the best seats for the white people, who overlooked them and who seemed to have forgotten that colored folks, too, were included in God's plan for the redemption of the world

A New Leadership Needed

(By Frank O. Lane, 2nd Lt., U. S. A., Houston, Texas.)

In expressing my views on this subject I believe that I am voicing the sentiment of every young man and young woman of the race who realize that the future destiny of the race lies in its young blood. Not only is that true of our race, but of every race.

The young colored man is thinking today as he has never thought before, and he is going to act tomorrow as he has never acted before. It was unanimously decided among the colored officers and men of the United States army that in order to bring about fair treatment, equal recognition and opportunities, and a decent respect for the womanhood of the race a change of leadership was necessary.

Before the war the young colored man received very little consideration from his older brother, now that the war is over he is receiving less. Every advancement that he has made he has done it under the shrapnel. Not only for his standing enemies but under that of his older brother as well. The senior brother of no race treats his kid brother with as much contempt, and little consideration as the senior brother of the colored race. He does not allow him half a chance and never throws the door of opportunity open to him so that he might walk in if he wanted to. This sort of thing has created a spirit of unrest among the younger set, they are sore, sick and tired of standing by watching the so-called leaders practice their methods of race boot-legging to promote their own selfish interest while other members of the race are left behind to get there when they can.

The race is very much in need of men who will take the front line and stay there until their objective has been reached, or die trying. The time for sambos and pussyfooters has passed. Men who are afraid to champion the cause of the race because of their little six bit positions should be placed where the U. S. army puts all of its unserviceable goods—in the salvage heap. Our senior brothers have failed in their full duty toward their junior brother and to the race, the much needed backbone, moral courage, and initiative has been lacking, there has been entirely too much catering and samboing on their part, especially at times when it wasn't necessary, and its never necessary.

Today some of our men and women are holding positions which they have held for 25 years with no increase in salary, their salaries are insufficient to meet the present day cost of living, they want more money, they need more money, but those nearest the purses that be; haven't backbone enough to ask his boss for an increase, for fear he might lose his job, the result is he and all the others have to suffer. Can't you see that the time for that kind of stuff has passed.

What the young man is asking for is not absolute control, but simply a partnership in the affair of the race. The war just closed was strictly a young man's affair; he did what was expected of him and more—today they are returning home. What compensation are they receiving? A glad hand shake and I am glad to see you back. The best evidence that you are glad to see him back and that you appreciate his services in the world conflict is to give him employment, or help him to get some, anything less is par-bon (no good). I want to pause here to pay a tribute to the one man who in my mind has done more in his quite, unassuming manner for the 12,000,000 colored people of America than all the so-called leaders and race boot-leggers combined, W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, 100 per cent American, and every inch a man. When the war department tendered the position of captaincy in the Intelligence Department, a position along with the honor pays approximately $3,000 yearly, before he thought of accepting he asked if he could continue his work with the Crisis, when told that he could not, he turned the appointment down. Do we have many more like him? If you would stop to take an inventory of the stock, you would find yourself going to bankruptcy. But there are some who put themselves in his class, who would have lost sight of everything except that O. D. suit, captain's bars and the $3,000 per. Dr. Du Bois is really fighting our battles.

A movement is on foot in the north among the young men that will eventually reach the south and the purpose of this organization is to promote the general welfare of the race and to insist upon the senior brother taking a more decided stand against the inhuman treatment that is practiced against the race; if he fails to do his full duty he will be asked to retire; if he refuses to comply with the request, the bolshevist will force him to retire.

In conclusion I want to say again in behalf of the young man if you don't want to take him in as a partner nor help him to succeed, just kindly ease out of the way and let him pass, for he is sure to come and no kind of barrage you may lay down will be strong enough to stop him. From his older brother he wants not sympathy, but an opportunity; will you give it to him? With the many years of experience of our older brothers, and the new ideas and new thoughts coupled with worlds of pep and ambition of his kid brother the two would make a wonderful team.

Moton To Head "Work-Full Week" Movement.

Raleigh, N. C., June 26.—Dr. Robert R. Moton, of Tuskegee Institute, is organizing the race in the South into an association which pledges itself to work all Saturday afternoons as on other days. In 1918 the race in Alabama, it is alleged, made $26,000,000 as a result of their decision not to use Saturday afternoon as a holiday. Three hundred thousand men of the race are organized by pledge to work six full days through 1919.

Dr. Moton declared in an address here that much of the crime of the race, 74 per cent of it, it due to the Saturday afternoon holiday and the Sunday morning drunk.

The Negro press strongly protests against lynching, but it overlooks the fact that there is such a crime as lynching by word of mouth. The Age refers to the vicious and unwarranted assault being made by a few unprincipled colored publications on Dr. R. R. Moton. They report that he advised colored troops in France not to insist on their rights upon their return to America. Never was a bigger or more vicious lie told. Any soldier who heard Dr. Moton will bear out this assertion. Getting a little advertising by vilifying our big men seems to be quite a diversion just now. Dr. Moton rendered splendid service in France, and it seems that a few individuals are envious of the honors accorded him by American and French officials and the distinction he justly earned as a race representative.

DR. R. R. MOTON HONORED.

Tuskegee, Ala., February 8.—Upon invitation of Mr. Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, has accepted membership on the Roosevelt Permanent Memorial National Committee. Dr. Moton also becomes chairman of the Negro Sub-Committee of the Memorial National Committee.

Other members of the National Committee include members of Colonel Roosevelt's Cabinet — Ex-president Taft, Hon. Chas. E. Hughes, Senator Lodge, Cardinal Gibbons, President Lowell, of Harvard University, and other representative Americans. The press dispatches state that this committee is not a partisan effort, but rather a means through which the friends of Colonel Roosevelt may in a large way evidence their appreciation of him and his service to the country.

A. L. HOLSEY.
Tuskegee Press Service.

Education—1919

Tuskegee Institute. Comments on.

Dr. Moton Answers Charges at New York Tuskegee Assn. Banquet

The Chicago Defender

Under the auspices of the Tuskegee Association of New York City, an informal banquet in honor of Dr. Robert Russa Moton was held at the Libya last Thursday evening. Fred R. Moore presided. Jesse O. Thomas, president of the association, on behalf of that body, presented Major Moton with a $100 Liberty bond and $350 in pledges to be used in the restoration of the building recently burned at Tuskegee. Covers were laid for 300, Moton and Emmett J. Scott being the principal guests of the evening. Prof. Thomas, who introduced Major Moton, recommended that Hampton and Tuskegee organize an Armstrong-Washington Association of Commerce. Thomas then explained some of the work of Tuskegee and its needs, after which he introduced the principal speaker, Mr. Moton.

Moton Answers Charges

Standing amidst a host of Tuskegee graduates, friends and admirers, Major Moton, head of Tuskegee Institute, answered the charges of delivering an unbecoming speech to troops abroad. The charges were presented, surprisingly to many, by Lieut. O. E. McKaine, president of the League for Democracy. For one hour he defended himself after the lieutenant had told him that he had been under terrific criticism and fire from soldiers returning from France. Fred Moore then said that all Race people had been with the deceased B. T. Washington and Major Moton except "whipper snappers." "It is true that white men do elect our leaders," continued the editor, "but they elect those whom they have confidence in." He said that he had defended Washington and Moton.

Investigated Soldiers

The major said that he was asked to go to France by the government to investigate charges against our troops who were charged with grave crimes, which he afterward found to be false. He spoke of a soldier in the 92d Division sentenced to death for kissing a French girl, but the sentence was later commuted to a deduction of 12 months' pay after the charge was found to be without evidence. He told of letters that were continually sent to the War Department telling of the inefficiency of our officers "Upon investigation," said the doctor, "I found these charges to be untrue." According to Mr. Moton he interviewed Gen. Pershing, Col. House and other American officials and put a check on the rumors. Lieut. McKaine told the major that the new element of the Race desired to elect their own leaders. To this assertion Moton answered that he only desired to be the leader of Tuskegee. "I have been perfectly frank in the South, in France and everywhere else. Dr. Washington did not come to the North to criticise the South, and I do not tell anyone all I think." He continued: "I have never seen the white people in the South seem so anxious to be fair in their dealings with our people. I have been misrepresented, criticised, yet Moton will die standing up perfectly straight for the Race." Other addresses were made by Emmett J. Scott, now secretary-treasurer of Howard University; Charles Anderson and Rev. Richard Bolden.

ROBERT R. MOTON
Principal Tuskegee Institute

Bristol's Mayor Welcomes Tuskegee's Principal

The Richmond News Leader 11-24-19

Special To The News.

Bristol, Tenn.-Va., Nov. 16.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic audiences, composed of members of both races of this section, that has ever assembled here filled the spacious auditorium of the Lee Street Baptist church this afternoon, to hear the address delivered by Dr. Robert R. Moton, foremost Negro leader and principal of Tuskegee Institute. The occasion marked the close of the first of a series of campaigns that have been arranged under the auspices of the Washington County, Va.,-Sullivan County, Tenn. Negro Business League, and launched for the purpose of raising funds to be used in erecting a hospital for the Negroes of this section.

The meeting on Sunday afternoon was presided over by Hon. Robert E. Clay, president of the league, and Mayor Clarence King, of Bristol Tennessee, delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of the twin-cities. Mayor King's address won long applause due to the eloquent manner in which it was delivered and the excellent thought expressed. He paid a high compliment to his Negro constituents, referring to them as the highest type of citizenship to be found in any section. He said in part:

"Mankind everywhere are desirous of achieving a success, of making the most of life. At times, it is true, they act as if they little cared what was the outcome of their exertions. But even in the lives of the most abandoned and reckless, there are moments when their good angel points out to them the heights to which they might ascend, that a wish arises for, something better than they have known. But, alas, they have not the will to make the necessary exertions. 'We are extremely fortunate in having with us this afternoon a man whom we are all proud of, a man who had the will to make the necessary exertion, who realized that life was lent for noble deeds, and that it is the motto of every true heart and the genius of every noble life that no man liveth to himself, lives chiefly for his own selfish good. Robert R. Moton, who is better known throughout Virginia as 'Major Moton' has consistently devoted his life and energies to the uplift, progress and development of his own race. Major Moton learned early in life that his mission in the world was to make the world better, to lift it up to higher levels of enjoyment and progress, to make the hearts and homes brighter and happier by devoting to his fellowman his best thoughts, activities and influences.

"Every man and every woman has his or her assignments in the duties and responsibilities of life. Major Moton's duties and responsibilities in life have been exceeding great, but by his devotion to duty and untiring efforts he has been instrumental in bringing about a better understanding, and a larger spirit of co-operation between the colored and white people of our own fair Southland. Dr. Moton has indeed had a most useful career, and the present state of efficiency now existing at Hampton Institute is due largely to his influence and efforts, and it was with deep regret both on his part and on the part of the friends of that Institution when he was called on to give up his labors of love there, in order to enter a new field of activity and endeavor. Hamptons' loss was Tuskegee's gain, and his appointment to succeed the late Booker T. Washington met with the hearty approval of the people. Dr. Moton, words can not express the praise and commendation that you are entitled to because of the success you have attained."

Mayor King, in closing his welcome address, presented Dr. Moton to his audience and he arose midst long and loud applause. Dr. Moton referred to harmonious relationship that exists between the races in the section that has been responsible for the most part, he stated for the great progress that is so much in evidence on the part of the entire citizenship. He told of the great service being rendered by President Clay, of the league and the high esteem in which he is held by the people throughout the state.

He said in part: "Our great country is passing through the most trying situation that it has been called upon to meet since the Civil war. There is more of misunderstanding, bitterness and strife among men, races and classes in our country than has faced our country for many years. We are in the midst of a period which requires greatest sanity and good judgment; a period which calls for men of faith and men of courage—faith in themselves, faith in other classes and races, faith in the ultimate triumph of righteousness. Here in the South the question that is uppermost in our minds is one of race relations whether black and white people can live in peace and harmony and in mutual helpfulness toward each other whether there is patience enough unselfishness enough, democracy and Christianity enough to accomplish this great end of helpful human relationship.

"The time has come when we as a race in the South must cease talking about each other, and must endeavor more and more to talk to each other and the time has come, also, when we must be willing to listen to each other. There never was a time when white people and colored people were more willing to talk and to listen to each other, more dispassionately than today. This is the time when sober thoughtful people of both races in all communities should meet and counsel together for the highest good of our several communities. The world seems to have lost its head. Mobbing and lynching are entirely too common in a country like ours which boasts of high ideals; and mobbing and lynching will not solve any problem or prevent any crime. It is unfair to the Negro, it is unfair to the white people that innocent, law-abiding Negro citizens should be terrorized in any community because of the crime or alleged crime of one individual. It is a source of some gratification that the white people throughout the South are quietly organizing with a view to seeing to it that the Negro as well as other citizens shall have protection under the law.

"Let me repeat, the Negro does not ask in any part of this country for any special privileges or opportunities not given to other American citizens; but he does ask that he should be permitted to enjoy every right and privilege of other American citizens, that he should have a chance for growth and development, a chance for training and education, a chance to work, a chance to live and to serve his race and country. He cannot honestly ask any more, he should not in justice receive less."

Following the address of Dr. Moton the reports of the captains who were in charge of soliciting funds were called for and showed that more than five thousand dollars had been raised the great part of that amount having been contributed by the white friends of the race. The well known firm of this section of which Mayor King is a member, subscribed more than one thousand dollars in the campaign. At the meeting on Sunday afternoon, the audience contributed more than five hundred dollars in cash, besides more than a thousand dollars in subscriptions.

The music for the occasion was rendered by a chorus of fifty voices that had been trained under the direction of Dr. R. B. McArthur, vice-president of the league. The folk lore songs were offered in an effective manner and elicited much praise.

President Clay, of the league, announces that the plans for erecting the hospital are far under way and following a vote by members of the league on the location of the hospital

THAT SCATHING REPLY.

In his scathing reply to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Hon. Emmett J. Scott has proven that he does not belong to the "sheep" class but that he has proven his right to be classed among the ablest fighters now in the public arena. He indulges in the art of defense and attack. He says:

"Yes, I have read Dr. DuBois' questions as propounded and sent around to the colored newspapers through his advance sheets. Apparently he seeks to discredit one who, according to his own testimony, has been laboring in the War Department "under very difficult circumstances" and who has never failed during the war to take a firm stand for the rights of Negro soldiers at home and overseas. In the first place, I do not recognize the usurped right of Dr. DuBois to "call me to account," or as the man to whom I must give an account of my stewardship. I am willing to leave to that loyal, unbiased and sane jury of twelve million colored Americans, whose interests I have endeavored to represent in the War Department the verdict as to whether or not I have done my full duty. I am now preparing an account of my stewardship which will be presented to that jury at the right time and in the proper way.

In the representative capacity I have been serving during the war I necessarily welcomed the "loyal and unselfish cooperation' of all colored Americans, whether of the radical or conservative type, but again quoting the words of Dr. DuBois my association with him during the war has been "At The Cost of Suspicion and

Criticism," for I have been repeatedly warned that he is neither unselfish nor sincere.

This is Mr. Scott's estimate of Dr. DuBois. He says further:

It is rather amusing, however, to read on pages 7 and 8 of the same issue of The Crisis wherein Dr. DuBois assumes the self-appointed task of insisting my alleged neglect or failure to do certain things or "every thing" in the article headed "My Mission" he says: "I went to Paris. * * * What did I do when I got there? First, There Were Certain Things That I Did Not Do. * * * But it did not follow that because I Could Not Do Everything I Could Do Nothing."

This is turning a Dr. DuBois "gun" on Dr. DuBois. He clinches it when he continues:

Now it was precisely the same when I came to Washington and began to labor "under very difficult circumstances" (as Dr. DuBois states it) in the War Department. "There were certain things that I did not do" and I soon found that "I Could Not Do Everything" but there were a number of important things I could do and did do for the benefit of Negro soldiers in camps at home as well as overseas. Of course no sane person would ask or expect a man holding a confidential position in a great Department of the Government to reveal in public print official and confidential information but as proof of the fact that complaints concerning Negro soldiers overseas reported to me by Negro Officers, Negro Chaplains, and Negro and other American civilians did receive prompt action at my hands; I submit at this time just a few of the many letters which I have received from Negro officers who actually served overseas and from other men who brought specific complaints and grievances of Negro soldiers overseas to my office for attention. These letters express appreciation of the satisfactory and in most cases, the effective way in which I have taken up and handled all such complaints.

We have always been of the opinion that Mr. Scott passed up the complaints filed with him and that they went to the "sleeping archives" of the War Department. What could he do about it? He was there as a "buffer" and he could not be held personally responsible. He resigned to resign and he could not do so. He makes another statement:

Be it remembered that American white officers and soldiers had their hardships, troubles and grievances as well as the Negro troops belonging to the American Expeditionary forces--some of which they had to endure and all of which it was not possible for even the War Department in Washington altogether to remove or remedy—and yet I offer no apologies for these conditions or hardships!

Mr. Scott should remember that complaint is not made of the hardships to which our colored troops were subjected but on account of discriminations made on account of race and color. They went over there to take a soldier's fare but they did not go over there to feel the pangs of American race prejudice in the midst of a people who made no discrimination on account of race or color. He comes back at Dr. DuBois when he says further:

In order that the exact facts might be secured regarding colored soldiers overseas it will be recalled that it was upon the recommendation of the Negro Editors' Conference held in Washington, D. C., June 1918 which recommendation was pressed by me; Mr. Ralph W. Tyler was designated by the Committee on Public Information to render this service. Mr. Tyler constantly called to the attention of the War Department, through me, certain conditions; and in each and every case these complaints were brought to the attention of the proper officials of the War Department.

My files evidence the fact that Dr. DuBois wrote me repeatedly calling to my attention compiaint after complaint concerning wrongs, grievances discriminations etc; alleged to exist among Negro soldiers in various camps here in America. He was informed time after time with reference to the investigations which followed as a result of those complaints and expressed in writing his satisfaction with the action taken in following up such complaints. Having gone on his "Mission" to France December 1, 1918 why did he wait five months until the May 1919 issue of "The Crisis" to mention to me any overseas complaints? I fear that the animating impulse back of his present inquiries has not as yet been altogether disclosed to the public. An old and familiar saying, "When folks can't use you they then 'knock' you" comes to my mind. Dr. Du Bois knows, and his friends know and the record proves that as far back as two days before the meeting of the Negro Editors' Conference which I called here in Washington June 1918 he was seeking my personal good offices that he might realize personal aspirations. He knows that I did everything I could to help him secure that much coveted commission in the army which he so eagerly but vainly sought. He also knows as the record will show when necessity arises, that there were other occasions also when Dr. DuBois probably felt I might be used for "pulling chestnuts out of the fire for him."

Mr. Scott "tells secrets out of school" when he refers to that captaincy in the regular army. He then reproduces letters received by him from Mr. Coleman of the American Expeditionary forces in France and from Edward L. Sydner, Y. M. C. A. Secretary in France to sustain his contention. He also reproduces a letter received from Archibald H. Grimke President, Washington Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. He makes the following drastic comment after citing from these letters:

I would rather have the testimony of these gentlemen who know the facts concerning my efforts in behalf of Negro soldiers overseas, some of whom actually served "over there," than to be at all perturbed by or to treat other than with appropriate contempt the insinuating remarks printed and spoken of a self-centered, self-seeking, unfair critic—the main drift of whose life has been to try to "tear down" and to destroy what other men have sought to build up for the honor and welfare of their country and their race. Discredited himself by a large portion of the Negro press of the country, he now seeks to discredit others. Surely "misery likes company," but in the desperate effort of Dr. DuBois to rehabilitate himself in the eyes of the Negro world after the severe drubbing he has received in the Negro public press and otherwise it might be well for him to know that if he is trying to "come back" and again pose as an ardent defender of the race; he shall not do so at my expense. I am fully prepared for any further onslaught he may make.

Emmett J. Scott is "mad clean through." He regards Dr. DuBois as an enemy and he has not spared any pains to emphasize this fact. He is ready to fight all along the line and he is proving to Dr. DuBois that he is a foeman "worthy of his steel." The "die is cast; the Rubicon is crossed" and two of the greatest colored men in this country are now open enemies. It is an unfortunate situation of affairs. What will Dr. W. E. B. DuBois do now? He has a staunch and enthusiastic following. Will the gauntlet thrown down be taken up by them? We shall see. In the meantime the distinguished New Yorker is on a lecture tour and he is "using the rod" on Mr. Scott and Dr. R. R. Moton and he is sparing not. Mr. Scott challenges Dr. W. E. B. DuBois to present a "bill of particulars." We shall like to read that bill when it is presented. It may be that he has underground information concerning the distinguished Texan who now occupies a seat at the War Department. Mr. Scott is anxious to see it too if his words mean anything. Peace may be hovering over Europe but war has been declared by Hon. Emmett J. Scott in his very able defense against the aspersions an inuendoes of that master of diction, that gladiator in debate, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis of New York city, New York.

DR. R. R. MORTON KNOWS THE CAUSE BUT AFRAID TO ADMIT.

Job 32:9 "Great men are not always wise, neither do the aged understand judgment."

Prof. Morton of Tuskegee, Ala. head of the Tuskegee Institute who succeeded the noted Booker T. Washington, have become another witness to the authenticity of this Scripture.

In a speech of Sept.3rd, Mr. Morton offers to the world an extroversion of his character; in an atttempt to discuss the causes and results of the recent race riots. He declared that "It is difficult to understand why there should be so much apparent suspicion and bitterness on the part of both the white and the colored races."

Mr. Morton knows the cause but he is afraid if he makes a true statement he won't get any more feathers for his nest. Mr. Morton this is no time for feathering our nests; while the foundation for universal justice is being laid. He that uses unfair means to feather his nest, will after all find his nest to be full of thorns. Mr. Morton, you know that the cause is the selfish spirit of Anglo-Saxon superiority which from time to time resulted into many inhuman atrocities such atrocities that have not yet been heard of among the barbarians.

Mr. Morton further said: "I have never known the colored people to have more intense feelings towards the white people than at present and I have never known a time when there was less reason. I have never known a time when the white people of the South, not only the leading white people but average white man were more anxious than at present to be absolutely fair and just to the Negro, this is also true of the North."

Mr. Morton when you said that you never knew the Negro to have more intense feelings toward the white people than at present. You were probably right but when you said: "I have never known a time when there was less reason," you were wrong. You know that the Negro in this recent war strove to his full length that aristocracy might not prevail over democracy, and that the proposed motto of the war so often asserted by our president during the recent war: "freedom for all forever" might be the survival of the fittest. It has not survived yet in the Negroes' favor and until it does, racial conflicts will be. In fact freedom for all forever" is the only solution for permanent peace.

Mr. Morton who knows any more about the Negro's supreme offer and supreme sacrifice than you? You were chosen by the president as inspector of their camps and conditions in France; and it was said while you were there a door of opportunity was opened to you, giving you an opportunity to represent your brother's cause with the powers that be; it was also said that you refused the opportunity and hastened for home. The news of this sad failure on your part was so perplexing to the minds of your race they tried not to believe it and since you made an attempt to vindicate your cause in self-defence they no doubt have forgiven you and it was unwise on your part to renew the suspicion.

You further said that you never knew a time when the white people of the South, not only the leading white people but the average white man, was more anxious than at present to be absolutely fair and just to the Negro, and that it was also true of the North.. Mr. Morton, the above statement is a high note of treason, equivolent to that treason exhibited by Judas on the night he betrayed our Lord; for you plainly implied that the Negro was the only cause of the recent racial conflicts, your statements are as far from truth as heaven is from hell.

Rev. C. E. Woods, 517 N. A St.
Arkansas City, Kansas.

Education—1919

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

DU BOIS VS. TYLER

The advocate 7-12-19

Someone wiser than ye humble editor once wrote: "There are three kinds of self-made men. There is the kind that make you wish they had done a better job while they were doing it; another kind who have done well enough, but have got rather sour on the world in the process, and those who have made themselves real successes."

In the second class we place Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois, the erudite editor of The Crisis.

Dr. DuBois has the vision, or imagination, or whatever you like to call that intangible something, which it is admitted by his friends, exists in him at the expense of those qualities that would enable him to become a constructive genius.

Let us analyze his career:

As a young man, he tells us in his "Shadow of Years," he "walked on great pink clouds of glory," and "babbled in boastful dreams." Then later in life he confesses about his "Days of Disillusion." In February, 1918, when he celebrated his fiftieth birthday anniversary, he confided this: "The most disquieting sign of my mounting years is a certain garrulity about myself." And today we find that, added to this garrulity about himself, is a chronic belief in his own infallibility.

Those who doubt this latter assertion have but to read the editorial columns of "The Crisis" and be convinced. Do not these columns reek with personal dislike and condemnation of everyone and everything not bearing the trade mark, "Duboisesque"?

But who save the allwise Crisis editor himself can be "Duboisesque"?

The fickleness of the DuBois temperament has been cruelly unjust to the considerable talents of his mind, for he is able. But he carries no permanent ballast of convictions. He flops both ways. With one hand he writes "forget your special grievances," and with the other dips his pen in blood, and calls for a death struggle in America, by the returning soldiers, for the democracy which they saved for France, labeling all who heed not his war cry "fools and jackasses."

It is not strange, then, that this same two-sided editor attacks Ralph W. Tyler, our associate editor, claiming that he (Tyler) has been silent on the injustices perpetrated on our soldiers overseas, in spite of the fact that he had special facilities for getting the facts.

Readers of The Advocate and the race newspapers in general must resent this Du-Bois' attack on a man who—even his bitterest enemies will admit—has written the most scathing denunciations ever published against the unjust treatment of our boys overseas.

It was while Mr. Tyler was overseas as war correspondent, that he sent back a story to the Colored press which caused a tremendous stir in the War Department, relative to recalling him.

We can now confess that several articles of Mr. Tyler had to be "planed" before publishing—so vitriolic was their tone—in order that our cautious publishers, and we ourselves might steer clear of the espionage law, the breaking of which meant suppression.

But on platform everywhere, and notably in Cory M. E. church this city, Ralph W. Tyler told of the injustices heaped on our boys, in plainest words.

We also refer all who would feign believe what Dr. DuBois says, to the special eight-page supplement of The Advocate of June 14, written by Mr. Tyler, copies of which can still be had from our office, as to whether the "infallible Doctor" is right or wrong in his charge.

Dr. DuBois needs to read and peruse the Negro newspapers more carefully before making a charge "of silence in the face of oppression" against one whom only death can silence—the man Ralph W. Tyler.

ORMOND A. FORTE.

MOTON NOT RESPONSIBLE.

The Richmond Leader 5/31/19

Our esteemed contemporary, The Richmond Planet, whose editor, John Mitchell, Jr., is one of those smooth analytical writers, carried an interesting editorial in a recent issue under the caption, "Trouble Among the Colored People."

The Planet, discussing the criticism by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, of Dr. Emmett J. Scott and Principal Moton, says this of Moton:

"He was trained in an institution that put a premium on servility."

The able editor of The Planet knows, for Hampton Institute, Moton's alma mater, is located in the editor's state. But it appears to us, and to the many returned Colored soldiers who heard Moton's servial talks to them over in France, that Tuskegee's principal has taken a post graduate course in servility.

It is claimed that for a Colored man to succeed in the South he must practice abject servility in all its ramifications. However, the editor of The Planet, who never was known to bite his tongue to forestall a race defence suggestion, has succeeded eminently well in the South.

The North, and we speak most particularly for Ohio, are aware of Moton's limitations in the South, and we do not object to his hand-picked leadership because of his ENFORCED limitations. We do object to his voluntary limitations—a servility that insults our splendid Colored soldiers with a "Don't put on airs" advice.

Perhaps we ought not to say this, in view of the fact that Principal Moton but just recently sent our editor a letter saying that he had "recommended" him for place on some functionless committee, but "facts are facts and truth is truth."

According to Editor Mitchell's reasoning, Moton is not to be blamed for his servility. Neither are red-blooded Colored people to be blamed for objecting to a few designers attempting to "wish" this poor imitator of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington on to the race as a national leader.

Representative of The Age Tells of What He Personally Knows of Dr. R. R. Moton's Activities in France.

The New York Age 6-7-19

BY LESTER A. WALTON.

Seeking to curry favor with the masses of colored people in the United States by circulating false and misleading reports about the real big men of the race seems to have become a popular though unprincipled diversion, in which truth is being cowardly stabbed in the back to gratify the abnormal desires of the Demon Jealousy, and all thoughts of race solidarity are sacrificed and cast aside to promote personal gain.

The fact that this base campaign of vilification is hopelessly dividing rather than uniting the race at a time when co-operation is absolutely necessary does not retard those engaged in mudslinging. What care they about "getting together?" It is patent to white and colored Americans who belong to no particular faction or group and sincerely interested in the progress of the Negro, that the race problem never will be solved by abusing our leaders.

Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, is perhaps the target for more vituperation and the innocent victim of more false rumors than any Negro in public life today. Since his return from France he has had many misleading statements made about what he did and what he said "over there," many of which have been put in circulation by "leaders" who, green with envy, are conspiring to discredit Booker T. Washington's successor, who is looming up as a big National figure.

Playing Cheap Politics.

The outstanding fact about this game of cheap ward politics to belittle Dr. Moton is that the "leaders" engaged in this impossible task are in the North; although there are problems galore for them to settle in their respective communities they are making a futile attack on one who is doing more to bring about better relations between the races in the South than any other colored American.

Some members of the race have become chronic kickers. They would "kick" if their legs were cut off. If the race problem was suddenly solved in America they would be most unhappy individuals, for there would be nothing for them to complain about. This element began to growl and grumble when Dr. Moton set sail for France and has been acting like one with a severe toothache ever since.

The Wilson administration, and rightfully too, has been criticised for not giving the Negro proper recognition. Yet when a representative member of the race is sent to France by President Wilson and Secretary Baker, instead of applauding this act of recognition, the grumblers begin to protest. Of course they did not know what they were protesting about but they raised a rumpus just the same.

After holding indignation meetings in which the selection of Dr. Moton and also Dr. DuBois was criticised, although the latter went over as a private citizen, the next burning question of the hour was: "Why did Moton go to France?" For the past three months the hue and cry has been with reference to what he did and said while abroad as the Government's representative.

Age Man Accompanies Moton.

Having accompanied Dr. Moton throughout France in the capacity of a newspaper man, and having heard the speeches he made to white soldiers as well as colored soldiers—all of which were practically the same—I feel that I am in a position to know as much about Dr. Moton's activities in France as any other person, and for this reason I think I can speak with authority and without fear of contradiction concerning many statements which are untrue and have been put afloat either as the result of wrong interpretation or malice aforethought.

Even Dr. Moton's harshest critics will admit that no matter how honorable his intentions, the mere fact that he represented the Tuskegee or Hampton idea and was sent by President Wilson to talk with the colored troops would have prejudiced some colored people against him. Had an ultra-radical gone to France under similar conditions the effect would have been the same on those who act as if struck with the hydrophobia whenever Hampton or Tuskegee is mentioned.

During February and March when

most of the colored combatant troops returned from overseas, no soldier was heard to take exceptions to what Dr. Moton said word for word; it usually was some peculiar interpretation that had been put on statements made by the head of Tuskegee Institute. "Moton told us to go back South and be good 'niggers'" is a vulgar and also untruthful remark accredited to him. I challenge any soldier who heard Dr. Moton speak in France to prove that this remark was made either literally or by implication. If any soldier cares to accept this defi let him speak out!

Dr. Moton at Marbache.

The truth of the matter is, when Dr. Moton made his first talk to colored troops at Marbache, then the headquarters of the Ninety-second Division, the men were in an ugly and warlike mood. Aside from life on the firing line, which naturally makes one more bellicose, officers and men, the officers in particular, were smarting under injustices to which they had been subjected by white Americans. Their ears were not tuned to hear a conservative talk. They saw blood and wanted to talk blood.

An incendiary speech about going back to America and starting a revolution to get their rights would have been popular and made Dr. Moton an idol—for the moment. But Dr. Moton has had enough experience with the Negro to know just how far such inflammatory advice goes.

Those who condemn Dr. Moton for his conservative talk can go down South and be as rabid as they desire in their utterances. If they want to go into Dixie and give the young men advice along their way of thinking I am sure nobody is stopping them. But usually this sort of a critical individual attempts to solve the race problem in the South at long range.

Crisis Makes False Statements.

Among some of the misleading statements appearing in the current issue of the *Crisis* in criticism of Dr. Moton is the following: "After Dr. Moton finished his talk no opportunity was given to the officers to inform him of the conditions that had existed in France, and he did not seek any information relative to same from any of the officers after the conference ended."

Reference in this instance is made to Dr. Moton's visit to Marbache, where he talked with colored officers and men, and where the report originated that Dr. Moton had told the men not to fight for their rights upon their return to this country.

Outside of Dr. Moton, I was the only civilian at the conference with the officers. Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones and all white men were excluded. After his talk Dr. Moton asked the colored officers if any one had something to say or questions to ask. He waited for nearly a minute but not one officer spoke up and the conference ended.

After the conference I learned privately that the men had something to say but no one wanted to be the first to open fire. Dr. Moton was apprised of the situation and the next day had personal talks with some of the officers. I recall that the following evening at officers' mess a lieutenant, whose home is at Pine Bluff, Ark., upon encouragement from me, opened an interesting conversation during which views were exchanged between Dr. Moton and officers present.

Two days were spent in Marbache and vicinity, and Majors Dean and Patterson, the two ranking colored officers of the division, can testify as to the activities of Dr. Moton in quest of information, as well as recommendations be made to staff officers and regimental commanders of the division, also to General Headquarters at Chaumont, with respect to giving the colored officer recognition. It was impossible for Dr. Moton to talk privately with every colored officer in camp, neither was it his mission to do so.

The *Crisis* further grievously errs when it accuses Dr. Moton of making an address consisting of "one or two jokes by a colored preacher, the assurance that the people at home were proud of them and the manner in which they should act upon their return to the United States, dwelling entirely upon the phrase 'Not to be arrogant.'"

Another Unfair Interpretation.

If Dr. Moton's speech amounted to so little, then his critics ought to jump on him for what he did not say rather than for what he said. He should be charged with sins of omission rather than sins of commission. Here again we have another example of an unfair interpretation of what Dr. Moton said. In fact the *Crisis* has gone the other critics one better by putting into Dr. Moton's mouth the phrase: "Not to be arrogant"; however, as in all the other cases Dr. Moton is not quoted at length on this subject. I challenge any person or thing to prove that Dr. Moton in so many words advised the colored troops "not to be arrogant."

It must be remembered that Marbache was one of the many places visited by Dr. Moton during a 2,500 mile trip by automobile to see colored troops. On the day he first arrived at Marbache several regiments of the division, including the "Buffaloes," had left for Le Mans. It was necessary that Dr. Moton "rush around as fast as possible" in order to catch the troops as he had knowledge that it has been decided to return all colored combat troops home as soon as possible. Already they were on the move.

Some Things Dr. Moton Did.

I know personally that Dr. Moton closely questioned the commanding officers of colored regiments about the treatment accorded their men. When there were no colored commissioned officers I have seen him in conference with non-commissioned officers. I have seen him stop and shake hands with enlisted men time and time again with the express purpose of learning how the ordinary soldier was faring. He spent several days with the stevedore regiments getting facts.

In his personal conferences with General Pershing and other high American officers Dr. Moton made valuable recommendations in the interest of colored troops and some were favorably acted upon. Suggestions made to officials of the Y. M. C. A. likewise were given respectful consideration.

Dr. Moton had not been in France three hours before he learned of the plot to discredit the colored officer. Then and there he started an investigation and began securing information which he embodied in a report to Secretary Baker, giving the lie to the charge that the Negro should be no higher than a non-commissioned officer.

I am confident that this report alone has been of incalculable benefit to the race; but the irony of it all is that while he has been fighting the propaganda to discredit the colored officer some of the very men whose cause he is championing have been conducting a propaganda to discredit him.

Throughout the war THE AGE demanded fair play for colored troops at home and abroad. Its editors refused to be intimidated, and fought discrimination on every hand. This policy was consistently pursued. THE AGE is standing by Dr. Moton at this time just as it did the soldiers, being familiar with the facts in connection with his mission in France. We also know his heart is in the right place.

Kicking at useful and influential citizens merely to find favor with members of the anvil chorus is contrary to the policy of THE AGE.

I have been asked: "Why should you make the Moton incident a personal mater?" I am only making it a personal matter so far as it comes to setting forth facts as I know them to be. This I do in justice to myself as well as to Dr. Moton, and in the interest of right and justice.

The public usually is divided into three camps. Our friends, our enemies and the large mass of people with an open mind and heart who want to know the truth only. For this last constituency this article is chiefly written.

TROUBLE AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE.

The Richmond Planet

The colored people are now witnessing the embarrassing spectacle of a "war among colored leaders." Of course, Hon. Emmett J. Scott will claim that he is not fighting and that he is not a party to any warfare, but it is nevertheless a fact that his friends are fighting for him and he is in close touch with his friends.

Dr. R. R. Moton will say the same thing, but he too is in the fray under the same conditions that apply to Hon. Emmett J. Scott.

Both of these distinguished leaders were trained under the late Booker T. Washington. That able leader never took direct notice of his traducers or assailants but he set others on them and there was a merry "setto" down the road behind him, while Dr. Washington "went marching on" apparently oblivious of the hot times that he had left behind. But the cause of all of this is that brainy leader, Doctor W. E. B. DuBois, who has recently returned from the front in France and who is vividly portraying the awful conditions that existed over there.

That he was badly treated himself goes without saying and that he charges much of it to secret action of Hon. Emmett J. Scott or rather to his failure to advocate either him or his plans is plainly evident to any one who has taken the time to read all that he has had the hardihood to say. Dr. Du Bois is now conducting a campaign, better known as lectures and addresses in which he is using the rod of condemnation and is sparing not. He seems to have brought back with him a gas-mask and he pays little or no attention to the gas of public attack by his traducers and critics.

We have been wondering what all of this kind of vituperation means and what good will come of this attempted destruction of Dr. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee, Ala., and Hon. Emmett J. Scott of the same locality. These gentlemen are handicapped in their positions and in their attitude and already they have gone further than we ever thought they would dare to go, while occupying their present positions.

Dr. Moton is dependent upon white men's charity not only for his own subsistence, but also for the existence of the great school that he represents. He was trained in an institution that put a premium upon servility. The students there are trained to serve. They are supposed to come from the masses and not from the favored few, who aspire to attend the higher universities like Harvard, Yale, Howard and like institutions of learning. The schools of this kind and character are doing a grand work, a work that is essentially necessary in the uplift of the masses.

Still, schools of this type as a rule do not produce men of the Du Bois, Harry C. Smith, William Monroe Trotter, J. Milton Waldron and the W. H. Jernigan type. It is essentially unfair to expect the products of these industrial schools to measure up to the standard set by these great institutions of learning where the truths of history and great principles constitute the foundation stones upon which they are built. For our part, we have been surprised to see Scott and Moton do as well as they have done. Both of them seem, to have seen a light, so to speak and to have groped their way in the direction of this light. We think then that it would be well for Dr. Du Bois Harry C. Smith and others to be charitable in these matters and not to expect the impossible from men of this type.

It may be true that Dr. Du Bois is right in saying what he has said about them, but could he have done better had he accepted a position subject to the same limitations and curtailment of powers? Both Moton and Scott and Scott and Moton are in touch with an administration that is anti-Negro. Just how they have secured the recognition for colored folks that they have secured has always been a puzzling mystery to us. The question is not how much they have not done, but how much they have done to help us.

We mean to say by this that if the criticisms showered upon the heads of these helpless colored men were aimed at the Negro hating white men responsible for them, we take it that we could get much further on down the road of material progress and the securing of our rights as citizens of this Republic. If we have said anything to offend, we are sorry. Our main aim and purpose is to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Both Moton and Scott are the "victims" of a system," an industrial system. Both have been overtrained in this field of legitimate endeavor.

It was never expected that either of them would be thrust into the limelight of statesmanship and both of them have done, in view of their industrial training remarkably well.

Selah.

Education-1914

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on

"MOTON NOT OUR MOSES"

For New York we want to second the following sentiment of The Cleveland Advocate on the alleged acceptance by Chairman Will Hays of the Republican National Committee of a coterie of colored political advisers named by Principal Moton of Tuskegee. We do this not because we love Major Moton less but the twelve million colored citizens of this Republic more. The Tuskegee leader is painfully out of sympathy with the forward movement of his race in all things looking for civic equality and recognition. Chairman Hays will make widespread disaffection and division among black Republicans by accepting Moton as their spokesman. Under the caption "Moton Not Our Moses," The Advocate says:

"In the news columns of this issue we carry a New York item announcing that Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, has recommended to Chairman Hay, of the National Republican Executive Committee, the colored men who shall form his advisory committee.

"Taking time by the forelock, we want to impress upon Chairman Hay, if this report be true, that Principal Moton IS NOT accepted by the colored voters of the North—at least those of Ohio—as the one to make recommendations to a chariman of ANY Republican committee.

"We, the colored people of Ohio, regard Principal Moton as a Wilsonian follower. President Wilson has confidence in him as a Moses, but we HAVE NOT.

"In his wildest flights of imagination no colored man in the North where we vote and have our votes counted, can recall a single instance where Principal Moton has advocated, and insisted, on suffrage for his people in the South. Now for one who has, for years, side stepped the great question of elective franchise for his people; one who went to France to tell our fighting colored heroes to "DON'T PUT ON AIRS" when they return home from Flander's bloody fields, to assume, or be requested to recommend a Republican chairman WHO AND WHO NOT shall constitute the race's representatives in the Republican party is an effrontery.

"The late Colonel Roosevelt, before his death, was not unconscious of the fact that Principal Moton was "playing with the hounds and running with the hares"—striving to represent this Democratic national administration, which has treated the race so shamefully, and at the same time become the anointed leader of his race in the Republican party. Had Colonel Roosevelt lived and become the Republican party's standard bearer, which he surely would have, Principal Moton would not have been consulted respecting "who's who" among the colored men in the Republican party.

"No matter how representative and how worthy the men Moton may have recommended, the 150,000 colored men in Ohio will not accept them as Republican representatives on Moton's recommendation alone.

"The best thing Principal Moton can do is to stick to his work at Tuskegee, and not attempt to assume leadership of the race, especially in the Republican party, because of his **Closeness** to the present Wilson administration.

"We warn Chairman Hay, if he wants the colored vote of Ohio to repudiate Principal Moton, the author of "DON'T PUT ON AIRS" insult to the TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND colored soldiers who fought in France.

"We are not insensible to the movement on foot, started by a little coterie of white men—Wilson Democrats, who like a "hat-in-the-hand, kowtowing, Wilsonized Negro, to make Principal Moton the race's national leader, BUT IT CANNOT BE DONE.

"Forget Principal Moton, Chairman Hay, in your considering the colored men to whom you shall look for guidance and advice for the Republican party.

The colored voters of the North are pressing forward for Roosevelt square deal, Mr. Hays. Listen to their forward lookin leaders before it is too late!

SCOTT AND DuBOIS.

The Cleveland Advocate 5-17-19

We hold no brief for Mr. Emmett J. Scott, the efficient specia assistant to the Secretary of War, and we have not been asked t plead his case, but we are compelled, as a matter of justice, and just to keep the records straight, to state that the veiled attack made on him by the able editor of The Crisis is rather ungrateful, and just a trifle inconsistent, considering that the editor of The Crisis was willing, and eager, to accept a commission as captain in the army, which would have as effectually closed his mouth, and stilled his pen as if he had been buried many fathoms in the deep blue sea.

We recall, and painfully, too, Dr. DuBois' convincing editorial in the July issue of The Crisis, advising that we, the race, "bury our differences." Now, would it not be a good idea for the able editor of The Crisis, who himself, at one time, was a bit wabbly—to suit his action to the word—bury his differences—in the light of the fact that he was willing to accept a captaincy in the army as a price for his silence?

Consistency, Dr. DuBois, is a virtue.

BRITISH BOARD ON EDUCATION IN INDIA VISITS MONGTOMERY

Montgomery 5-19-19

English Educators Spend Three Days at Tuskegee; Leave Monday to Inspect Schools at Calhoun

The British Commission on Village Education in India, which has been spending three days at the Tuskegee Institute, arrived in Montgomery Sunday afternoon about six o'clock and registered at the Gay-Teague Hotel. They will leave this morning for Calhoun, where they will spend a day at the colored school there, returning to Montgomery Monday night.

The party, which included Dr. A. G. Fraser, chairman of the commission, Miss C. A. Allen, principal of the Homerton School, Cambridge, England, Dr. K. T. Paul, a native Indian and general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. work in India and Ceylon, Dr. G. J. Fleming, professor of missionary education of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, Mason Olcott, secretary to Dr. Fleming, H. C. Herman, secretary to Dr. Paul, and Dr. Thomas Jesze Jones, Bureau of Education, Washington, left Tuskegee Sunday morning in automobiles in company with Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, and some members of the Institute faculty, stopping over at several places of interest to enable the visitors to see something of rural conditions in the South.

Visit Farm Home

The first stop was at the home of a colored farmer, John Hansard, whose wife exhibited some very unique hand made pieces of bed linen, quilts and garments. Members of the party were especially interested in a home made "Kiddie-Koop" in which reposed a dusky infant . A Rosenwald School on the Russell plantation was the next stop.

Attend Negro Church

At Sweet Gum, the members of the party had opportunity to witness a real negro rural church service. After listening to songs by the colored people short talks were made by some of the visitors. The negroes sat and listened with noiseless attention when Dr. Paul, wearing the native Indian turban, told the audience something of the religious superstitions of his people and how the Christian religion, which is slowly getting a permanent footing in India, is lifting up his people to a higher plane of civilization.

Visit Mt. Meigs School

At the Mt. Meigs Institute, the party witnessed another church service and here addresses were made by several members of the party. Dr. Fraser, who spent three years in Africa and sixteen in Ceylon as a missionary and who served in the recent war as Chaplain in the British Army, related many interesting incidents of his work, as well as some of his experiences in the European War. In introducing him at one place, Dr. Moton stated that Dr Fraser was one man out of ten thousand who, during his stay in Africa suffered from the dreaded sleeping sickness and recovered. "It couldn't kill him," said Dr. Moton in his characteristic way, "because God had planned a special work for him."

Stop At Reformatory

At the State Reformatory for negro boys, the party was welcomed by Judge W. H. Thomas, of the State Supreme Court, who took occasion to tell the visitors of this special experiment which the State of Alabama is working out for the benefit of the colored boys. The visitors were profoundly interested in what Judge Thomas said.

In commenting upon the day's experiences, Dr. Paul said that the problem of educating and uplifting fifty millions of his people in India presented many phases in common with the problem of educating the masses of the colored people in the rural districts of the South. He spoke frequently of the work of the Tuskegee Institute which he referred to as a "beacon light" which had cast its rays even into far away India.

After the visit to Calhoun, the party will leave for Chicago, where they will spend a day at the University of Chicago. From there to Madison, Wisconsin, and thence to Vancouver; sailing from there to India.

DR. ROBERT R. MOTON

7-25-19

New York City.—Speaking at a banquet tendered him in this city, June 26, Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee, Ala. N. and I. Institute, said among other things:

"I do not come North to condemn lynching. I speak out in the South where these awful crimes are committed," declared Dr. Moton. "I talk against the reign of mob law directly to the white people of the South. By this method I hope to get results. Criticising the Southern white man up North does not make him disposed to do the right thing, and it requires more courage to pursue my policy than by indulging in condemnation many miles away.

"I confess it is much easier and more agreeable for us to do the popular thing; but the popular thing, which might give you a great deal of publicity, is not always productive of the results you wish to attain. All I ask is that I be permitted to play my part in solving the problem along my own particular lines. As for others, I respect their good intentions and will not condemn or villify them if their methods are different from mine. You will always find Moton standing straight on the race question, no matter what you may hear to the contrary."

This is a sufficient answer to "Capt." Wm. DuBois' criticism of Dr. Moton because the latter would have nothing to do with the N. A. A. C. P.'s wind-jamming "National" Anti-lynching Conference held in this city several months ago.

TUSKEGEE LEADER COMPLETES TRIPS

Montgomery Advertiser

Dr. Moton Addresses Many Audiences on Extensive Lecture

Tour Recently

(Special to The Advertiser)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 12.—Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, accompanied by a party of leading negro educators, travelling in twelve automobiles, made a tour recently of the Tennessee Valley, delivering fourteen addresses at different points to large audiences of both races in the interest of better educational facilities for his race in the South and for better feeling between White and black people.

Covering a distance of over five hundred miles principal Moton spoke at Huntsville, Normal, Gurley, Oakwood, Triana, Scottsboro, Tuscumbia, Sheffield, Florence, Moulton, Athens and other points where he was heard by large crowds of both races numbering in all more than ten thousand.

At Scottsboro Dr. Moton was met by a lrage audience of both races at the Court House. At Florence he delivered a strong and impressive address at the Court House. Among the leadnig white people at this place was Mr. H. J. Willingham, principal of the State Normal School, who delivered a school address endorsing the speech of principal Moton and called upon the colored people in the audience to follow Moton's advice. At Gurley Dr. Moton spoke to both races in the Rosenwald schooi house. At Athens he spoke to an immense crowd at a colored fair which was in operation.

In all of his addresses principal Moton urged upon members of his race to cultivate better feelings between the two races in the South, to make the most of their opportunities for self-improvement and to seek cooperation with the best white citizens. "It is your individual matter" said Dr. Moton, whether you go North or remain in the South. But it is self-evident the vast majority of our people will remain in the South and on the farms. I therefore call upn you to become more and more efficient in all lines of endeavor and make yourselves an asset in your respective communities."

Speaking to the white people in the audiences, Dr. Moton declared it is unfair to charge the crimes of a few lawless negroes to the whole race of law-abiding negroes. He declared further that the negro is not seeking social equality with white people, but asking for a square deal in the administration of the laws of the land.

Dr. Moton called upon the white people to show their faith in the law-abiding negro by protecting him from mob violence and unfair treatment in the courts and public conveyances.

Commenting upon the heroism of an ex-sheriff whom he shook hands with at Scottsboro the speaker stated that that sheriff was shot nine times by a mob while he defented a negro prisoner, and when the sheriff fell helpless his brave daughter seized her father's gun and drove the mob away.

Closing his remarks to white people, Dr. Moton declared that law-abiding colored people in all sections of the country condemn crime among members of the race, stating as evidence that the records of all the courts of the South show negroes prosecuting negroes.

At every place where he spoke white people shook hands with Principal Moton, and expressed themselves as delighted with his address.

The Party.

The Moton party, traveling in twelve automobiles, consisted of Dr. Robert Russa Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute; Professor Walter S. Buchanan, president A. M. College, Normal, Manager of the party; Professor W. T. B. Williams, field agent Jeanes and State Funds; J. H. Phillips, of Montgomery. W. B. Driver, Birmingham; T. M. Campbell, director of Negro Demonstration Agents, and Harry Simms, of Tuskegee Institute; Rev. G. Lake Imes, dean of Phelps Hall Bible Training School, Tuskegee Institute; Nathan Hunt, private secretary to Dr. Moton, and others.

NO SPECIAL WORD FOR COLORED TROOPS

Dr. Moton Made No Special Address for Colored Only Abroad. French Thanked Him For Colored Troops. Talked with Officers from Pershing Down.

By W. A. Aery

Tuskegee, Alabama, Feb. 4—What Dr. R. R. Moton told colored soldiers in France is best learned from his address before the recent Farmers' Conference that met here. Dr. Moton said he only told the boys what any other sensible man would have told any soldiers of any group.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, who was asked by President Wilson and Secretary Baker to go to France two months ago to visit the colored troops and bring them whatever message he thought best, was given a most enthusiastic ovation upon his return to Tuskegee. Dr. Moton said:

"There have been some 250,000 Negro soldiers in France and I have seen thousands of them. One colonel from South Carolina said to me as he pointed out a group of forty-eight graves of colored soldiers: "I do not know how much about democracy they understood, but to me no braver soldiers ever faced an enemy than is true of these men whose remains lie here. These men gave their lives—all they had—for humanity, and I believe that America is going to accord them—those who go back, a fuller measure of citizenship than they have ever before received; at least I think it ought to do it."

"After I had spoken to a couple of thousand troops two French women came up to me to thank me for what I had said. One of these peasant women grasped my hand and, shaking it with both hands, said: 'I want to thank America, especially the colored soldiers, for what they have done to free us. Our hearts go out to them as they return to beautiful America,' and then, pointing to a little cemetery beyond, she added, 'but we love more those who are going to stay with us.'

"I talked with many officers, from General Pershing down, and everywhere I got the same story of bravery of the Negro soldiers—men who have reflected great credit upon themselves, their race, and their flag.

"What did I say to the troops? I told them that America is more ready to receive them than ever before. I cautioned them how they should carry themselves in France and in America. I told them that they must get jobs quickly and become useful at home. I said that America was more ready than it had ever been to accord them an equal chance. I added that they could hasten the coming of human justice through right conduct on their part. I told them just what any sensible man would tell soldiers or any other important group."

PRINCIPAL R. R. MOTON

Principal R. R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute, because of the tremendous significance which the Tuskegee type of education for the masses of the Negroes of the South, represents in any consideration of the race questin, occupies a position and representative capacity which is very vital to the Negro people of this country.

In his public appearances, Principal Moton is taken to voice the true feelings and attitudes of Negro people on all the subjects and propositions which concern and appertain to Negro welfare and advancement. From the standpoint of the white people, the white South in particular, Principal Moton is understood to be the mouthpiece to reflect the deeper and more vital opinion of the thinking and law-abiding element of the black South as regards the institutions and condition under which the ten millions of black souls live in the southland. As such, his position is one of grave, if powerful, responsibility.

The Negro south, while admitting the incalculable benefit of the Tuskegee idea to thousands of the backward masses of Negroes it has touched during the thirty years it has been espoused and advocated, is yet conscious and aware of the subtle methods which were employed in the campaign to insure the abundant financial support which the institution under the lamented Booker T. Washington has enjoyed from the white people of the North and South alike.

We have found that this advocacy has involved a theory of dealing with the Negro masses in the South on social and educational programs, which theories and programs would meet the approval of the North and South alike, as being the sensible and logical view of the nation. A great majority of men in similar positions speak, if they do not act, in a way to suggest that they are more the agents and servants of southern white men with narrow views of Negro education and opportunity, than as leaders of their own people who stand so much in need of courageous and well-thought direction. In fact, such men admit that their public expressions are determined more by principles of expediency than by conscientious motive, and that their suppliant and evasive speeches are made to secure a necessary support and indulgence which otherwise they would not get from southerners. And they implore Negro men to see their views in this light and forgive them, on the ground that their course is the only means to a necessary end.

Principal Moton, like so many of these men of the type above described in his set address at the Georgia State College Wednesday said nothing new nothing unusual, nothing out of the ordinary. He had just returned from Europe, and his mind was doubtless filled with firsthand information on the many trying issues which arose as a result of the Negro's participation in the war, the Negro's chance in the American army, the Negro's future in return for his splendid performance. Still, this man of splendid opportunity to say and to do things which could mean so much to the race dared not take a courageous position on any of the issues for which Negro manhood is struggling in this country, so belabored and controlled and depressed is he by the very position he occupies.

Principal Moton urged the usual platitudes, "buy land," 'own a home," "stay in the South", "the soil yields as abundantly for black hands as for white," 'the Negroes love the South," "the Southerner understands the Negro and is his best friend," and so on, ad nauseum. He even had the courage to say that "there is a strong movement on in the South by the better classes of white people to put a stop to lynching," and said there was such a movement in Georgia; this, in face of the fact, that lynching is more common in the South today, and especially in Georgia, than ever before; in face of the fact, that Georgia led all states of the South in lynching last year, with eighteen to her credit; in face of the fact, that already this year several whole families of Georgia Negroes have been exterminated by lynching and burning; and in face of the true situation, which is worse and more hopeless than the lynching itself, that the white South is more calloused and less concerned about lynching than ever before.

It is inconceivable and abhorrent that a man like Dr. Moton, in position to do so much of good, should be so emasculated with fear, imaginary fear, that he does not dare to discuss these questions, frankly and courageously from the public platform where most effective service would be rendered.

Maybe, he does not know that the returned and discharged Negro soldier dares not wear the uniform in a great many towns in Georgia and the South; it may have escaped his attention, that in the larger cities, the discharged soldier has been arrested wholesale, for vagrancy and loitering when he took off a few days upon his return to greet his friends. Maybe things in Alabama are much better than they are in Georgia.

Now, the day of white-washing and camouflaging the facts is over. We must demand of our public men, that in their public utterances they shall represent our case, sensibly and patiently and logically, it is true, but honestly and courageously, nevertheless. If we are citizens of America, we have a right to be heard in our contentions for fair play and justice. We certainly have a right to expect our leaders to stand their ground on this point, or cease to pretend. If they use their opportunities like men, they can serve so well; but if they lay down on the job, it were better they had not been at all.

Here in Savannah, Negroes have no high school facilities at all, and very poor grammar schools. This fact admits of no doubt or dispute. White men, in Savannah and elsewhere, will admit the inadequacy of provision for Negro training; and will admit the need of a Negro High School to train those who must become the business men and leaders of Negro affairs. Why then should there be fear or delicacy to discuss and contend for these things? Our strong men see this, but they drift along in indifference and fear to speak out against the sin. The schools that are, do such a little work above the grammar rank, and do it so irregularly and unsystematically, and have it so involved with other pretenses and inovations, that its effectiveness is completely nullified. If one thinks this statement is overdrawn, he has only to examine the product of the schools.

Let us not allow ourselves to grow ignorant and unmindful of the plain, unmistakable facts that stare us in the face everyday, in our timidity, and our fear that we will be too severe with those who bring these conditions about. A public character may expect his acts and utterances, and the fruits of his labors, to be observed and reviewed. If he bears the honor and duties and responsibilities of his position well, his career will bear investigation and discussion; if he has not kept faith with the people he should be called to account.

Underlying all this is this serious thing: Our interests and the interests of our children for all time to come are at stake. Their fate is largely in the hands of our leaders, and we must speak out on the issues of education and common justice for the people, regardless of the consequences.

EMMETT J. SCOTT FOR HEAD BUSINESS LEAGUE

Much sentiment has developed favorable to the election of Dr. Emmett J. Scott as President of the National Negro Business League at the St. Louis convention next week. It is understood that Mr. J. C. Napier is anxious to retire and is only holding the reins until a suitable successor can be selected. Dr. Scott has been the secretary of the League since its formation and has been the "drive wheel" most powerful force in the country for the material betterment of the Negro. The League will take a new lease on life if it chooses Emmett J. Scott as its president.

Education—1919

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

SINISTER LEADERS AND AGITATION

The Birmingham Reporter

2-6-19

The Birmingham Reporter is run primarily in the interest of the Negro. It is an institution for the advancement of humanity and reflecting the best sentiment for the community and State. We are for our own people in all that is best. The degree of our success lies in the class of readers of the Reporter. We are not agitators and do not propose to become such. At the same time, we shall not fawn and bootlick for the goodwill of anybody. The Negro race is a part of this community, an important part, and a part the importance of which is increasing. To share in this development and uplift of our people is the purpose and ambition of this journal.

We seek peace and prosperity; we protest against any wrongs done the colored race, but do not propose to throw firebrands. Our people never have gained anything by a display of violence, by word, deed or act, or any unbecoming course. They never will. We can protest when it is necessary, and in protesting, in a becoming, dignified way, can get a hearing. Politeness is the first law of business, and in our relation with others we must establish our standing by proceeding in an orderly way. Order, as we understand it, is the first law of Heaven. As an important part of the community we cannot afford to belittle ourselves by any other than a proper, dignified course.

What has been said above is suggested by certain influences which are sought to be used to disturb and distract our people. We have been the victims, tools and catpaws of selfish leaders long enough. Our people ought to have learned some things, and ought now be able to think for themselves and use their experiences and intelligenc to a purposeful and substantial race development. Men with oily tongues, beautiful speech and scare-crow propositions have often upset our people, and they have been duped to do things, the bottom of which is selfishness and graft. Nobody expects us to lie down quietly and become the footpads of those who would impose upon us. The white race thinks more of a class of our people who can present a decent life and who insist in a proper way on being treated right, but we may always suspect the would-be leader of our race, who tries to use the race in an improper opposition to anybody. We gain respect by a quiet, dignified course of protest. When we undertake to set up for ourselves in an unbecoming way, we cut the race loose from a cool and proper consideration and can get a hearing nowhere.

There is nothing that can arise at present in this district that makes against our people that cannot get a proper hearing before those in control. We have men in our ranks, representative and able men, who will be heard at any time by the powers in control, whether it be the judges on the bench, the city commission, the Chamber of Commerce or the Civic Association.

We have had lately an effort made by certain outside leaders to break down such men as Principal R. R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute, Assistant Secretary of War Emmett J. Scott, who is also Executive Secretary of Tuskegee Institute. These men are of Southern birth and rearing; they are high-toned and honorable. Because they have won confidence by their bearing and because they command influence by their wisdom, they are warred on by these outside, sinister leaders. They are accused by these selfish leaders of having sold out to whites, because by sacrifice and service to mankind they have won a dignified position and are recognized as colored gentlemen. These men can go before the Legislature and even before Congress and get a hearing. These attacking leaders cannot do that; they are not only suspected but are not respected by the powers that be; they are naturally selfish, mean and destructive and their little offsprings are like unto them, neither can escape. Ex-President Taft, in his speech a few days ago, and a portion of that speech is published elsewhere in this paper this week, has made quite the proper and convincing survey. He discusses the two classes of leaders in the Negro race and the danger awaiting the race if it selects to follow this knavish and radical element.

A delegation of worthy colored men like Doctors Moton and Scott can always get a hearing. WHY? Because they are known to be genuine men, men of character, men worthy to be heard. Nobody can charge men like these with selfishness. They are not self-seekers, on the other hand, they are sought and sought by the Government of the United States to undertake great tasks for the Government. Again, Why? Because by years of able service for our people they are seen to be and judged as proper leaders.

You never hear of these men growling with foolish and unsupported complaints concerning other people or people within our own race. An unfounded protest or an unmannerable protest get our people nowhere. There is always a becoming way, and until that way is found and practiced we are simply marking time. Even among the white people a radical, romping and violent class can do nothing; their course is offensive and savagery; decent society abhors them; they may have a just cause for complaint, but get no consideration. We have wrongs that must be righted, and they will be, but it cannot be done by clamor and abuse. A course of this kind always halts individual and race progress.

If we wish to gain and advance, and we do, we must have worthy representation in the lead of the race. We must quit winking our eyes at the sins of our own folks and magnifying the sins of our neighbors. Our work within the leadership of this race must be largely missionary, not commercial. We cannot commercialize the innocent poor of the race by all kinds of cunning schemes and expect the respect of race members and the powerful forces of the white race. This element of scallawags and crooks must be eradicated if we would stand before the bar of public opinion erect and respectable. We have in this district, and in the City of Birmingham, men of a high type of character who will be listened to and heeded. We have also another class who should not and cannot get a hearing. To which class should we look? On which class must we rely to aid us in our progress? To ask the question is to answer it. The same is true throughout the country. If we cannot rely upon great leaders like Doctors Moton and Scott, Bishops Clinton and Scott, then we cannot certainly rely upon a remote leadership in some far-away section, or any of its contributaries who seek to use the race for its own selfish ends.

"MODEST AND UNASSUMING"

The New York Age 2-6-19

There is no one that regrets more sincerely than does the painful impression that has been caused not only among the tens of thousands of brave black soldiers in France, but among many of their race in this country by the alleged unfortunate advice given to the soldiers by our friend Principal Moton of Tuskegee. True to the alleged purpose of his governmental mission over-seas, the burden of his counsel to them was to be "modest and unassuming" on their return. It would have been far better and kinder to them, if Principal Moton had told them that their sacrifices had not been in vain. If he had told them frankly of the inhuman outrages against black women and children as well as men by Southern mobs while they were battling for Democracy; if he had told them that with their patient and firm co-operation on their return he was going to demand that the American Government avenge these wrongs and protect the race in its every right, he would have done far more to have appeased their anger at these things and to have assured their forbearance when they return. Only thus could he have layed the ghosts of the two martyred black sisters and their two brave brother defenders, who were strung up a few days ago at Shubuta, Mississippi. Had he told them of the promise of the Government to colored editors and himself last June to secure justice in all things for colored Americans, and that to that promise the Government was continuing to subscribe through him, he would have served greatly not only his own people but in the final analysis the entire American people.

A PECULIAR SITUATION.

The Richmond

2-8-19

If there has been any doubt as to the attitude of that distinguished editor and scholar, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois relative to the Peace Conference, it has been dissipated and explained by the following communication sent out by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its Secretary, John R. Shillady, makes public a cablegram received from Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois. Dr. Du Bois is now in Paris representing the National Association especially for the purpose of calling a Pan African Congress in that city in order to impress upon the peace delegates the international ization of the former German colonies in Africa. A memorandum prepared by Dr. Du Bois some weeks ago has already been placed in the hands of Colonel House of the American delegation. Dispatches from Paris show that President Wilson has already proposed internationalization as the solution of the problem of the former German African colonies. The cablegram follows:

"Clemenceau permits Pan African Conference February 12, 13, 14. North South America, West Indies, Africa, represented. Two of our delegates, Haiti, Liberia sit in Pe

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France to have a good time in Paris at the expense of the poor people here," said a repre

sentat ve of the State Department in an interv ew with our correspondent. "Every organization wants a seat at the peace table. They do not seem to understand the meaning of the con ference." he continued.

It was further cited that the churches throughout the country had fallen vic ms to the schemes of sev eral organizations who are seek ng to gain funds to send men and women abroad. Political pressure is being used to secure passports and senators and representat ves are flooded with requests to use influence with the State Department to that end. How ever it is declared that the State De partment has p geon-holed over 500 applications for passports and that no discrimination was being used in turning down persons seeking a "good time abroad." Several white organizations have been denied pass ports.

When we called attention in these columns that it would be necessary to consult President Wilson and ascertain whether or not passports would be granted the delegates elected to go to France we were condemned by some female enthusiasts in Boston, who sent us private letters alleging that we were untrue to the race and reflected upon that veteran agitator, Editor William Monroe Trotter. It did not affect us one way or the other, inasmuch as we do not take orders from either Boston or Washington and act according to the dictates of our own conscience. The colored people, who support the Planet support us and they believe that we will publish that which is to their own best interest. We would like to know just how Rev. W. H. Jernigan of Washington feels about this matter and what Dr. Elbert W. Moore of Columbus Ohio has to say on the question and where Rev. J. Milton Waldron of Washington is these days and what Mrs. Ida Wells Barnett is thinking about and what William Monroe Trotter of Boston expects to say and do in the face of these indisputable facts and open disclosures?

Just what good the internationalization of the German African colonies will do the colored people in the United States of America and what effect it will have in the matter of securing for us the right of self-determination and the according to us of all of our rights and privileges under the Constitution of the United States will be an answer that we shall like to see forthcoming from Dr. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee, Ala., Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois of New York and Roscoe Conklin Simmons of the United States of America. In our opinion not one of them intimated that they would present resolutions or file protests relative to conditions existing in this country.

While it may be true that many of the men sent to France by organizations and churches are grafters, so to speak, the exposures in the Congress would indicate that they were still imitators of the white man. It also is a fact that there are many men, who have been designated to go, who are above suspicion and who mean to present in a respectful way the rights and interest of the people who elected them. But how can the distinguished occupant of the White House and his coterie of friends make their attitude in this respect "square" with the principle of self-determination of various races and peoples?

How could Dr. Moton be named without first consulting with the colored people of this country? How could Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois be sent abroad upon a mission without being clothed with specific authority? When President Woodrow Wilson named Dr. Moton he became the representative of the appointing power and not the representative of ten millions of colored people in this country. We concede that better men could not have been selected and that the conservative and right thinking colored people of this country could not have done better than to have named Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and Dr. R. R. Moton. But they were not given an opportunity to do this and now both of them have been over in France working for the Black people of German Africa with no thought of the black people of the United States of America.

That this will give the agitators in this country added strength and power goes without saying. William Monroe Trotter is more influential in Boston today than he would have been had he been permitted to go to France. He did what he could and if he did not get to Paris, it was not his fault, but the fault of the Administration that denied him and his friends pass-ports. We must admit that we cannot understand fully the attitude of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This organization through its representatives have charged time and again that Dr. Booker T. Washington and his school of friends have occupied compromising—a cringing position. Be that as it may, they are all standing now upon the same platform.

This has been brought about by that master strategist and diplomat Emmett J. Scott of Washington, D. C. He has succeeded in harnessing the "lion of opposition" in New York, but he seems to be unable to do any thing with that "tiger of energy" in Boston, Mass., in the person of William Monroe Trotter, who at this time is "sawing wood and saying nothing." To our mind, Trotter is stronger today with the colored people of the United States than he was yesterday. The Administration made the mistake of not permitting these Babel of delegates to cross the ocean and to make confusion worse confounded by having no practical plan upon which to work and to be taxed from a monetary standpoint in a manner that some of them would have been forced to return home before the Peace Conference was half over. In passing we would remark that President Wilson's Fourteen Points were intended primarily for white people and not for colored ones.

When they are squared with conditions in this country embarrassments must necessarily follow. Dr. R. R. Moton, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and Roscoe Conklin Simmons in France in the interest of the colored people of German Africa. The situation is ludicrous, akin only to the feeding of the starving multitudes in Europe with the starving multitudes of the United States forgotten. It may be that we have said too much. We did not intend to do so. We believe that the Constitution of the United States is again operative and that free speech may be permitted for the rest of the country at least.

The Richmond Planet 3-24-19

MR. SCOTT'S DEFENSE.

Hon. Emmett J. Scott is not following in the footsteps of his great and good friend, Dr. Booker T. Washington to the extent of remaining silent, when he is unjustly assailed in the public press or from the public rostrum. He sends out reply to the aspersions upon the discharge of his duties as the Special Assistant to the Secretary of War and turns his defense into an attack upon that brilliant scholar and journalist Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

We must admit that Mr. Scott makes out a strong case and in the production of letters proves that he did not "sleep on the job," but did everything humanly possible to ameliorate the condition of the colored troops in this country and in France. We have always been of the opinion that Hon. Emmett J. Scott was used as "a buffer" to relieve the present Administration of much embarrassment in dealing with the race question and that he served the purpose well goes without saying.

He did much for us and proved himself to be an important factor in checking much of the prejudicial action that was taken against our people by those white men who had an antipathy to colored people generally.

We mean to say that we do not believe that Mr. Scott was a party to condoning the wrongs inflicted upon our colored troops or in making more marked and oppressive the prejudicial conditions inflicted upon them.

We regret that it has been necessary for him to speak in his own defense. If Dr. Du Bois has direct evidence of Mr. Scott's duplicity, now is the time to produce it. Certainly, it would be manifestly unjust to him to infer that he heard the cries of distress of our people in France and then sat down supinely, making no effort to remedy the conditions that he knew existed in that trouble ridden country.

DR. MOTON SPEAKS TO HOUSE OF GOVERNORS

The New York Age

Denounces Lawlessness and Jim Crow Cars--Unrest Due to Lack of Protection

12-20-18

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal Tuskegee Institute, spoke here yesterday before the House of Southern Governors in their executive session, when they took up the matter of Race Relations. Dr. Moton was present at the invitation of Governor Hugh M. Dorsey and he was one of the representatives of the Southern Sociological Congress.

In his address Dr. Moton strongly denounced mob violence, lynching and all forms of lawlessness in which colored people were the sufferers. He referred at length to Jim Crow cars, relating some of his own experiences in traveling, and strongly urged that some effort should be made to improve traveling accommodations for the colored people.

He referred also to the migration of colored people, stating that it was his observation and his belief that there was more unrest among the colored people at present than ever before, and this he felt was due to the lynching and other forms of lawlessness. "White people," he said, "make the laws, interpret the laws and execute the laws, and there is no danger or likelihood that any criminal colored man will escape punishment that he might deserve when once he is carried into the court."

Among the prominent white people present at the Conference were Governor Dorsey, Governor Cooper of South Carolina, Governor Roberts of Tennessee, Governor Bickett of North Carolina, Dr. J. E. McCulloch, secretary of the Southern Sociological Congress, and W. Woods White of Atlanta.

Among the colored people present were Dr. R. R. Wright of Savannah, B. F. Hubert of Orangeburg, S. C., Dr. W. M. Reddick of Americus, Warren Logan and A. L. Holsey of Tuskegee Institute.

waning prestige of the deserting Radical Dr. W. E. B. DuBois was shown this week when nearly three thousand members of the race assembled in Mother Zion A. M. E. church this city, and denounced Dubois as spokesman on the cause of Africa at the Peace conference in Paris, France. The big meeting was called to repudiate Dr. Dubois and adopted a resolution to be cabled to Parish to the French newspapers, expressing complete support of Mr. E. Cadet and registering their complete repudiation of Dubois for placing obstacles in the way of Mr. Cadet.

The speakers were Chanler Owen Marcus Garvey president of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African communities League Wm. Dominga, A. P. Randolph and Prof. Allen W. Whaley, Boston National Organizer Equal Rights League

Education—1919
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

MAJOR MOTON EXPLAINS HIS ATTITUDE ON RACE QUESTION.

September 10, 1919

Mr. C. K. Robinson,
Editor, The St. Louis Clarion,
2304 Market Street,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Mr. Robinson:

I was very much surprised to find that the Associated Press carried under date of September third what was supposed to have been an interview with me.

Was Not Correctly Quoted

Sometime in July, I was requested by a newspaper representative to give a statement regardnig race relations and in the statement which I gave, I said, that there was less cause for unrest among our people than ever before, but I said this with the proper QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS. That is, I said, that the Negro was getting more recognition along industrial and educational lines and I used that as a basis for my opinion, that there was every reason to be hopeful for the future. When the statement was given out the QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS were omitted without which the statement conveyed an impression that was remote from my thoughts.

The lynchings, riots and violence of one kind and another which our people have suffered in the South have given me most serious concern and every heartache that my people have felt has been shared by me in the largest and fullest measure.

For your information, I will be sending you soon copies of correspondence which I have had with President Wilson regarding the recent riots, which will give you some idea of my attitude.

I am enclosing a reprint from the South Atlantic Quarterly and a memorandum giving an exact statement of my position with reference to the riots as it appeared in the New York World which was later quoted in the last issue of the Crisis. Could send you many other statements also.

I feel that I ought to explain a part of the statement which was given out in which I said that the best white people of the South were more determined than ever before that justice be given the Negro. I said that because I know that there is a large and growing group of white people in the South who are determined to handle the race problem in such a way as to give protection and justice to the Negro. Their greatest handicap, however, is the menace of the lawless element of their own people who seem to be on the other hand more determined than before to be more unjust towards the Negro and to seek to humiliate and intimidate the members of our race.

It is the most critical period in our history and development and for that reason there should be no division of effort among us. It is for that reason I feel prompted to write you frankly regarding tne situation in order that you may know my feelings.

R. R. MOTON, Principal.

MEMORANDUM

My position on the recent riots was stated in the communication which I sent to the New York World August 2nd. In that communication I said:

"The time has come when thought ful white and colored people alike will not tolerate wholesale mobbing of innocent Negroes because of the alleged crime of one.

"The Negro has never instigated a riot by wholesale attacks on white people. The very fact that in riots the innocent have so frequently been obliged to suffer with the guilty has created in the Negro an aggressive and vindictive spirit which manifested itself in the riots. One of the most unfortunate things about such ocurrences is that it frequently hurts the morale of the conservative law-abiding Negroes and puts them of necessity actively on the defensive.

"Those who make an execute the laws owe it to themselves and to their country as well as to the Negro to see that the Negro has protection along with other citizens. It is hard for the average Negro to understand how we can spend millions of dollars and thousands of lives to help protect the lives of weaker peoples in foreign countries yet fail to protect our own loyal, patriotic colored citizens in this country."

QUOTATIONS FROM JULY 1916
THE SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARTERLY

The South and the Lynching Evil

Lynching is a national evil. It is not confined to any one section of the country. The records for the past thirty years show that there appear to be only about five states where lynchings have not occurred. It is a matter which concerns the whole nation. This was the position taken at the recent National Conference on Lynchings held in New York City. Former Associate Justice Charles E. Hughes, speaking on this occasion, said: "Civilization, as well as Democracy, is at stake. You cannot expect a lawless sentiment to be confined to any one section of the country; if lawlessness succeeds in one place, it will break out in another."

While it is true that lynching is a national evil and is not confined to any one section of the country, it is also true that this evil more vitally concerns the South than it does the other sections of the country because of the fact that by far the greater number of lynchings occur here. In the thirty years from 1889 to 1918 there were, according to the records, 3,224 lynchings. Of this number, 390, or 12.1 per cent, occurred in the North and West, and 2,834, or 87.9 per cent, in the South. That is to say, the South, with about one-half the population of the North and West, had more than seven times as many lynchings as these two sections combined. It also appears that the tendency is for lynchings to become more and more characteristic of the South. The decrease of lynchings in the South was 647 a country has been more rapid than it has in the South. In the ten years from 1889 to 1898 there were 1,613 lynchings in the United States. Of this number, 262 or 16.3 per cent, occurred in the North and West and 1,351, or 83.7 per cent, in the South. In the ten years 1909 to 1918 there were 687 lynchings in the United States, a decrease in the thirty years for the Nation as a whole of 926, or 57 per cent. In the same period, 1909 to 1918, the number of lynchings in the North and West was 40; a decrease of 222, or 84 per cent, from the ten years' period thirty years before. In the same ten-year period, 1909 to 1918, the number of lynchings in the South was 647fi a decrease of 704, or 52 per cent. This indicates that the decrease of lynchings in the North and West has been 32 per cent greater than the decrease of this evil in the South.

It is further true that the Negroes of the South are the ones whom the lynching evil most vitally affects. In the thirty years just mentioned, 2,522, or 78 per cent of those put to death by mobs, were Negroes. It is also true that, although at the present time white persons are often put to death by mobs, the tendency appears to be for lynching to be more and more confined to Negroes. In the five year period 1889 to 1893, 68.9 per cent of those lynched were Negroes; whereas, in the five year period 1914 to 1918, 81.2 per cent were Negroes.

I am of the opinion that lynching is the chief cause of unrest among Negroes. It was the cause most often given as a reason for wanting to migrte to the North. It is the cause most often mentioned in resolutions and expressions asking that conditions be bettered. It is one of the chief factors in making Negro labor unstable. It not only makes Negro labor unstable, but it also causes unrest among business, professional and property- owning Negroes who form the stabilizing forces in the various communities of my people. In this connection I was profoundly impressed by noting recently a memorial from a Negro Dental Association of Louisiana to the Governor of that State, asking his protection and setting forth that through threats of mob violnece members of the Association had been compelled to leave the state. My own observations are that this instability, this unrest of Negro labor and of Negroes generally, is tending to increase rather than decrease. This unrest and this instability are greatly retarding the industrial and economic development of the South; for to the extent that Negroes do not have the full protection of the law in life,, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, to this extent will the industrial and economic development of the South be retarded. Every indication points to the fact that the South is going to need the Negro as a laborer to an even greater extent than she has heretofore needed him. On the other hand, there is every indication that the continued stoppage of immigration from Europe and the great revival in the building industries and other lines, which will come when peace is fully established, are going to create probably even greater demand for the Negro in the North than has ever been.

To my mind, the two most significant things in cennection with the lynching evil are probably the growth of sentiment against it and the decrease in thenumber of lynchings. I have been especially pleased to note the growth of sentiment in the South against lynhcing, and the strong stand which such influential papers as "The Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser", "The Atlanta (Georgia) Constitution," "The Houston (Texas) Post," "The Charlotte (North Carolina) Observer," "The Columbia (South Carolina) State," "The Memphis (Tennessee) Commercial Appeal," "The New Orleans (Louisiana) Times-Picayune," and many others that could be mentioned which, by their frequent editorial comments, are doing a splendid work in arousing public sentiment to the importance of having this evil abolished. There is an increasingly large number of white

people who are setting their faces against this evil and are speaking out and openly opposing it. An indication of the growth of this sentiment is found in the large number of Southern white people who signed the call for the recent National Conference on Lynching and the very prominent part which they took in the proceedings of this conference. Another indication of the growth of sentiment against this evil is the large place that was given to the discussion of lynching at the recent meeting of the Southern Sociological Congress. The very striking resolutions adopted were:

"The Southern Sociological Congress strongly condemns lynching and mob rule are un-American and subversive of law and order. We pledge ourselves to do everything possible to prevent lynching and we call upon the editors of the public press, the ministers, the teachers and other leaders responsible for creating public sentiment, to proclaim against this practice, which constitutes both a disgrace and menace in our land and also discredits American democracy abroad; and we urge the immediate exercise of all possible State and Federal power to put a speedy end to these outrages throughout the country."

The congress not only adopted res olutions, but formulated the following program:

"First, to carry on a ceaseless cam paign of publicity through the public press;

"Second, to send speakers to address conventions on this subject in order to enlist active support of religious, educational and other leaders;

"Third, to carry on a thoroughgoing investigation of the causes of lynching upon the results of which will be worked out for the future a contsructive program of education, and law enforcement."

The publicity that is being given to the fact that lynchings are now occurring for almost any cause, however trival that wom are being lynched—five in 1918— that a small proportion of lynchings are for the "unmentionable crime," are helping to arouse public sentiment against this evil. The records show that from two-thirds to three-fourths of of the persons put to death by mobs are not charged with rape. Only twenty-five per cent of the persons put to death by mobs in 1918 were charged with that crime. According to the records compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Tuskegee Institute, there have been in the first five months of this year twenty-three persons lynched. Of this number only five were charged with rape or attempted rape.

We have brought out of the war new conceptions of human relationships and the duties of individuals, groups, and races to each other. We are now in the midst of a great After War Reconstruction Program. An important part of this reconstruction is to endeavor to reduce, and as far as possible to abolish, every form of lawlessness. This is a most opportune time for the campaign which is being launched to abolish an evil which is doing so much to hinder just and harmonious relations between the races. The stronger peoples and races are insisting that the weaker shall have just and equal protection. I am pleased to note that here in the South this is being more and more insisted upon. It has been especially gratifying to me in the past few months to have so many expressions from Southern white people with reference to the necessity of justice being done to the Negro; and almost invariably one of the things mentioned was the abolihsing of the lynching evil.

The stimulation of the growth of sentiment for prohibition is, to my mind, an indication of how the sentiment against lynching can be increased. Who would have supposed ten years ago that in so short a time we would have national prohibition, and that an amendment to the Constitution of the United States making the sale of intoxicating liquors illegal would be ratified by more than 37 states? Prohibition was largely brought about through agencies which constantly kept before the public the evil of intoxicating drinks and the great moral and economic losses which the country was sustaning because of this evil. In this same manner information can be spread throughout the South with reference to the great moral and economic losses which are being sustained in the South because of the lynching evil. These losses are affecting both white and black, for that well known saying of the late Booker T. Washington, that "You cannot keep a man in the ditch unless you remain down yourself," is being more and more recognized as strikingly true with reference to lynching.

That the South will put this evil away from her is indicated by the very brave words of ex-Governor Emmett O'Neal, who in the course of his address at Tuskegee Institute on Founder's Day said: "There is another duty of the South and that is to oppose all forms of lawlessness and, by her own example, to lift high the standards of law supremacy. The South should set its face like a flint against all forms of mob violence and lynch law. The term 'lynch law' is a palpable misnomer, for there is but one law in this country to which we all owe allegiance and that is the law administered by the orderly processes of the courts legally constituted. Wherever and whenever any persons, regardless of their numbers or their character, put to death by mob violence any citizen of this country, or any foreigner enjoying the protection of our laws, the act is none the less murder, however flagrant or odious may be the crime which has been committed. America can only prove her loyalty to the true spirit of democracy by making democracy safe, not only in the world, but the life of every citizen safe against violence in the country which claims to be the very citadel of democratic government. In this country we all owe security of life, of liberty and of property not to powerful armies or navies or to a formidable constabulary, but rather to that majestic supremacy of the law under which alone may be read the marvelous progress of a government which is founded on the rights and fortified by the intelligence of the people."

Ralph W. Tyler, who served as war correspondent in France, with the Colored troops, resenting Dr. DuBois' statement that he "sent nothing" while in France and has "published nothing" since his return from France has sent DuBois the following letter under date of July 1st:

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor, The Crisis,
New York, N. Y.

Sir: It is customary, with reputable well-meaning publications, when they carry a bald-face misstatement, to give a correction of it the same prominence in a succeeding issue given to the misstatement. I am not anticipating that you will conform to the rules governing broad-minded editors. Recent misstatements made by you in The Crisis suggests the contrary.

In the July number of The Crisis, according to advance sheets I have seen, in your answer to Dr. Emmett Scott's reply to your criticism of him, you drag me into the controversy by stating, referring to my service in France as war correspondent:

"He had no special facilities, and he sent nothing. But that was not all. Despite the fact Mr. Tyler had the same opportunities as the editor of The Crisis to learn the truth, he has since his return published practically nothing and revealed no essential fact. Why?"

On your return from France, where you went after the war was over, you published, in the May number of The Crisis, a story about Monsieur Blaise Diagne, Deputy Commissionaire General of France, in charge of colonial effectives, and his connection with a certain order issued suggesting discrimination against American Colored soldiers. You consider this, doubtless, an "essential fact," or you would not have published it. I secured this information in November, more than a month before you arrived in France; sent it immediately, and without it being censored, to Colored newspapers in the United States, and they published it before my return from France, and five months before your return.

The letter of Colonel Allen T. Greer, Chief of Staff of the 92nd Division, which you considered sufficiently "essentials" to publish in the May number of The Crisis, I secured two days after it, the letter, had been written, and it was on its way to the United States—sent by me, before you had arrived in France. To be brief, ALL the "essential" facts you exploited in the May number of The Crisis as NEWS I had secured and sent to the States for use by the Colored weeklies before your arrival in France—FIVE MONTHS before you published them in The Crisis.

You state, in the July number of The Crisis, according to the same advance sheet I have seen, and which, under your editorial management, apparently, is degenerating into a medium through which to give vent to your personal spleen and dissatisfaction with every one, save yourself, that while in France I "sent nothing"; that since my return I have "published practically nothing."

These statements of yours almost lead me to conclude that you do not, as reported, read our splendid Colored weeklies, many of which carried my criticism of the injustice heaped upon Colored officers and soldiers while in France, and many of which carried matter I sent to the States before, and after the signing of the armistice. You doubtless did not see my eight-page story in The Cleveland Advocate, of the part our soldiers played in the world war—my story of their valor, endurance, and the brutal treatment received.

Since my return I have spoken in many cities throughout the country, and at each place I told a plain, unvarnished story of the injustices, discriminations, brutal treatment our boys had to endure in France at the hands of some American army officers. I never minced my words.

While in France, I not only sent much matter back, and that, too, without censorship, but I personally interceded with army officers to give our Colored soldiers, among whom were three sons of mine, a fifty-fifty break—give them JUSTICE.

I went to France for service to my people, so refused to ask for a salary. I never, in order to secure appointment, wrote for publication, prior to my going, any editorial or article ad-

Education (111)

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

NOT ASKING TOO MUCH.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch on Sunday, Aug. 10th, published an interview given out by Dr. Emmett Scott, ex-assistant Secretary of War, which, to our mind, was a fair expression of the hopes and aspiration of twelve millions of our race.

Steps looking forward to a speedy, peaceable solution of the race problem should be encouraged by both races in the common interest of all concerned. Dr. Scott's statement is somewhat a bill of particulars that sets forth our case before the American public which is well worth considering.

8-13-19

After a review of the recent race riots and other questions affecting the races, he gives a summary of the case:

"To all your questions there is a cheerful answer. If there is a crisis in the race problem it is because the nation has ignored, neglected and pushed the problem aside. To solve it was must face it—and who shall say we are afraid to face it?

"Social Equality" a Misnomer.

"Too often the whole question is complicated and well meaning efforts negatived by many persons North and South, who conjure up the spectre of 'social equality,' a term which, as often used, is a misnomer. Every self-respecting colored man and woman concedes the right of every other individual to decide whom his associates and companions shall be. Nor is the Negro—and I think I am rather well acquainted with the main hopes and aspirations of my race—desirous of imposing himself upon anyone or any purely social group in which he is not welcomed. But that has nothing to do with the civic fights and privileges to which every decent man is entitled. Certainly it has no place in the minds of these nearly 200,000 black soldiers who have returned from France, where in the eyes of native man and women they were not regarded as pariahs, but simply as good fighting men who knew how to do the job they were sent to do.

"Nor do our people dream of using force to overcome those who spitefully threat them, save within the bounds of strict and instinctive self-defense. What the Negro wants with all his heart, and what America will proudly concede him, I do believe, can be stated very easily.

"In substitution for lynchings, he wants justice in the courts; he wants the privilege of serving on juries; the right to vote; the right to hold office, like other citizens. He wants better educational facilities, abolition of the 'Jim Crow' car and of discrimination and segregaton in the Government service; the same military training and chance for promotion in the army that white men enjoy; destruction of the peonage system, an equal wage, better housing, better sanitary conditions and reforms in Southern penal instittuions.

"That is the Negro problem. Does it impose too much upon the greatest democracy in the world? I cannot believe that it does."

This is a mighty challenge to those who boast of their love for justice and fair play. Dr. Scott has made a clear case—America, what is your answer?

TUSKEGEE OPENS BIG ENROLLMENT

9-13-19

Special to The Journal

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Sept. 16.—The second week of the thirty-ninth annual session of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, L. W. Robert R. Moton, principal, began today with more than twelve hundred students enrolled, several having arrived Sunday and the number is increasing by arrivals on every train. This is an increase of more than five hundred for the same time last year.

Students Come From All Parts

A. L. Holsey, secretary to principal Moton stated today that every mail brings applications from all parts of Cuba, West Indies and Liberia and from the southern states. The majority of the applicants are new students which makes the problem of accomodations a serious one

Disabled Soldiers Being Trained

This is especially so because the school is accommodation some fifty disabled colored soldiers from overseas who are taking agriculture, truck gardening, poultry raising and such other vocational subjects adapted to their physical conditions. This is a new feature of the school's work growing out of the war with Germany.

The problem of handling these disabled soldiers is in the hands of Captain Charles G. Kelly of the 366th Infantry who is special Field Agent for the Federal Board of Vocational Education for negro soldiers.

Before going to France Captain Kelly was assistant to E. T. Attwell, formerly business agent of the Institute. The present business agent is G. W. A. Johnston who succeeds Attwell resigned to enter War Camp Community Service.

R. O. T. C. Enrolled

Every boy student enrolled in the Reserve Officers Training Corps is supplied by the Government with a uniform and shoes and when he completes he prescribed course is eligible to attend summer training camp for officers.

Wolcott Promoted

This feature of work is in charge of Major William H. Wolcott who for ten years was assistant Commandant to Major J. B. Ramsey resigned to accept a position in Washington, D. C. under the War Camp Community Service.

Whiting in Charge Vocational

Joseph L. Whiting, many years professor of education in the academic department and who later served overseas in the educational department of the A. E. F. has been placed in charge of the teachers training coruses of the Smith-Hughes vocational work. Because of the increase in the demand for teachers in agriculture a large number of the students are enrolling in this department and taking advantage of the Smith-Hughes vocational course.

Whitfield in Charge Agriculture

Another change in the work of the school is the appointment of J. E. Whitfield to the position of acting director of the agricultural department to succeed F. M. Cordozo resigned on account of his health. Whitfield graduated with the class of 1910. For many years this position was held by George R. Bridgeforth.

1000 Rosewald Schools Built.

Clinton J. Calloway stated today that the Rosenwald school bulding program continues to grow and that an active campaign is on to complete a total of one thousand Rosenwald school houses in eleven southern states by Christmas White and colored people through out the south are co-operating in this good work as never before. Calloway stated. More than two hundred Rosenwald schools hase been built in Alabama, according to Calloway.

Campbell in Charge

T. M. Campbell, who has recently been made special representative of the department at Washington D. C., to overlook thework of the negro demonstration Agent in the southern states is planning a series of movable schools which will soon be in operation.

Dr. Moton to Make Tour

Principal Moton, recently elected president of the National Negro Business League, the largest and most influential negro business organization in the country, will make a tour of the Tennessee Valley the latter part of this month according to a statement he made today. Dr. Moton did not state the special object of his tour but it is very likely he will speak on the causes leading to the race riots.

The following is a statement Dr. Moton made for publication and giving out Saturday last.

Dr. Moton on the Recent Riots

My position on the recent riots was stated in the communication which I sent to the New York World, August 2nd. In that communication I said;

"The time has come when thoughtful white and colored people alike will not tolerate wholesale mobing of innocent negroes because of the alleged crime of one.

"The negro has never instigated a riot by wholesale attacks on white people. The very fact that in riots the innocent have so frequently been obliged to suffer with the guilty has created in the negro an aggressive and vindictive spirit which manifested itself in the riots One of the most unfortunate things about such occurrences is that it frequently hurts the morale of the conservative, law-abiding negroes and puts them of necessity on the defensive.

"Those who make and execute laws owe it to themselves and to their country as well as to the negro to see that the negro has protection along with other citizens. It is hard for the average negro to understand how we can spend millions of dollars and thousand of lives to help protect the lives of weaker people in foreign countries, yet fail to protect our own loyal, partiotic colored citizens in this country"

Among "the old guard" associated with the great founders on the making of the great institution of industrial training for negroes and who are still in active service are Warren Logan, vice-president and treasurer, and R. R. Taylor, head of the mechanical department.

Additions to Teaching Force

Among the new additions to the working forces are Professor W. T. B. Williams a graduate of Hampton Institute, Field agent of the Jeanes and Slater Boards. In connection with his regular work Professor Williams will act in advisory capacity to principal in matters relating to the educational work of the school giving to Tuskegee the benefit of his long experience as an instruceor at Hampton and field agent of the two boards he represents.

In the place of former business agent E. T. Attwell,, G. W. A. Johnson has been appointed. Johnston is a business man of long standing and will manage all the purchasing of the school which means forty or fifty thousand dollars a year to Montgomery

Trade Buildings to Be Rebuilt

According to a statement of director R R. Taylor work on the new Armstrong-Slater building will begin in the early fall The old building were destroyed by fire at a loss of more than hundred thousand dollars.

MEN WORKING TOGETHER FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE HUMAN FAMILY AND RACE TROUBLES ARE NOT POSSIBLE—WASHINGTON TOLD HOW TO DO

Reporter, 8-9-19

DR. R. R. MOTON IS QUOTED IN SPEECH

Dr. Moton Tells Hampton People How It Is Done in Birmingham—Spirit, Southern City Made, Example for the Whole Country Is Indicated.

Because of the good feeling and harmonious conditions existing between the races in Birmingham other districts have been told of this as a good working code for their district by leaders of both races. Ex-President William Howard Taft, a few days ago, speaking in Washington, delivered a very able address in which he complimented Birmingham on its good behavior, pointing to a speech he heard delivered by Dr. R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee Institute, when he spoke at Hampton a few days before Mr. Taft's address in Washington, D. C.

The Negro people of Birmingham, as well as the white people, should rejoice over this fact and count themselves a blessing to the American government that a southern city, with so many different races and people from every section of the world, and with 40 per cent. of this population Negro people, it is highly creditable that we have such a condition. Here is the report of Mr. Taft's speech as sent to The News.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Ex-President Taft, in a statement published here Monday on race riots, traces the outbreaks to the migration of Negroes from the south, and reports of the treatment of Negro troops in France, and points out how race conflicts were avoided at Birmingham, when at one time it was feared there might be serious clashes there between whites and blacks.

Among other things he says: "Dr. Moton, the wise and able head of Tuskegee, anticipating possibility of such distressing outbreaks, described in a commencement address at Hampton last May a state of things at Birmingham some weeks before.

He said that rumors spread that the Negroes of that neighborhood were getting arms and drilling with the purpose of attacking the whites on a certain Saturday night. It gave him and others great concern. They could find no basis for the report, but they did find that Negroes and whites alike stirred by the report, were arming themselves and that the supply of small arms and ammunition at the shops in Birmingham had been completely exhausted. A committee of leading white men and Negroes met and did everything possible to allay alarm, and the dread Saturday night

passed without incident or outbreak."

The ex-President advises leaders of the races in other cities to follow the example set them in Birmingham. In every city with congested Negro quarters and population, he thinks the authorities should call together leaders of both races, who, acting jointly, should take appropriate measures to stop hysteria, allay alarm and arrest loud-mouthed agitators and criminals before the trouble begins.

Mr. Taft favors the use of military forces to suppress rioting. He says that one of the lessons of the Chicago riots is in making clear the responsibility of the large employers of labor who invite southern Negroes into their plans for their proper housing. They owe it, he insists, to the community in which they live to see to it that they are not thus sowing seed plots of riots and lawlessness in their quest for labor.—Birmingham News.

Tuskegee.

A few days ago we received an address from Tuskegee Institute advising Negroes throughout the country to support the league of nations.

The race regards Tuskegee Institute largely as the headquarters for industrial education, from which it is glad to take industrial and co-operative advice; but it resents political dictation.

The league of nations is a political question, and the race has not been in the habit of going to Tuskegee to get its political tip. We think Dr. Moton could be engaged in a more helpful and profitable business than dabbling in politics to the extent of advising the people to support the democratic administration.

The race is opposed to the league of nations as proposed by President Wilson. We are willing to support the league of nations with such reservations as the republican senate may arrange.

PROF. MOTON AND DR. DU BOIS UNDER CRITICISM OF COLORED PRESS.

Prof. Moton and Dr. Du Bois seem to have gotten in bad favor with colored Americans. The object of their visit to France seems to be looked upon with suspicion by race leaders. Moton went over under instructions from the powers that be with "sealed" orders. It is reported here that he was to use his influence among troopers from the Southern States to get them out of the notion of returning home as men, but to return with their hats under their arms, bowing and scraping to "Mars Gawge." It will never be. There is bound to be a "New South.—Wichita Protest.

THE CI... BLESSING

Principal R. R. Moton of Tuskegee, successor to Booker T. Washington, said recently that the best white people of the South were more determined than ever that justice be given the Negro. The Advocate is of the opinion that this assertion is well founded and is substantiated with fact if conditions are given an unbiased survey. Of the numerous assemblys and conventions constituting the best white blood of the South in their meetings thus far during the present year, we have observed that almost invariably they have gone on record for a squarer deal toward the Negro race. Namely the Southern Congress of Community Workers at Blue Ridge, N. C.; the Sociological Congress, at Nashville, Tenn.; the Southern Baptist Convention, Atlanta, Ga.; the Southern Labor Unions, at Asheville, N. C., and others we might name, together with a stronger pronouncement and appeal for fairer play from the pulpit as well. These are facts which should indicate to us regardless of a casual disclaimer that there is a constant tide of righteous sentiment gradually, but surely, taking form and is destined to crystalize into certain blessings for the Negro of this land and country of ours.

And most assuredly there is none of our race in Palatka who is not sensible to the apparent evidences on all sides in the effort of our better white people to meet the just claims of the colored people here; yes, more, they come to us anticipating our needs before we ask.

Things are not perfect, we admit—the Utopia has not been reached, 'tis true, but have you thought that we are discriminated against here possibly less than any place in the South. For a quarter century we have had representatives on the City Council, a privilege that is still enjoyed. We as a race furthermore even are given the most liberal consideraton in the avenues of business competition here in Palakta; and as for residential liberties The Advocate has never heard of a question ever being raised in protest; and when the County gave her reception to her returned heroes, no city in the entire country dealt more fairly with her soldiers regardless of color.

Right now the facilities of our public school are being increased and the whole beautified far beyond expectations,—for some had said already: "I told you so." Go around on Reed street and take a good look at that magnificent building now about ready for the benefit of the colored boys and girls of this city.

Yes, our white friends have even relieved us of the trouble as formerly and have erected the flag-staff thereon unsolicited, that we might the more assuringly sing the strains "America!"

Who ever put the "Pal" in Palatka is alright, for everybody seems to be a Dear Old Pal of every body else.

Who would not be good and kind and sweet and happy in a burg like this?

Moton's Attitude Receives Endorsemen

By Associated Negro Press

Nashville, Tenn., April 2.—Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, is receiving unstinted endorsement in the public press of the south for his constructive view with reference to reconstruction plans. The general attitude is tersely expressed by the Nashville Tennessean, white, daily, which says: "Dr. Moton has the support of reflective people everywhere in his efforts to insure for the overseas Negro a safe and sane attitude towards his future." The universal decision on what is the "safe and sane attitude" is the thing that is creating all the discussion.

What Moton Said to Colored Soldiers In France

Copied Word for Word from the Paris Newspaper of the American Expeditionary Forces, "The Stars and Stripes" in Paris, Jan. 3, 1919.

Above all he (Major Moton) has stressed the importance of the Colored soldiers going back to the United States in a manly, yet modest unassuming manner.

"In war," said Dr. Moton, at one point, "you have met the test and won, but a far greater test and a much more doubtful victory awaits you now than you faced during the past year and a half. It is a greater test and much more severe and important battle than ever you fought before.

It is a battle, not against Germans, but against black Americans. This battle is against the men into whose face I now look. It is your individual, personal battle—a battle of self-control, against laziness, shiftlessness and wilfulness."

(This organ of the A. E. F. says that "Dr. Moton has come to France at the instance of President Wilson and Secretary Baker.")

DR. MOTON AND THE COLORED SOLDIERS

It is reported that Dr. R. R. Moton who went to Europe upon a special mission for President Woodrow Wilson has returned to this country. He is said to have visited the colored troops in France and to have advised them to be modest and unassuming upon their return to this country. We do not know just how to credit this report or to explain its import. A soldier, who is not modest and unassuming in France will not be modest and unassuming in this country and a soldier, who was modest and unassuming in this country will be modest and unassuming in France.

A correspondent takes the liberty to extend the comment upon Dr. Moton's alleged advice and construes it, "to accept quietly and uncomplainingly whatever discrimination and segregation may be imposed on them in the States, on their return." Did Dr. Moton give any such advice? We are unwilling to believe that he did such a thing.

A citizen can be modest and unassuming in asking for rights denied. He can be modest and unassuming in protesting against the many discriminations that at times make our residence in this country an embarrassing condition, but we do not see in this any necessity to surrender any of our political and legal rights. Our social privileges will take care of themselves, being self-adjustable, but **in the arena of manhood rights and citizenship, there cannot properly be any compromise.**

Dr. Moton is having a most embarrassing time of it. He is lauded for his services by his white Administration friends and condemned by his colored anti-Administration enemies. His accomplished friend, Hon. Emmett J. Scott seems to have successfully weathered the storm and for the time being at least is out of the unfavorable lime-light.

But it is Dr. Moton's turn now and we shall await with interest his account of this unfavorable report from Europe.

The Booker T. Washington Incident

After Mr. Roosevelt became President I interviewed him on various occasions. He told me personally the exact circumstances of his having the late Booker T. Washington in his office on one occasion at the moment he was lunching. The world at the time made a great sensation and attempted scandal out of a circumstance that had no real significance. The president had an appointment to receive Washington for a conference on some problem in which the Alabama negro educator was interested.

In keeping with his usual informal habits Mr. Roosevelt had his luncheon sent to his desk on a tray. He worked while he ate. While still eating and working Washington was announced.

"Show him in," said the president.

Washington walked in while the president was writing with his right hand and holding a tart, or doughnut or something of the kind with his left.

"These things are bully good," said the president. "Want to try one?"

Washington said, "No, thank you," of course.

Some newspaper man in the waiting lobby overheard it—and startled the world by announcing that the president had invited a negro to the whitehouse to luncheon, and that they touched feet under the same mahogany. It was a lie out of the whole cloth.

* * * *

The aphorisms and witticisms of Mr. Roosevelt will live for ever. They chiefly illuminate the strenuous features of his mental and physical makeup.

The first day, as vice president that he presided over the United States senate, the late Senators Tillman and Bacon were in earnest conference on the floor just after adjournment. They were both scrappers, and were then preparing to collaborate on a floor fight in the senate. Someone addressed Mr Roosevelt:

"Mr. Vice President, how do you like your new job?"

"Not quite as exciting as Cuba yet, but I have hopes," he replied as he nodded toward the two democratic war horses who were even then conspiring to make things lively the next day.

SOLDIER SPEAKS OUT ON BEHALF OF DR. MOTON

To the Editor of THE NEW YORK AGE:

It was with a genuine sense of satisfaction that I read in your recent editorial the truth about Dr. Moton's advice to the soldiers in France. I think I have scanned most of the Negro papers which have come my way recently and I think too that I am safe in saying that so far as I have been able to verify the facts in the case THE AGE is the only paper which has told the real truth about the matter.

It has been my privilege recently to interview, in a most personal way, quite a number of returned soldiers, and all who had the opportunity to hear Dr. Moton, speak in the highest terms of the advice he gave them. Yesterday I interrogated a young Pittsburgh soldier who arrived in this camp four hours after he landed in the States.

"Well," I asked casually, "what do you think of Moton's advice to the soldiers in France?"

"Tres bon," was the prompt reply.

Then I put this question to him:

"Do you think it was the right kind of advice to give a soldier?"

"I do," he answered sharply.

"Now, just one more question," I said. "Was it the kind of advice that you would have given soldiers if you had been sent on the same mission?"

Once more he answered, "Yes."

Then I turned to another soldier from Georgia, who had also heard Dr. Moton talk, and he verified everything that the Pittsburgher had said. Here were two men from sections of the country as different in tradition as a mule is from a hippopotamus; yet they agreed that Dr. Moton's advice was good.

It seems that a few of our colored papers thrive on just such sensational stories as have been printed in this case. Of course one knows that most any reputable paper is likely to print a false report in its news section, but editors in a large measure are responsible for the shaping of the public's mind. It therefore remains only fair that they should exercise the utmost care in selecting material for their papers, especially the editorial column.

Education - 1919

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

DR. MOTON IN THE LIMELIGHT OF CRITICISM.

That distinguished scholar and journalist, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois in the May issue of the New York Crisis proceeded to attack, not only the War Department with its discriminations against the colored men in the army, but also two of the best known colored leaders now before the American public. He was caustic in his attack upon the Hon. Emmett J. Scott and Mr. Scott was vitriolic in his reply. He also paid his respects to Dr. R. R. Moton but in a manner far less severe than that upon the distinguished Special Assistant to the Secretary of War.

Dr. DuBois in this issue makes "no discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." He attacks the Negro-haters in the army and the colored leaders them selves outside of the army. Here is what he says of Dr. R. R. Moton:

Neither R. R. Moton nor W. E. B. DuBois had the slightest idea that the other was planning to sail for France December 1, until they met in Washington on a quest for pass ports, November 30. They sailed to gether on the Orizaba and frankly discussed their agreements and dis agreements. When they reached France each went about his own busi ness.

Dr. Moton was sent by the President of the United States and the Secretary of War to see and talk to Negro troops. Dr. DuBois was sent by the N. A. A. C. P. and The Crisis to gather the historical facts con cerning Negro troops and to call a Pan-African Congress.

It is evident that the discussions aboard the Orizaba were not satisfactory to either party, for Dr. Du Bois says that when they reached France, each went about his own business. He tells just who sent him and who sent Dr. Moton. We take it then that he was sent to take care of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's business and Dr. R. R. Moton was sent to attend the President of the United States' business. It is a puzzling thing to us just how Dr. DuBois could have done what he did do, had he been sent by the President of the United States and just how Dr. R. R. Moton could have done other than he did do had he been sent by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

It seems that Dr. DuBois was of the opinion that Dr. Moton should have carried out the instructions that he, himself had received from the very influential Association that sent the former across the Atlantic. It seems to us that for Dr. Moton to have taken either orders or instructions from Dr. DuBois or his Association would have been an affront to the appointing power at whose expense and direction he had made the trip to France. The same is true of Dr. DuBois. Had he followed the instructions given to Dr. Moton, he would have been ridiculed and condemned from one end of this country to the other by the members of that very influential and powerful organization.

It was Dr. Moton's business to obey orders or to surrender the appointment and it was Dr. DuBoi's business to do the same thing. It seems to us that the criticism passed should have been directed to the fact that Dr. Moton had accepted an appointment that would tend to compromise him and the race with which he is affiliated. Having once accepted it however, he was in honor bound to carry out the instructions given unless he had accepted the appointment with reservation. Dr. DuBois says:

On the night before Dr. Moton started out a colored man of national reputation and unquestioned integrity who had been in France six months took him aside and told him frankly the situation: the rampant American prejudice against black troops and officers and the bitter resentment of the victims. Dr. Moton's letters gave him every opportunity. A special Army Order preceded him, which read:

Dr. R. R. Moton President of Tuskegee University will be present in the Divisional area for the next few days. The Division Commander directs that commanding officers render all possible assistance in any visit or inspection Dr. Moton desires to make. They will also see that he is accorded every opportunity to make any observation he may wish to make.

Dr. DuBois continues:

What did Dr. Moton do? He rushed around as fast as possible. He took with him and had at his elbow every moment that evil genius of the Negro race, Thomas Jesse Jones a white man. Dr. Moton took no time to investigate or inquire. He made a few speeches of which one is reported by a hearer as follows:

The address delivered by Dr. Moton to the men consisted of one or two jokes by a colored preacher, the assurance that the people at home were proud of them and the manner in which they should act upon their return to the United States, dwelling almost entirely upon the phrase "Not to be arrogant." After he had spoken to the men the Major informed the officers that Dr. Moton desired to hold a secret conference with them. All officers congregated in the office. After being presented to the officers Dr. Moton stated that he had been sent to France by President Wilson and Mr. Baker for the purpose of speaking to the colored troops. He also stated that he had just left Paris where he had been in conference with President Wilson and had asked the President his views as to the practical application of democracy toward the colored man in the United States but ending by saying: "I was very much pleased with his reply; but gentlemen I cannot quote the President."

After Dr. Moton finished his talk no opportunity was given to the officers to inform him of the conditions that had existed in France and he did not seek any information relative to same from any of the officers after the conference ended.

We do not believe that Dr. Moton needed any information as to the conditions existing in France. He already knew about those conditions. He was over there to induce the colored men to submit to those conditions there and to give no trouble about those conditions when they arrived on this side of the Atlantic. What is the use of disguising what was plainly evident to every one who can read between the lines? France is one of the freest countries in the world. Colored men are recognized according to their worth and color is no bar to their advancement in that remarkable country. These colored men had come in contact with these conditions and had "seen a new light," both socially and politically and they were chafing under the yoke that held them under restraint. Dr. Moton, known to be one of the most influential colored men in this country and many of the colored soldiers having been students at Hampton Institute and Tuskegee Institute, those far-seeing white men at Washington saw in him the medium through which the complaining colored troops could be reached.

If the War Department gave Dr. Moton, Mr. Thomas Jesse Jones as a companion, what else could he do, but accept him? Evidently the task assigned the distinguished Virginian was distasteful to him for Dr. DuBois says that he rushed around as fast as possible. We are of the opinion that had we accepted the appointment which we would not have accepted, we would have done the same thing. When you have an unpleasant duty to perform, the best thing to do is to perform it as quickly as possible and "be done with it." Dr. Moton did this very thing for Dr. DuBois says that he did.

We repeat why should Dr. Moton give the officers an opportunity to inform him of conditions in France? This information was already on file in the Hon. Emmett J. Scott's office in Washington and Mr. Scott and Dr. Moton were the ones to whom had been assigned the task of bringing these conditions to the attention of Secretary Baker, who was really the eyes, nose, mouth and ears of the President of the United States. It is also apparent that had these complaints been voiced to a civilian, these officers would have been liable to disciplinary measures by that Negro hating combine in the War Department.

Our purpose is not to excuse Dr. Moton, but to show that the remedy for these troubles was higher up. Mr. Scott claims that he had brought these matters to the attention of the Secretary of War and that he had gone so far as to threaten to resign from the position he held. As he is a gentleman of high character and unqestioned veracity, who will question the statement? Dr. DuBois continues to flay Dr. Moton by quoting statements and putting him in an attitude of running away from an opportunity to speak for the colored people of the United States of America in general and the colored soldiers in France in particular. He says:

Dr. Moton then returned to Paris and met Colonel House, General Pershing and others. Colonel House told the writer that he urged Dr. Moton to remain in Paris and that if he would, Colonel House would give him an opportunity to appear in person before the Peace Conference to speak **for the black world. Dr. Moton refused to stay but promised to return. He then went to England and secured an audience with Lloyd George Prime Minister of England. The destiny of the black race today is in the hands of England and the destiny of England is in the hands of Lloyd George. Yet Dr. Moton did not keep his appointment; but rushed to catch** his boat in order to be present at the Tuskegee Conference. He sailed, with Thomas Jesse Jones still watching him and did not return to Paris or to the Pan-African Congress which he said he favored and promised to support.

If Dr. Moton met Colonel House, General Pershing and Premier Lloyd George, who knows that he did not present to the one or the other or to all of them a plea for the amelioration and betterment of those conditions of which complaint has been made? If he did not do this then he did not do his full duty. But we are loth to condemn until we have heard the evidence from the other side. He pays the following tribute to the distinguished Virginian:

No one questions the personal integrity of Robert Russa Moton or his kindly disposition but no one friend or foe. can look these facts in the face and not feel bitter disappointment.

"So ends" as far as Dr. Moton is concerned. Will the "Sphinx" at Tuskegee Institute turn as Hon. Emmett J. Scott has done and send forth a vitriolic reply? We shall see. Selah.

DR. DU BOIS AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois gives an interesting account in the May Crisis of his experiences in France. He describes conditions there in a most entertaining manner and gives sound advice to the colored people of this country.

He says:

I went to Paris because today the destinies of mankind center there. Make no mistake as to this, my readers:

Podunk may easily persuade itself that only Podunk matters and that nothing is going on in New York. The South Sea Islander may live ignorant and careless of London. Some Americans may think that Europe does not count, and a few Negroes may argue vociferously that the Negro problem is a domestic matter, to

wrong. The destinies of mankind for a hundred years to come are being settled today in a small room of the Hotel Crillon by four unobtrusive gentlemen who glance out speculatively now and then to Cleopatra's Needle on the Place de la Concorde.

You need not believe this if you do not want to. They do not care what you believe. They have the Power. They are settling the world's problems and you can believe what you choose as long as they control the Armies and Navies, the world supply of Capital and the Press.

Who will question this interesting and forceful statement? It is the lack of power that handicaps the colored people of this country today. They are in a lare measure careless as to armies and navies and the supply of capital and the press. They live ignorant and careless of the outside world. It is a policy of "each man for himself and God for us all."

He continues:

Other folks of the world who think believe and act;—Thirty-two Nations, Peoples and Races have permanent headquarters in Paris. Not simply England, Italy and the Great Powers are there but all the little nations; not simply little nations but little groups who want to be nations, like the Letts and Finns; the Armenians and Jugo-Slavs; Irish and Ukrainians. Not only groups, but races have come —Jews; Indians; Arabs and All-Asia. Great churches, like Greek Orthodox and the Roman Catholic are watching on the ground. Great organizations, like the American Peace Society, the League to Enforce Peace the American Federation of Labor, the Woman's Suffrage Association and a hundred others are represented in Paris today.

He says further:

In fine, not a single great, serious movement or idea in Government Politics, Philanthropy or Industry in the civilized world has omitted to send and keep in Paris its Eyes and Ears and Fingers! And yet some American Negroes actually asked Why I went to help represent the Negro world in Africa and America and the Islands of the Se..

But why did I not explain my reasons and mission before going? Because I am not a fool. Because I knew perfectly well that any movement to bring the attention of the world to the Negro problem at this crisis would be stopped the moment the Great Powers heard of it. When, therefore, I was suddenly informed of a chance to go to France as a news paper correspondent, I did not talk—I went.

What did I do when I got there? First, there were certain things tha I did not do. I did not hold an anti lynching meeting on the Boulevard des Italiens. I would to God I could have, but I knew that France is still under martial law,—that no meeting can be held today in France, anywhere or at any time without the consent of the Government; no news paper can publish a line without the consent of the Censor and no individual can stay in France unless the French consent.

But it did not follow that because I could not do everything I could do nothing. I first went to the American Peace Commission and said frankly and openly: "I want to call a Pan African Congress in Paris." The Captain to whom I spoke smiled and shook his head. "Impossible" he said and added: "The French Government would not permit it." "Then" said I innocently: "It's up to me to get French consent!" "It is!" he answered and he looked relieved.

According to Dr. DuBois statement the presentation of the Negro Problem, so called to the attention of the world would have been stopped the moment the Great Powers heard of it. If this be true, what would be the use of holding a Pan-African Congress if the purposes and requests of this Conference would go before a Court that had already determined the questions at issue against the plaintiffs? He makes other interesting disclosures as follows:

With the American Secret Service at my heels I then turned to the French Government. There are six colored deputies in the French Parliament and one is an under-secretary in the War Department. "Of course, we can have a Pan-African Congress" he said—"I'll see Clemenceau." He saw Clemenceau and there was a week's pause. Clemenceau saw Pichon and there was another pause Meantime, our State Department chuckled and announced that there would be no Congress and refused Negroes passports. England followed suit and refused to allow the Secretary of the Aborigines Protection Society even to visit Paris, while the South African natives were not allowed to sail.

But there are six Negroes in the French House and Clemenceau needs their votes. There were 280.000 black African troops in the war before whom France stands with uncovered head. The net result was that Clemenceau Prime Minister of France gave us permission to hold the Pan-African Congress in Paris.

What could a Pan-African Congress do? It could not agitate the Negro problem in any particular country, except in so far as that problem could be plausibly shown to be part of the problem of the future of Africa. The problem of the future of Africa was a difficult and delicate question before the Peace Conference —so difficult and so delicate that the Conference was disposed to welcome advice and co-operation.

If the Negroes of the world could have maintained in Paris during the entire sitting of the Peace Conference a central headquarters with experts, clerks and helpers they could have settled the future of Africa at a cost of less than $10 000.

To our mind, Dr. DuBois is right in his declaration that ten thousand dollars to maintain permanent headquarters in France could have settled the future of Africa. But what would it have settled for the Negroes in this country? He says that the Conference that was held cost $750.00. It was a cheap congregation of intellect. Does the distinguished economist and scholar mean to say that this was all of the money that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was able to provide? In all of these movements, the handicap of race leaders is a lack of money and the colored people have not enough confidence in each other, it seems to provide the sum necessary.

The men who led the movement at the National Race Congress and kindred organizations were right. The State Department nipped their plans in the bud and they could not get across the Atlantic. Money could have been raised to have kept men like Trotter, Jernigan, Waldron and many others on the otherside in permanent headquarters where the lobbying system would have accomplished wonders.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois has made a most interesting and timely contribution to the inside history of this great war, but his words echoing throughout the United States of America in particular and the world in general will be re-echoed not only by Emmett J. Scott in reply to his criticisms but by Dr. R. R. Moton in his look of rebuke for his comment on his actions. Both were in embarrassing positions and it is only fair and just to repeat them. As Dr. DuBois has said, so say they all.

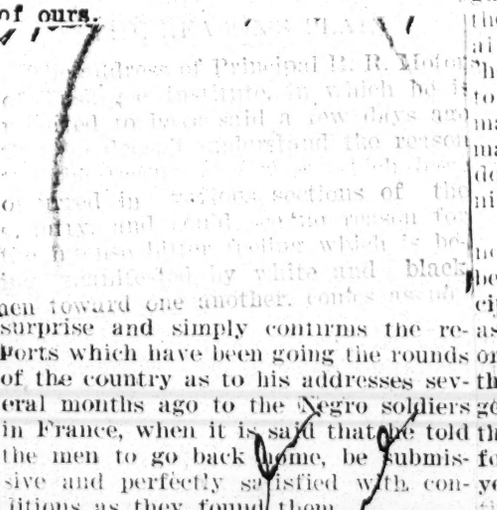
"What did I do when I got there? First, there were certain things that I did NOT do. I did not hold an anti-lynching meeting on the Boulevard des Italiens. * * * But it did not follow that because I could not do everything that I could do nothing."

As to what he did or what he attempted to do, Dr. R. R. Moton's mouth is closed. That he did bring some questions to President Wilson's attention goes without saying for he says that the interview was satisfactory, but he could not quote the President.

Those of us who have been in similar predicaments know exactly what he meant by this statement.

He evidently was given assurances that conditions of which complaint had been made would be improved. Bishop Walters now gone to the other shore got similar promises and died an almost heart-broken man. We appreciate Dr. DuBois' effort to right the wrongs of which complaint has been made. No doubt his bitter experiences abroad have warped his judgment and caused him to attack men of his race in words that had better been left unsaid. Let us hope that wandering as we now are through this period of a fearfully dark night that we see in the distance streaks of a gray dawn which in a short time will be followed by the refulgent rays of a Summer sun.

It would be well to remember too that through it all God holds the destiny of nations in His hands and that we shall reach the haven of industrial and political equality if we hold or faint not and await the triumph of right and justice in this great world of ours.



men toward one another, confirms the surprise and simply confirms the reports which have been going the rounds of the country as to his addresses several months ago to the Negro soldiers in France, when it is said that he told the men to go back home, be submissive and perfectly satisfied with conditions as they found them.

That the feeling between the races here in America is more bitter and more intense than it has been for years is manifest on every side and cannot be denied. Negroes have been beaten up, mobbed and killed upon the slightest provocation here of late and their very existence in certain communities has been most perilous. The treatment which the black man has been receiving, especially in the past three or four months, pointed to these disgraceful outbreaks which have taken place throughout the country, and it was not that one little vision to see

the breaking point coming. His life here of late, in many communities, has been one which has been almost unendurable. He has been uncommonly mistreated and persecuted without any apparent cause. He has been spurned and kicked around until he barely knows which side to turn and when he found himself up against the wall he was forced to lay down and be killed or fight back, which he has recently done. He has appealed to the laws of the land for deliverance, and has found it not; but instead of relief his cause has been burned, his privileges further curtailed and his life made even more a thing of uncertainty.

In certain industrial centers of the north where he was welcomed a little more than a year ago on account of the scarcity of labor he now finds his existence very hazardous, because of the return of normal labor conditions and in certain parts of the south he finds his chances for a decent livelihood further circumscribed and persecution staring him in the face on every side. He has looked, waited vain. In place of conditions being bettered they have grown worse and worked for a better day, but in Where he was mildly waved away he is now severely buffeted and kicked aside, and, in the main, forced to accept that which no other will have or tolerate. In a word, there seems to be a studied effort on the part of those who rule the land to make his life one of uneasiness and uncertainty and to allow those who will to intimidate and persecute him.

If he resents this unfair and cruel treatment and attempts to protect himself, he is advised to retreat or he is whipped or mobbed and the guardians of the law stand off and view the disgraceful spectacle with approval rather than attempt to stop it. In short, he is not expected by many whites to be treated as a man and if he demands such treatment he is often a marked man and is hunted down and done away with at the first opportunity.

It is this persecution which he is now receiving which is causing him to be restless, and we feel that the principal of Tuskegee knows this as well as any one else, whether he states it or not. It is true, as he says, that the Negro in certain communities is getting better school facilities but even this is nothing like it should be. As for railroad accommodation, we have yet to find any improvement along this line, but, on the other hand, this very thing has often been the source of much trouble when the Negro has demanded better accommodation on public carriers, as Mr. Moton can well testify to. The more adequate protection which he says we are now receiving is truly a myth, and instead of getting protection we see what to us is apparently a blinking at the law by the authorities in instances of lawlessness of whites directed against Negroes. The reason for the Negro's present state of uneasiness of mind is quite apparent, it is the severe treat-

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

MR. SCOTT'S ANSWER TO MR. DU BOIS.

To say the least of Mr. Emmett J. Scott's answer to Dr. Du Bois, it is a scathing, sensible, mater-of-fact answer, with the uncovering of Dr. Du Bois , and exposes him to a reading public as he really is and what he has been to a certain force of leaders since his location in New York.

Mr. Du Bois believes in reforms, as most sensible men do. His plan of reform might be all right for an indivduial, but it will not be practical in a mass life or with a semi-educated group who must gain position and station by gradual growth. The difference between Mr. Du Bois and the real leaders of the Negro race is that the substantial group believes in a gradual development into practical, sensible citizenship, while Mr. Du Bois believes that being born into the world is citizenship and full grown citizenship at the day of birth. The substantial members believe this idea impractical and seeks only to engender further race prejudices and stimulate a hate in the breast of conscientious citizens who know that all citizens, white and black, must gain their rank in society by service and ability to produce things for the building of society and inspiring the mass life to greater activities.

No man ever produced as much for America as the late Booker T. Washington did; no man ever made the sacrifices that Mr. Washington made; no man was ever accepted in the high council of capital, labor and missionary organizations as was Booker T. Washington. The world accepted him as a sane and sound leader, a statesman, and one of America's greatest men. Du Bois and his Crisis said he was a coward and unfit for leadership.

It is a sad day in the history of the race of Negro people at such a period of their existence as now, when the sober members of the race must be held up to ridicule and disgust by some ambitious radical that, but for the guidance of this very element that he seeks to destroy, the whole group would be engulfed in pitiable despair, and the powerful forces of mankind would be driven from them.

Complaints! We have many of them—just complaints, complaints that should be remedied forthwith, but it is unthinkable to believe that a process of this kind will ever win. While we are bound to contend, and must contend as men, there are enough contentions to be made against other people rather than abusing the successful and faithful members of our own race; and when we complain against white people there must be method in this complaint, regardless of the justice of it. Tact and cool-headedness should be our watchword, guided by the principles of Christianity, and that statesmanlike bearing of an American citizen. If we gain the proper and fundamental footing, let us gain it because we are American citizens and not because we are Negroes, and not because we have served in the war, but because the Constitution of the United States of Amrica offers a protection for all of its citizens, and it is broad enough, deep enough and high enough to protect its citizens in any section of the country. Build on this foundation: it is firm, steadfast and everlasting.

It is easy for a man thousands of miles away to sit in easy cushioned chairs, with stenographers and runners at his hand, living where about 20 per cent of our people are and attempting to dictate the policies and plans of 80 per cent, in a section that he knows but little of. It would be a nice thing for these men of so much talent and courage, and with an unlimited amount of information, to abide with us for a few months and adjust themselves to conditions here, and they would find that the Southern Negro, under all conditions and circumstances, are the bravest and fairest of all Negroes, and are quite able to direct his own forces and get out of society in time a perpetual hold that will mean happiness, liberty and prosperity for a mass life that has had but little or no training. If these men are conscientious, let them come to the field of labor; let them come where the crops are, where service is needed of trained men and women within the circles of the race. Fifty missionaries could be used in Birmingham today profitably; and the service, all of it, among the Negro people. Let them come down; we need their help, we need their advice, notwithstanding we have builded more in commerce, in schools, in churches, than any other section known to our people, we still invite aid but we want aid of a sober kind, aid that can help, aid that will help and will not destroy the relation that exists between the thoughtful members of both races.

There is plenty for the colored man of the South to watch. Our day of persecution and injustices done us are fast vanishing, but these conditions will be increased if it becomes apparent that we are attempting to array one section against the other, or be guided by an element that can only make our troubles worse than they now seem to be.

Think of a man sneaking around through France trying to find out what Dr. Emmettt J. Scott had been doing, and what Dr. Moton did not do, and the possibilities of Dr. Moton and the impossibilities of himself, an admitted failure in his own testimony! Perhaps if he would get out of the way it may be that both Dr. Moton and Dr. Scott would get greater measures through for the people of this country.

SCOTT ANSWERS DUBOIS; SAYS THAT EDITOR'S ACTS ARE FOUL

TELLS STORY OF HIS WORK IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND GIVES TESTIMONY OF MEN WHO WERE BENEFITTED

"I CALL FOR HIS BILL OF PARTICULARS AND WAIT"

Tells of Dubois' Truckling Manners When the Government and the Country as Well as the Race Needed Him Most—Ask the Editor.

Washington, D. C.—In the May issue of The Crisis magazine, Dr. W. E. DuBois, Editor, attempts to "quiz" Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, regarding certain conditions said to exist among Negro troops in France and, in the course of public addresses, recently delivered by Dr. DuBois in Washington, D. C., and Richmond, Va., made veiled insinuations concerning the way and manner in which he claims Dr. Scott has been looking after the welfare of Negro soldiers overseas.

When the matter was mentioned to Dr. Scott, he said:

"Yes, I have read Dr. DuBois' questions as propounded and sent around to the colored newspapers through his advance sheets. Apparently he seeks to discredit one who, according to his own testimony, has been laboring in the War Department "under very difficult circumstances" and who has never failed during the war to take a firm stand for the rights of Negro soldiers at home and overseas. In the first place, I do not recognize the usurped right of Dr. DuBois to "call me to account," or as the man to whom I must give an account of my stewardship. I am willing to leave to that loyal, unbiased, and sane jury of twelve million colored Americans, whose interests I have endeavored to represent in the War Department, the verdict as to whether or not I have done my full duty. I am now preparing an account of my stewardship which will be presented to that jury at the right time and in the proper way.

"In the representative capacity I have been serving during the war I necessarily welcomed the "loyal and unselfish co-operation" of all colored Americans, whether of the radical or conservative type, but again quoting the words of Dr. DuBois, my association with him during the war has been "AT THE COST OF SUSPICION AND CRITICISM," for I have been repeatedly warned that he is neither unselfish nor sincere.

"It is rather amusing, however, to read on pages 7 and 8 of the same issue of THE CRISIS, wherein Dr. DuBois assumes the self-appointed task of insinuating my alleged neglect or failure to do certain things or 'everything,' in the article headed 'MY MISSION' he says: 'I went to Paris * * * What did I do when I got there? First, THERE WERE CERTAIN THINGS THAT I DID NOT DO. * * * But it did not follow that because I COULD NOT DO EVERYTHING, I COULD DO NOTHING."

How Complaints Were Handled.

"Now, it was precisely the same when I came to Washington and began to labor 'under very difficult circumstances' (as Dr. DuBois states it) in the War Department. 'There were certain things that I did not do' and I soon found that 'I COULD NOT DO EVERYTHING,' but there were a number of important things I could do and did do for the benefit of Negro soldiers in camps at home as well as overseas. Of course, no sane person would ask or expect a man holding a confidential position in a great Department of the Government to reveal in public print official and confidential information but as proof of the fact that complaints concerning Negro soldiers overseas reported to me by Negro officers, Negro Chaplains, and Negro and other American civilians, did receive prompt action at my hands, I submit at this time just a few of the many letters which I have received from Negro officers who actually served overseas and from other men who brought speccific complaints and grievances of Negro soldiers overseas to my office for attention. These letters express appreciation of the satisfactory and, in most cases, the effective way in which I have tkaen up and handled all such complaints

"Be it remembered that American white officers and soldiers had their hardships, troubles and grievances, as well as the Negro troops belonging to the American Expeditionary forces—some of which they had to endure and all of which it was not possible for even the War Department in Washington altogether to remove or remedy—and yet I offer no apologies for these conditions or hardships!

"In order that the exact facts might be secured regarding colored soldiers overseas it will be recalled that it was upon the recommendation of the Negro Editors' Conference, held in Washington, D. C., June, 1918, which recommendation was pressed by me, Mr Ralph W. Tyler was designated by the Committee on Public Information to render this service. Mr. Tyler constantly called to the attention of the War Department, through me, certain conditions; and in each and every case these complaints were brought to the attention of the proper officials of the War Department.

"My files evidence the fact that Dr. DuBois wrote me repeatedly calling to my attention complaint after complaint concerning wrongs, grievances, discriminations, etc., alleged to exist among Negro soldiers in various camps here in America. He was informed time after time with reference to the investigations which followed as a result of those complaints, and expressed in writing his satisfaction with the action taken in following up such complaints. Having gone on his 'Mission' to France December 1, 1918, why did he wait five months until the May, 1919, issue of 'The Crisis,' to mention to me any overseas complaints? I fear that the animating impulse back of his present inquiries has not as yet been altogether disclosed to the pub-

lic. An old and familiar saying, 'When folks can't use you they then 'knock' you,' comes to my mind. Dr. DuBois knows, and his friends know, and the record proves, that as far back as two days before the meeting of the Negro Editors' Conference, which I called here in Washington, June, 1918, he was seeking my personal good offices that he might realize personal aspirations. He knows that I did everything I could to help him secure that much coveted commission in the army, which he so eagerly but vainly sought. He also knows, as the record will show when necessity arises, that there were other occasions also when Dr. DuBois probably felt I might be used for 'pulling chest-nuts out of the fire' for him.

Personal Testimony As to Service Rendered Colored Americans Overseas and Over There.

"While in the very nature of the case it was impossible for me or anybody else, during the war, to know everything that was going on among Negro soldiers or even white soldiers in France; yet in my efforts to handle specific complaints that came to my notice and look after the welfare of Negro troops generally, it is gratifying to have received from Negro soldiers, Negro officers, Negro Chaplains and Y. M. C. A. Secretaries overseas, numerous letters on the order of the few partially quoted below:

"Hon. Emmett J. Scott,
"Special Assistant to the Secretary of War:

"* * * No one can better appreciate your efforts than we, the colored men of the A. E. F., who have suffered and labored under unfavorable conditions on the battlefields of France.

"M. M. COLEMAN,
"Co. B, 806 Pioneer Inf.,
"American Expenditionary Forces.
"France, October 23, 1919."

"My Dear Dr. Scott:

"* * * I have just had time to finish this note to you. WE ARE NOT WITHOUT OUR DIFFICULTIES, BUT THE MEN AND OFFICERS ARE HITTING THE LINE HARD. MUCH HAS TRANSPIRED TO PROVE THAT YOU ARE ON THE JOB TO OUR SATISFACTION 'OVER HERE.'

"Yours very truly,
"(Signed) EDW. L. SNYDER,
"Y. M. C. A. Secretary,
"Headquarters 365th Inf., A. P. O. 766, France."

"Similar testimony has come to this office personally and by letter from such officers of the 92d Division as Major M. T. Dean, 317th Ammunition Train; Captain Charles G. Kelly, 366th Infantry; Chaplain William T. Amiger, 371st Engineers Battalion, A. E. F.; and Lieut. Charles S. Parker of the 366th Infantry, the only colored Adjutant we had during the war, and from many others. And now may I also quote the testimony of Mr. Archibald H. Grimke, a member of the Executive Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and President of the Washington Branch of that organization:

"Washington, D. C., May 10, 1919.
"My Dear Dr. Scott:

"From the very beginning of your services in the War Department nearly two years ago, I have had full opportunity to know something of the hard position you have filled with so much benefit to our race generally, and to colored soldiers in particular.

"Numerous, indeed, have been my visits to your office in the War Department for the purpose of presenting specific cases involving complaints and grievances of colored soldiers in camps at home and overseas, and also cases involving discrimination against colored men and women in the Government service here at Washington.

"I am, therefore, in position to state from positive, personal knowledge, covering nearly two years of intimate contact, that you have always gone forward after making proper inquiry to develop the exact facts, in a firm, manly, uncompromising way—urging Right and Justice in behalf of colored soldiers at home and overseas, and in behalf of colored Americans generally.

"Very truly yours,
"(Signed) ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKE,
"President, Washington Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

"I would rather have the testimony of these gentlemen who know the facts concerning my efforts in behalf of Negro soldiers overseas, some of whom actually served 'over there,' than to be at all perturbed by, or to treat other than with appropriate contempt the insinuating remarks printed and spoken, of a self-centered, self-seeking, unfair critic—the main drift of whose life has been to try to 'tear down' and to destroy what other men have sought to build up for the honor and welfare of their country and their race. Discredited himself by a large portion of the Negro press of the country, he now seeks to discredit others. Surely 'misery likes company,' but in the desperate effort of Dr. DuBois to rehabilitate himself in the eyes of the Negro world after the severe drubbing he has received in the Negro public press and otherwise, it might be well for him to know that if he is trying to 'come back,' and again pose as an ardent defender of the race, he shall not do so at my expense. I am fuly prepared for any further onslaught he may make.

What the Record Shows.

"My record in the War Department speaks for itself. I am not ashamed of it. I have no excuses or apologies to make. True it is, 'I could not do everything,' as he confesses for himself, yet I challenge any man to show wherein I have failed to perform my whole duty. While no one expected or could expect that a civilian official in the War Department could altogether control every untoward incident or harsh or untactful handling of soldiers overseas, it was always expected at least (and I have so interpreted it as my duty) that such on official should go forward in the matter of presenting the complaints and grievances of such men when brought to his attention, and should do all in his power to cause a thorough investigation and bring about, if possible, a prompt and suitable remedy.

"The following recommendations, among others, have been brought to the attention of the War Department by me and urged as offering an opportunity for better morale among Negro officers and soldiers overseas:

"1. That the Negro soldiers of the Labor and Engineering units be given the same opportunity for promotion and advancemnt as are given the white soldiers.

"2. That all Negro laboring units be given Negro non-commissioned officers.

"3. That all Negro units be supplied with Negro chaplains.

"4. That military police be selected from the Negro soldiers as well as from white soldiers.

"5. Also a change in the matter of drilling the men on Sunday without special permission from commanding officers.

"6. That trials by summary court martial in the case of these particular units be discontinued. The non-control of social questions outside of camp limits unless requested by the French authorities. This particular order referred to a certain effort which had been made to commit the military officials to the solution of social and other questions non-military in nature.

"7. That racial discriminations among American soldiers both at home and overseas be in no way countenanced by the War Department.

"8. That promotions of colored officers in combat units be made as such promotions be earned, etc.

Challenges Dr. DuBois to Present "Bill of Particulars" of Presumed Delinquencies and Asks Some Leading Questions.

"I challenge Dr. DuBois to show in any of the numerous memoranda I have written, or among the numerous public addresses I have delivered in all parts of this country—without a penny's charge to anyone who came to hear my message—concerning the interests of Negro soldiers and civilians, any line or paragraph that falls short [of] a firm demand for justice a[nd fair] play. And now having spec[ificated] a few of my efforts and activities in the War Department with reference to overseas complaints, I, too, shall publicly ask a few questions:

"1. Inasmuch as Dr. DuBois left for France December 1, 1918, and waited practically five months (May issue of The Crisis) before becoming indignant about the treatment of Negro troops overseas, I want to ask—if he (DuBois) knew of the conditions complained of and manifestly thought I was in a position to have those wrongs corrected, why in the name of Justice and High Heaven did he not bring them directly to my attention?

"2. How many of such overseas complaints did he bring to my attention as he easily could have done as a 'Correspondent' and as Mr. Ralph W. Tyler, Accredited War Correspondent, actually did?

"3. What did he himself do to help the situation overseas and to have the wrongs corrected? Is it not a fact that when the opportunity was offered for him to counsel with colored officers in group that he refused to do so, preferring to be in a position to criticise later rather than to be 'a present help in a time of trouble?' If he did not wish to report the grievances of colored soldiers to me personally as being beneath his dignity, did he not have access to every regimental and divisional headquarters in France the same as other 'correspondents?'

"4. Did he make any effort while in France to have the injustices complained of ameliorated, or did he await his return to America, 3,000 miles away from France, to protest?

"I challenge him to cite specifically what overseas complaints among Negro troops he ever brought directly to my attention or to the attention of my office, where, according to his own testimony, such complaints should have been brought and pressed for correction.

"I CALL FOR HIS 'BILL OF PARTICULARS.' I eagerly await his reply."

Negro Radical With Moton's C

Editor Constitution Sir

return of Dr. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute, who went France upon invitation of President Wilson and the secretary of war, there has been carried on against Principal Moton by northern radicals of his own race a campaign of misrepresentation. Because he advised colored soldiers in France to return to the United States in a manly but modest way, his defamers are doing their best to stir up the colored folk of the country, particularly in the north, and are calling him names. His critics seem to be wrought up because he did not advise the boys to come back and become identified with the Bolshevist movement.

The trouble seems to be that these hotheads are jealous of the honors President Wilson and the secretary of war have conferred on a colored man from the south, who is the acknowledged leader of the colored masses since the death of Booker Washington.

The white south and the black south ought to rally around Dr. Moton at this time and show the world that they believe in his sound leadership and appreciate his endeavors to promote racial good will.

3-5-19

DR. MOTON DENOUNCES LYNCHING IN SOUTH

9-20-19

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Sept. 19.—My position on the recent riots was stated in the communication which I sent to the New York World, August 2nd. In that communication I said:

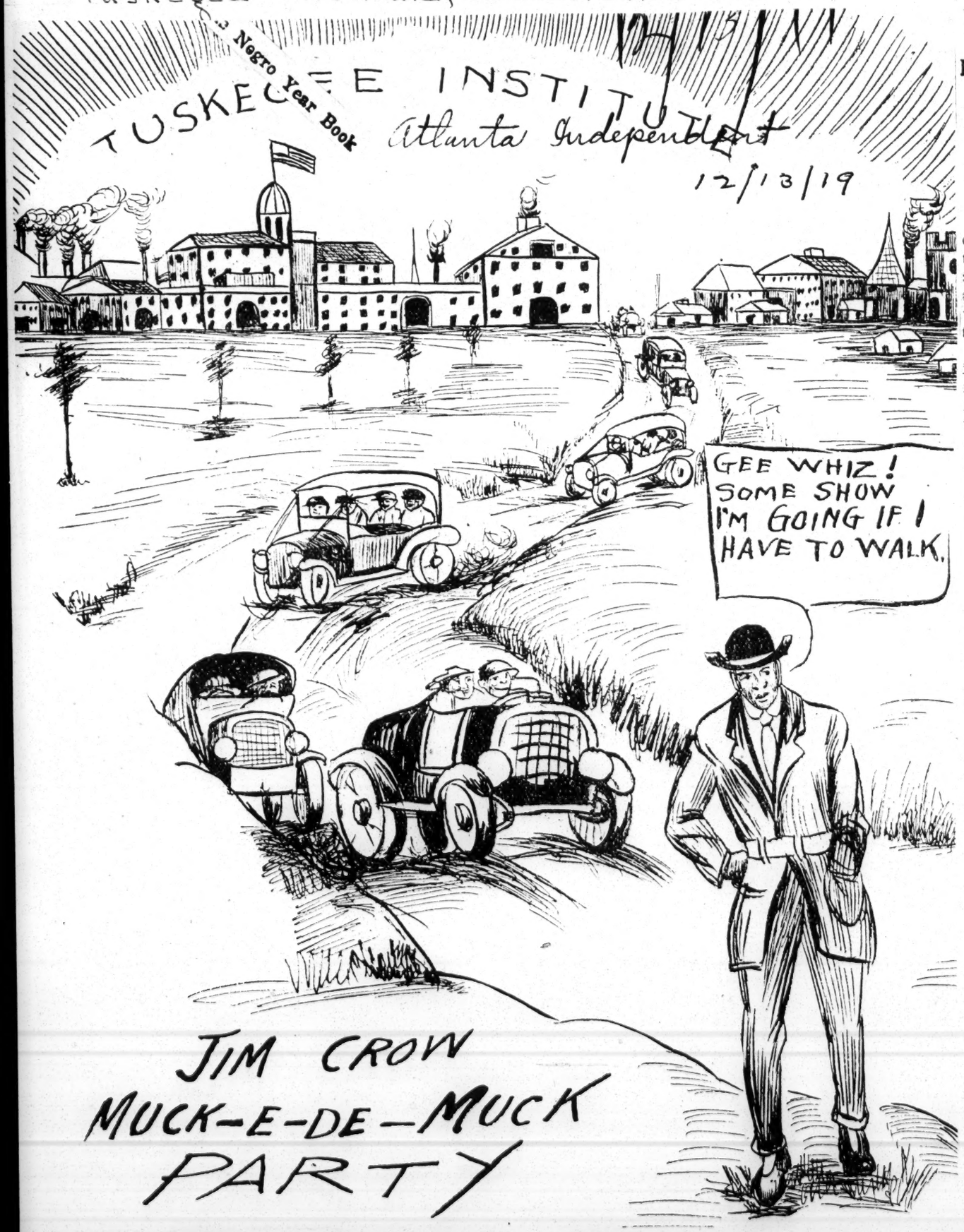
"The time has come when thoughtful white and Race people alike will not tolerate wholesale mobbing of innocent Negroes because of the alleged crime of one.

"The Negro has never instigated a riot by wholesale attacks on white people. The very fact that in riots the innocent have so frequently been obliged to suffer with the guilty has created in us an aggressive and vindictive spirit which manifested itself in the riots. One of the most unfortunate things about such occurrences is that it frequently hurts the morale of the conservative, law-abiding Race man and puts him of necessity actively on the defensive.

"Those who make and execute the laws owe it to themselves and to their country as well as us to see that the Race has protection along with other citizens. It is hard for the average Negro to understand how we can spend millions of dollars and thousands of lives to help protect the lives of weaker people in foreign countries, yet fail to protect our own loyal, patriotic citizens in this country."

Education—1919

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.



WHEN ROOSEVELT RILED THE SOUTH

Invitation of Booker T. Washington to Dine stirred Crackers and Awoke Prominent Voices in His Defence.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN
JAN 11 1919

The first and only colored man to dine at the White House upon invitation of the President of the United States was Booker T. Washington, and Theodore Roosevelt was the man who brayed southern public opinion to do it.

Mr. Washington's account of the incident, taken from the Afro-American of October 26, 1901, tells of his invitation to the White House to give the President information relative to certain people and sections that he possessed. The conference lasted into the President's lunch hour, and without a thot, Mr. Roosevelt asked the educator to lunch with him. Neither of the men had any idea what a bomb they cast into the social equality notions of the South.

While the Southern press railed at the example of the chief executive dining with a "nigger," men like Bishop Potter (white) of New York, said in effect "Booker T. Washington dined with me, and he is fit to dine at any table."

Senator William E. Mason on the same subject said "Booker T. is a greater man than Harvard College ever graduated."—meaning that Booker Washington was greater than Theodore Roosevelt and therefore worthy of eating with him.

The Georgia Baptists poured this hot shot into the riled Southerners: "The increase of mulattoes in the South is a stronger and more convincing tale of social equality than any action of President Roosevelt."

CITY WILL EXTEND BIG WELCOME TO NEGRO SOLDIERS

The 369th Infantry formerly the old Fifteenth regiment of New York, is expected to arrive in New York in the next few weeks.

The Mayor's Committee of Welcome to homecoming troops, as well as organizations of Negro men and women, are arranging for a reception to the men that will outwelcome anything heretofore attempted.

It is said that the Negro soldiers were the first of the Allies to reach the Rhine. The entire regimnt has been decorated for bravery undr fire and its flag carries the citation awarded it by General G. Lebouc, the commander of the French Division of which the 369 Infantry was a part.

SAVED BY A DREAM

A dream saved the life of Private William Gahee, former middle champion boxer of Camp Meade. Gahee is a member of Company M, 368th Infantry. The introduction of his company to shell fire was dramatic. As they advanced to the front, on October 10, "Big Berthas" hit simultaneously each side of the road, the concussion knocking down the entire company, killing and wounding several. From then on for several days we were under almost continuous shell fire from the enemy.

"We had been relieved," says Gahee and were so tired that we could have slept on the ground. It was toward morning when I woke with a start and something told me to put on my helmet, which I was using for a pillow. I had just donned my helmet when a crash came that blew me out of doors. The Huns had found our position and a Boche shell had hit within 30 yards of our barracks. If I hadn't been told in that dream to move my helmet, I'd have been buncked too."

In the colored detachment with Gahee, stationed at Camp Dix in the Overseas Convalescent Development Detachment, are wounded survivors of the 370th, formerly the 8th Illinois; the 369th, formerly the 15th New York; the 372d, composed of batalions from Washington, D. C., Ohio, Massachusetts and Maryland; the 371st, of the National Army, all of the 93d Division, and the 368th of the 92d Division.

DR. MOTON ON THE RECENT RIOTS.

The Mobile Forum 12/7/19

There have been a great deal of misquoting of Dr. Moton of Tuskegee Institute, as to his position on the recent riots. Dr. Moton's position was clearly stated in the communication which he sent the New York World August 2nd. In that communication he said:

"The time has come when thoughtful white and colored people alike will not tolerate wholesale mobbing of innocent Negroes because of the alleged crime of one.

"The Negro has never instigated a riot by wholesale attacks on white people. The very fact that in riots the innocent have so frequently been obliged to suffer with the guilty has created in the Negro an aggressive and vindictive spirit which manifested itself in the riots. One of the most unfortunate things about such occurrences is that it frequently hurts the morale of the conservative, law-abiding Negroes and puts them of necessity on the defensive.

"Those who make and execute the laws owe it to themselves and to their country as well as to the Negro to see that the Negro has protection along with other citizens. It is hard for the average Negro to understand how we can spend millions of dollars and thousands of lives to help protect

the lives of weaker peoples in foreign countries, yet fail to protect our own loyal, patriotic colored citizens in this country."

Atlanta Independent
12/13/19

DOWN AT MONTGOMERY ALA.

EMMETT SCOTT AT HOWARD

The announcement that Prof. Emmet Scott, who has been closely connected with Tuskegee Institute for the past twenty years, has accepted the position as Secretary-Treasurer of Howard University, Washington, D. C., has caused some speculation on the part of those who have watched the leadership among the Negro race in America. Whether it is Mr. Scott's purpose to put more of the Tuskegee idea into Howard University or whether it is his purpose to put more of the Howard idea into Tuskegee is the question that, no doubt, time alone will tell.

Tuskegee and Howard are prominent factors in the lives of the men and women of our race. The influence of Kelley Miller and Prof. Cook have followed the Howardites while the influence of Booker T. Washington and Emmett Scott have followed those who have finished at Tuskegee. There is yet a division among the people as to which class we look to for future leadership.

The two years service as assistant Secretary of War has taught Mr. Scott many valuable lessons. He has had the opportunity to give public expressions of his view on the race question quite often. As time rolls on he has become bolder and bolder in his expressions. As assistant Secretary of War he has been in a position to see and know more of inside facts than any other man of our race. These things have had their effect upon his life. He cannot be an apologist for those who would wrong his race. Hence the speculation about his going to Howard in such a high official capacity.

The people of the Nation will eye him in his new field and with open ears will they listen to his expressions even more than they did when he was active as Assistant Secretary of War.

The reconstruction and adjusting conditions will require sober thought and judgment. The educated will have a great influence in shaping our destinies, whether from Tuskegee or Howard.

DR. MOTON'S DENIAL

The New York News
12-13-19

In other columns today we are carrying the personal statement of Principal Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee that he was wrongly quoted in his recent Associated Press interview in which he was made to say that he never knew a time when there was more bitterness in the hearts of black men and that he never knew a time when white men were trying to be more absolutely fair and just. We said in our editorial that Dr. Moton did a candid and courageous thing in the first phrase, but that he was neither candid nor courageous in his second phrase as to the reason for the race's bitterness. We are glad to receive Dr. Moton's denial. We publish it and bespeak for it a calm and just consideration. We are frank to say that Dr. Moton's mistakes are not of the heart but of judgment. In the first instance he has refused to take the advice of sincere, straightforward and upstanding colored men. His second mistake has been in allowing himself to be used by the present National Administration and the Americans of their persuasion, as a catspaw to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. Dr. Moton must realize always before he opens his mouth to say a word or before he takes his pen to write a word that if he wishes to speak for his race, that he must not apologize or temporize or evade the issue. His race will be with him only so long as he is with them.

Education—1919

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Richmond Planet

DR. DU BOIS REPEATS CHARGES

If those alone who "sowed the wind did reap the whirlwind," it would be well. But the mischief is—that the blindness of bigotry, the madness of ambition, and the miscalculations of diplomacy, seek their victims principally amongst the innocent and the unoffending. The cottage is sure to suffer for every error of the court, the cabinet, or the camp. When error sits in the seat of power and of authority and is generated in high places, it may be compared to the torrent which originates indeed in the mountain, but commits its devastation in the vale.—Colton.

7-13-19

In the July issue of the New York Crisis, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, that able journalist, scholar, political economist and socialist "returns to nis mutton," so to speak. He proceeds to give Hon. Emmett J. Scott "a Roland for his Oliver." The article is shrewdly worded, placing the redoubtable scholar in the lime-light by citing from official documents relative to his trip abroad and showing that Dr. Du Bois appeared over there as the champion, of the badly treated black men in the United States Army, bring ing upon himself the opprobrium of those white men higher in authority, while Scott was nestled close to the Secretary of War and his advisors and that the aforesaid Scott suppressed these facts instead of exposing them.

But why should we explain these matters, when Dr. DuBois' own language speaks for itself? He says:

We fought and worked on the Western Front, 200,000 strong under a thousand black officers; we helped to crush the most serious obstacle to the modern democratic movement since Napoleon Bonaparte; we gained the sympathy and respect of France and the civilized world—and what is more important, we gained a new self respect and a new consciousness of power.

Despite all this great success, we made one serious blunder and lest in the future we repeat this mistake, let us look it now full in the face and seek to understand it;

During the draft and the period of cantonment training the whole conscience and intelligence of the race stood on the firing line; we relentlessly discovered exposed and fought discrimination. We did not wholly remove it, but we did overcome much and above all we knew the esssential facts. We suffered with open eyes.

Those opening lines read "mighty good," but they are only the prelude to the limbering up of heavy artillery He proceeds with his recital as follows:

Mr. Emmett J. Scott as Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, became gradually our mouthpiece for complaint and intermediary for redress. It was difficult work. Considering the discriminations of the draft law, the prejudice of the South and North and the Espionage Act, Mr. Scott seemed to be doing as well as any one could expect under the ciccumstances. The Crisis noted this, gave him every public and private aid and thanked him for his efforts. Mr. Scott several times expressed similar appreciation and once wrote the editor on the occasion of the proposed special bureau in the War Department,

This is scant praise and it is not all that Mr. Scott will get in that insidious attack that this learned writer has staged against one of the most diplomatic race leaders in the country. Pope's remark:

"Damn with faint praise,"

seems to apply in this case. He quotes and reproduces a letter from Mr. Scott endorsing and approving Dr. Du Bois's celebrated advice to the colored people of this country in that he advised them to wait until the war was over before pressing their claims for absolute justice in this country for citizens of color.

This only went to show that both Scott and DuBois were of one mind. Certainly in giving such advice, Hon. Emmett J. Scott was consistent, while Dr. W. E. B. DuBois was inconsistent. The two had hitherto represented opposite schools of thought. Thousands of colored people, who did not agree with the late Dr. Booker T. Washington and his followers had enlisted under the DuBois banner for this very reason. As a result of this "turn-coat" business, this class of people were left virtually without a leader and they are cherishing bitter feeling towards this distinguished historian and scholar to this day.

But, it may be that we are saying too much. Let us quote further from Dr. DuBois relative to this matter. He says:

On December 1, the editor of The Crisis went to France. Within a month after landing he was utterly amazed and dumbfounded at the revelations poured upon him. He heard of conditions, acts, conspiracies, wholesale oppression and cruelty of which he had no previous inkling.

He did not expect to find that the black soldiers had been altogether happy. War is war. The soldier, black or white must endure cold and heat, rain and mud, hunger and hurt. More over the editor knew that the colored soldier in addition to all this would feel the sting of prejudice and discrimination.

But the editor of The Crisis and we are persuaded, not one other American Negro in a million knew or dreamed of conditions like this:

1. Wholesale dismissal and transfer of Negro officers regardless of merit.
2. Wide and continuous distribution of printed and spoken propaganda against an "inferior" race.
3. Open reiteration of unfounded charges of cowardice and infamous crime.
4. Deliberate attempts to discourage morale, withhold equipment and put unequipped units into battle.
5. Mistreating, overworking and almost enslaving many of the steve dore laborers.
6. Dismissing and demoting white officers who refused to join the anti-Negro campaign.
7. Organizing one of the bitterest and most stinging campaigns of personal affront and insult ever attempted in a civilized land against civilized people.

For four long months story after story and document after document poured into the editor's hands substantiating the above charges. For four months the editor was helpless. Every step he took was heralded by the Intelligence Service of the American Expeditionary Force as follows:

Headquarters, Ninety-Second Division, American Expeditionary Forces, A. P. O., 766
1 January, 1919
SECRET.

EMO:
To Intelligence Officers—

1. A man by name of DuBois, with visitor's pass, reported on his way to visit this Division. His presence at station of any unit will be immediately reported in secret enclosure to Assistant Chief of Staff G-2. these headquarters. Likewise prompt report will be made to G-2 of all his moves and actions, while at station of any unit.

2. The fact of this inquiry as to Du Bois and his moves will not be disclosed to any person outside the Intelligence Service.

By command of
Brigadier-General ERWIN
F. P. SCHOONMAKER,
Major, General Staff,
A. C. of S. G-2.

We do not see why Dr. DuBois should have presumed that fair treatment would be accorded colored soldiers when they were in charge of a Department of the Government known to have not only racial antipathy to the Negroes, but towards the Jews. They practiced their deviltry upon Lieutenant Flipper a decade ago and found a way to officially proclaim that Lieutenant Whittaker cut his own ears from his own head. They declared Col. Charles Young to be unfit for service, disabled and suffering from diseases of which he did not know, although he could ride forty miles on horseback and could "cut a pigeon's wing" to the 'queen's taste" had he felt so inclined.

But Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, to our astonishment admits that he signed a pledge not to communicate to this country the distressing facts that came under his observation. Is he not aware that Hon. Emmett J. Scott was compelled to observe a pledge even more drastic than the one that he signed? How else could he have held the position as Special Assistant to the Secretary of War?

Secrecy is the watch-word in that Department. It appears to us that Dr. DuBois is blaming Mr. Scott for doing the very thing that he (Du Bois) was compelled to do. Bringing the matter home to ourselves, this is why we have never held public office and it is why we have not connected ourselves with many of the organizations that are now in existence. We want the right of free speech and the right to criticise and advise in matters pertaining to a race with which we are identified.

Let us presume for a moment that Dr. DuBois had been appointed a captain in the regular army, commonly known as a "desk captain," would he have dared to have edited the matter that is now appearing in the New York Crisis? In view of the pledge that he admitted that he signed when he was not a desk captain, we feel confident that he would have been as cooingly silent as the distinguished race leader who has had an office adjacent to the one occupied by the distinguished Secretary of War.

Speaking of himself in the third person, DuBois says:

He was compelled to sign the following pledge as to his correspondence with America:

"To avoid criticism of all Allied Forces; to avoid any observation tending to aid the enemy or to injure morale of the Allies, and not to publish any written statements, or give out any interviews, except through the censorship of the Intelligence Section of the General Staff."

He landed in America, March 31 and in the ensuing issue of The Crisis he felt it his duty to ask Mr. Scott our special representative in the War Department three simple questions of fact.

Those three simple questions of fact have aroused all of this furor and have caused no end of trouble. No one doubts but what Emmett J. Scott knew about these conditions and a great deal more than he will ever dare give to the public. If W. E. B. DuBois signed a pledge in France, not to communicate to this country what he saw there, how could Emmett J. Scott communicate to the public what he knew here? There was only one way out and that was through the door of resignation. Even had he resigned, he dared not disclose what he knew when he held office.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, as a captain would have had official lock-jaw up to this time and certainly he knows it. There is one confirmation in the Scott letter that Dr. DuBois has reproduced and that is that it shows that Emmett J. Scott did advocate and favor the appointment of Dr. Du Bois to a captaincy in the regular army. It looked to us like a trap, in to which the able scholar walked. Certainly, it has marred his career in no small degree and it has estranged an army of people who formerly admired and praised him. Here is more of the same kind of information.

The Crisis dislikes and avoids personal controversy. The Crisis knows that it is easier to criticise than to do. The Crisis is eager to give Mr. Scott every credit due and to make every allowance for the singular difficulty of his position. But the Crisis in its position as public mentor and adviser and newspaper absolutely refuses to be turned one moment from its determination to know why it was that in this the most critical period of the existence of the Negro race. 200,000 of the best

blood of our young manhood—men who offered their lives for their people and their country could be crucified, insulted, degraded and maltreated while their fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers had no adequate knowledge of the real truth.

What good would it have done these fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers to have known the truth, when there was not help and citizens here were being denied the fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States? We, who were in this country were not permitted to speak above a whisper. The press was silenced and many a man is in the penitentiary today, who is as guiltless of any crime as the dripping snow. Did Mr. Scott conceal fatal knowledge? Had he given out the information, would he have saved human life? Could he have mitigated or improved conditions by giving the facts to the country, when there was not a newspaper in the land that would have dared to have given space to his disclosures or a mail-carrier, white or colored, who would have dared to knowingly transmit this information even in the mails?

The same rule of conduct that prevailed inside of the American lines in France operated outside of the American lines in this country. Dr. DuBois continues:

It is not simply a question of what Mr. Scott personally could or could not accomplish—God knows we are all of us helpless enough in this bitter fight—it is the vaster question of the right of concealing fatal knowledge; if Mr. Scott could do nothing, how did he know that others were equally helpless? How did he know that all of us together would be equally helpless?

Again we ask the question, did Mr. Scott conceal fatal knowledge? That is, did he conceal facts that would if known have averted the execution of a human being? If he did, then Dr. DuBois is correct in his conclusions. Dr. DuBois tells him what he could have done. Here it is:

Why could he not have reassembled the editor's conference or even some larger meeting of influential men and said to them in confidence: "Hell is loose in France, and our boys are dying in soul and body—what can be done?" If he could not act publicly could he not have passed the word quietly to his friends? Was his only recourse silence and the repeated assurance to inquiry that everything was going well?

Suppose we discovered that some colored official was concealing the knowledge of lynchings on the ground that he could not stop them; shall we not try the power of every one—the vast, combined power of all before we surrender? No concealment is ever a cure for crime.

Did Mr. Scott's position depend on his not revealing the desperate conditions in France? We do not believe it. We believe that Secretary Baker would have halted the anti-Negro campaign had he known its lengths. We believe that the colored press, even with the limitations of the Espionage Law could have worked up public opinion that would have brought Greer and his compeers home; and even granted that absolutely nothing could have been done we ought at least to have known the truth.

These meetings or those of a similar character were held and well-nigh every thing was said that could be said. Hon. Emmett J. Scott in particular and other higher officials in general received a veritable "ox-roast." It did not halt the anti-Negro campaign. So what is alleged Mr. Scott did not do was done by others. but it was done. In this connection, it would be well to mention William Monroe Trotter, Mrs. Ida Wells Barnett, Rev. W. H. Jernigan, Rev. A. C. Powell; Rev. J. Milton Waldron, Dr. E. W. Moore and a host of others, all doing exactly what Dr. DuBois says should have been done

What matters it whether it was done by the one or by the other so long as it was done? On the other hand Dr. W. E. B. DuBois was on record as having recommended in the New York Crisis that we let our wrongs and our grievances wait until after the war was over. By what scheme of reasoning, can he now lambast Scott for doing the very thing that he had advised him and others to do? Our esteemed literary friend proceeds to give even Hon. Ralph W. Tyler a parting shot for concerning him he says:

The sending of Ralph Tyler finally as newspaper correspondent was an excellent move but it came too late and, indeed unless Mr. Tyler had special facilities accorded him, he could send nothing essential past the censor. He had no special facilities and he sent nothing. But that was not all. Despite the fact that Mr. Tyler had the same opportunities as the editor of the Crisis to learn the truth, he has since his return published practically nothing and revealed no essential fact.

Why?

Mr. Tyler, was sent like most of the others were sent, handicapped from the start. Only those who stayed on this side of the Atlantic in their own right or went over there untrammeled like Editor William Monroe Trotter are in a position to speak. In view of their restrictions and promises, they would violate solemn obligations, so to do. The New York Crisis concludes:

The Crisis therefore, leaves the matter precisely in the position that it was before:

1. Did Mr Scott know the treatment which black troops were receiving in France?
2. If Mr. Scott did not know, why did he not find out?
3. If he did know, what did he do about it?

We do not believe that there is any doubt. but what Hon. Emmett J. Scott had been informed of conditions as they existed in France and in this country. The question is what could he do and what did he do about it? His duties were to receive complaints and to forward those deserving of consideration to the proper authorities for a rectification of conditions and a remedying of evils alleged to exist as affecting colored men in the army. If he did not do this he is blamable. If he did do this, then he did all that could be expected of him to do. The only one who can answer this question with accuracy and certainty is Secretary of War Baker. Why not apply to him for information upon this subject?

To our mind, it seems that the [illegible] of the distinguished scholar [illegible] journalist should be levelled up[illegible] the white officers guilty of having degraded, enslaved and persecuted colored men in the army and that the making of a scapegoat of Scott is only making it impossible to secure punishment of those responsible for the outrages. While DuBois and Scott are fighting each other, the Negro haters in the War Department are laughingly making their escape from criticism or deserved punishment.

We have never favored the Booker T. Washington school of thought, of which the Hon. Emmett J. Scott is the representative. It favors too much of cringing, of moving along the lines of the least resistance, of "bending the supple hinges of the knee, that favor follow fawning." We have been impressed with that school of thought, advocated by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois the late Bishop Alexander Walters, Editor J. R. Clifford, Hon. H. C. Smith and William Monroe Trotter. But we have not in recent years affiliated with any of these organizations preferring to be independent and to be in a position where we could speak without fear or favor.

We believe in fair play and it is for this reason that we do not see our way clear to approve of the action of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois in attacking one of the most popular race leaders in the country, who has done what he could to ameliorate the conditions of our people in the army and outside of it. He was placed in a veritable "strait-jacket" in the War Department and made the buffer for the complaints of the colored people. We would not have accepted the position at ten thousand dollars per year and yet he came out of the job a poorer if not a wiser man. If he wishes to write a history of the war in order to secure a life time competency to support himself and family, let him do it without any criticism. If Dr. W. E. B. DuBois wishes to do the same thing, let him do it.

We would like to see them both worth a quarter of a million dollars before death. They are entitled to it and let them have it but what is the use of the one "cutting the throat" of the other while our enemies look on with evident amusement and satisfaction. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois has evidence of the treatment of the colored soldiers in the army. What is he doing with this evidence other than publishing it in the New York Crisis and using it as a battering ram to destroy Scott, who according to his own evidence did all that he could for him?

The men affected in the army, that is the white men, regard as harmless these disclosures. They can do no good until they are put in the legal form of charges and filed with the President of the U. S., as Commander in chief of the Army and Navy the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff or the Adjutant General of the United States Army. When they come in this way, these guilty white officers, one of whom is known as Brigadier General Erwin and who referred to Dr. DuBois as "A man Du Bois" will take notice and will be inclined to repeat the words of Shakespeare:

Approach thou like the rugged
Russian bear,
The arm'd rhinoceros or the Hyrcian tiger;
Take any shape but that, and my
firm nerves
Shall never tremble.

They are now beginning the unheard of proceeding of trying the head of a State for the offenses committed during times of war. This will give Dr. DuBois the opportunity he desires. American officers in Europe under this ruling will be liable for crimes committed upon their own soldiers during the time of the same struggle. Will Dr. DuBois collect and put in legal form the facts that he has gathered which he says is constituted as follows:

"But the Crisis in its position as public mentor and adviser and newspaper absolutely refuses to be turned one moment from its determination to know why it was that in this the most critical period of the existence of the Negro race, 200,000 of the best blood of our young manhood—men who offered their lives for their people and their country could be crucified, insulted, degraded and maltreated while their fathers, mothers, sisters, and brothers had no adequate knowledge of the real truth.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Hon. Emmett J. Scott is not guilty of any of these charges. White army officers are chargeable with these offenses and the only way to reach these regular army officers is through the regular channels of the court martial. You might do it too through the request for an official investigation in the Congress. Has he done this or does he propose to do it? God knows we regret this unfortunate controversy. W. E. B. DuBois stands head and shoulders in many respects above any other race leader in the country. This petty business of attacking one of his fellows cannot do him any material good and it may do Emmett J. Scott much material harm. Certainly, it will tend to divide our people, who should at this time, above all others be united.

(See next card)

Education-1919

Tuskegee Institute, Coments on.

From foregoing Card

Dr. DuBois Repeats Charge

Richmond Planet, TEXAS

7/13/19

proper committee in the Congress and with the Government officials at Washington to the end that the Negro-haters' smiles in the army may be turned to frowns and the divisions now so discernible among the colored people of the United States may be obliterated for ever more. Among the colored folks at least, Dr. DuBois, let us have peace.

WHO SHALL BE OUR LEADER? "WILLIAM H. LEWIS," SAYS ONE

The Advocate 7-5-19

By Ralph W. Tyler.

tudents, and former Sunday school pupils who have wandered
vastly different from the Sunday school will recall the three
guided by the star in the East, wended their way to where
der reposed in a manger.

ored race in these United States, like the three wise men,
der?

n a "one-man" people. First it was Frederick Douglas
d. He lived his day, achieved his desires, and passed on
eaving a rich memory we all worship—a name that is a
n every Colored home. Next to come upon the scene was
ington, who influenced and swayed his race—led them into industrial paths. The first was an agitator—and a most needed one. The second was a constructive statesman, and a most needed one.

What we want now, or rather what we most need now, is a big, bold, uncomparably equipped, UNPURCHASABLE leader who will fight, civicly, for the rights and privileges for which our Colored soldiers laid down their lives on Flanders' field. We cannot go South for him. The West is full of sizable men, but they are not in accord. Dr. Booker T. Washington left no accredited successor, even though a coterie of white men, mostly interested in confining the Colored man's efforts to isolated farms, and industrial life in the cities, did select a man to succeed the late Dr. Washington as principal of Tuskegee Institute.

7-5-19

Emmett J. Scott, first trained under that uncompromising fighter—the stalwart of the stalwarts—the late Wright Cuney of Texas, and having his early acquired "heroics" smoothed down under Washington to practical helpfulness, has all the ear-marks of a real leader, and his achievements in the War Department, handicapped as he was by red tape and a southernized administration, pointed him out as a possible—perhaps the probable one outstanding man in the race, and the last of his race, from the South, to be recognized as a national leader. But Dr. Scott has been elected secretary-treasurer of Howard University, a position that will occupy all his time—a position that will make it, perhaps, inappropriate for him to take an excursion into the political field, where many of our future battles must be fought.

The recent meeting of the N. A. A. C. P. here, as well as past incidents, puts Dr. W. E. D. B. DuBois, even though he, perhaps, is our premier scholar, out of the race as a national leader. A leader must be ABSOLUTELY unselfish; he must be ABSOLUTELY unpurchasable; he must be broad enough to associate with the "common clay" for whom he fights. Dr. DuBois is too narrow—too sensitive of his own personal feelings—too exclusive to become the one outstanding national leader. He precipitated an unnecessary controversy with Dr. Scott—whose achievements are writ upon the guide posts at every road throughout the country. He was willing to accept a commission in the army as captain, which would have silenced his tongue and rested his pen, for a salary of $3,000 per annum, while still holding on to a salary of $4,000 for editing the N. A. A. C. P.'s organ, which he could not have done effectively. Desiring to obtain two salaries—aggregating $7,000 per annum, suggested a possible selfishness in Dr. DuBois, whom I admire as a scholar, and follow in his militancy, but desert when he runs up the flag of selfishness. In scholarly attainments, Dr. DuBois measures up to leadership—in all things else, he is deficient, so we cannot choose him.

A number of Colored men, as an aftermath of the N. A. A. C. P. meeting, fell to discussing the eed, and requirements of a national leader. George A. Myers, the modern Colored Cincinnatus who some years ago helped to make open, and, without shield or armor, stood on the race's fighting line, expressed the above sentiments. and suggested that the race should go to the East for a national leader—since we are a one-man people, and t. William H. Lewis, of Boston, was the one man.

Let us stop to inquire who this William H. Lewis is. He was born in Virginia, and has therefore tasted of restriction and proscription—drunk the hemlock of race prejudice. He is now, and has been for years, in wonderful Massachusetts, where the air is more balmy than in Virginia; where manhood rights are more respected than in Georgia; where freedom of speech is more tolerated than in Mississippi, and where the fighting Colored man finds a freer field than in Louisiana. Bill Lewis—pardon the familiarity in referring to him as "Bill," but there is something so robust in such a nickname, cannot be purchased. He is a big brained, big framed, heroic fighter; has bull dog tenacity. As a lawyer, he has few peers. At one time he fought the industrial propaganda of the late Dr. Washington—he never acknowledged it as THE ONE and only panacea for all our ills. He, later, because he is too big to be narrow and selfish, gave the late Dr. Washington credit for work he was doing, and became a friend of his—each, however, declining to sacrifice or yield views each believed best. They, both, were conscientious—they both had the interests of the race at heart, and both could, therefore, as big, broad men, travel together for a certain distance, at least, in harmony. A southerner by birth, no man could and would sympathize more with, and fight harder for his people who are still in the South. A northerner by adoption, no man has been inoculated with a greater amount of militant virus than he. He is NOT a politician—one who has lived on, and by politics is not fit for race leadership. Such men are too apt to set their sails to catch each passing breeze. He is a lawyer—able, successful, one who can confine all his time and energy to his practice and earn big fees. Leadership, for such a man, would be a personal sacrifice. But who ever heard of Bill Lewis refusing to make a sacrifice, even if it were but a pair of deuces!

The North WILL NOT accept Principal Moton as a national leader, and the South does not particularly desire him. He has achieved nothing startling—he was handed a principalship by white men who wanted to be manufacturers of Colored leaders. The West is crowded with local leaders—MOST NECESSARY factotums, who function well in their bailiwicks. But we want—we need, a big national leader—one who can match wits with the biggest and best white leaders. The American Federation of Labor is dictating policies and laws for our country, and successfully, for them, advising a president of the United States, largely because it has a big—single leader in Samuel Gompers.

It may be true that the race, like the three wise men, will go East for a national leader—may draft William H. Lewis, one time assistant attorney eneral of the nited tSates—an ALL TIME uncompromising fighter for is rac

WILSON OKEYS MOTON'S TRIP

Whatever the colored press may think of Dr. Moton's advice to colored troops to be "modest and unassuming" on their return to this country, President Wilson gave the Tuskegee Principal his official okey in the following letter made public during the week:

"Dear Principal Moton: I wish to express my appreciation for the service you have rendered during the past few weeks in connection with our colored soldiers here in France. I have heard not only of the wholesome advice you have given them regarding their conduct during the time they will remain in France, but also of your advice as to how they should conduct themselves when they return to our own shores. I very much hope, as you have advised, that no one of them may do anything to spoil the splendid record that they, with the rest of our American forces, have made."

Signed: W. WILSON

The letter expresses the fear general in some parts of the country that the boys, who went to France are not coming back humbly and submissively to submit to the atrocities of the American Huns.

If our Southern soldiers can go back into the Southland and nullify the Jim Crow laws and the Grandfather clause and "bust" up a few lynching bees, they will be doing as much for their "record" hey ever did in France.

obody ever won any other body's respect by ing of themselves a "modest and assuming" rmat.

Education—1919.
Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

THE SOUTH'S APOLOGIST.

The Cleveland Advocate
9-13-19

Principal Moton, of Tuskegee, last week, in an interview published in various newspapers, said:

> "I have never known the Colored people to have more intense feeling than at present."

Principal Moton has the happy(?) faculty of either side-stepping an assuring explanation, or conveying the impression that he opposes open contention for justice. Although the Principal did not explain just what he meant by our "intense feeling," we give him the benefit of the doubt by assuming that he meant our feelings were "intense" against the injustices now being heaped upon us, after we had played our part, in this recent world war for democracy.

We assume that Principal Moton's reference to "intense feeling," means that the Washington, Chicago, and Knoxville riots convey the idea that Colored men can be actuated by self-preservation in defending their persons and their homes against mobs in the United States, just as they had defended the flag from 1776 to 1918, inclusive.

Then, further along, like one who shows the cloven hoof, Principal Moton says:

> "I never knew a time when the white people of the South were more anxious than at present to be absolutely fair and just to the Negro."

What confounded tommy-rot!—"absolutely fair and just."

If the South is so "anxious" to be absolutely fair and just, as Moton says, why is it, that lynchings and burnings of Colored people—even those who fought overseas for democracy, go unabated?

Why is it that no effort—not the least semblance of an effort, has been made to wipe from the statute books of the South the jim-crow laws?

Why is it that no attempt is being made to grant the race its due—the right of suffrage, which the Constitution vouchsafes, but which the South denies?

Why was Mr. Shillady, national secretary for the N. A. A. C. P., beaten and ordered to leave the South, when he went there peacefully pleading for a square deal for the race?

If the white people in the South are "anxious." as Moton says to be "absolutely fair and just," then all we have to say is—THEY HAVE A MIGHTY POOR WAY OF SHOWING IT.

Doctor a ... Race Leader Confesses Ignorance

The Guardian
9-13-19

DR. R. R. MOTON REVEALS HIS OWN IGNORANCE —HE CALLS AN INCREASE OF LYNCHING AB-SOLUTELY F/ IRNESS AND JUSTICE TO COLORED PEOPJ .. PRESIDENT OF TUSKEGEE SAYS HE CA.N'T UNDERSTAND BITTERNESS OF COLORED TOWARD WHITES — MOTON FEELS THAT IF BEING MODEST AND UNASSUMING IS OT SATISFACTORY, THE COLORED MAN SHOULD TAKE TO THE WOODS. — Says Head of Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 3.—R. R. Moton, Booker T. Washington's successor as head of Tuskegee Institute, declared, in a statement today regarding recent race riots in North and South, that it was difficult to understand why there should be so much apparent suspicion and bitterness on the part of both the white and negro races.

"I never have known the colored people to have more intense feeling toward the white people than at present," Moton said, "and I never have known a time when there was less reason. I never knew a time when the white people of the South, not only the leading white people, but the average white man, were more anxious than at present to be absolutely fair and just to the negro. This is also true of the North.

"There never was a time when the South, and the North, too, saw more clearly the value of the negro as an economic factor in industrial operations. I never knew a time when Southern white people felt more chagrined and humiliated at the awful crime of lynching than they do to-day, and I never knew a time when they were more determined to put down mob rule, whether aimed at black or white, than now.

"We, North and South, should make up our minds that there is room enough, there is opportunity enough, for colored and white to work peacefully and harmoniously here in America, each living his life unhampered by any act or any untoward attitude of the other, and I hope that our leaders in every community, white and black, will get together and smooth out matters that are misunderstood, so that America can teach the world that black people and white people can live peacefully and harmoniously in our great country."

MOTON UNABLE TO ACCOUNT FOR PRESENT UNREST

The Messenger
9-11-19.

"I Have Never Known a Time There Was Less Reason for Such an Attitude,"

If Dr. Robert R. Moton, head of the Tuskegee Institute, is correctly reported, he has voiced the most ominous thing about the present unrest among colored people when he says that he does not understand it. If the uneasy movement is away from the guidance and baffling to the minds of the colored leaders themselves, what shall be made of it? Hitherto such men as Dr. Moton have been said to be efficient in wise counsel to their people. Is the mass now geting out of hand?

In a recent interview Dr. Moton is quoted to the effect that, although he knew no reason for it, there had never been a time when colored people had more intense bitterness toward white people than the present. Said he:

I have never known a time when there was less reason for such an attitude. I never knew a time when the white people of the South, not only the leading white people but the average white man, were more anxious than at present to be absolutely fair and just to the colored man. This is also true of the North.

Whence, then, arises the dangerous ferment, the existence of which Dr. Moton admits? It is in evidence not merely in the South, but along the "border States" and even in the North. Who are its leaders? Or can it be a spantaneous, undirected surge? It will not do to ignore it.

One element of it is expressed by no less a personage than the Hon. J. C. Napier of Nashville, formerly Register of the United States Treasury, who said ,at the St. Louis meeting of the National Negro Business League—

Mob law is a creation of the white man! It is his institution. He supports and maintains it. When he sees fit to remove its disgraceful mob law will be wiped from the map of our country.—N. Y. Sun.

TIME FOR MOTON TO "KICK"

The Daily Bee
9-11-19

According to the press Dr. Moton said:

"I have never known the colored people to have more intense feeling towards (against) the white people than at the present, and I have never known a time when there was less reason. I never knew a time when the white people of the South, not only the leading white, but the average white man, were more anxious than at present to be absolutely fair and just to the Negro. This is also true of the North.

"I never knew a time when Southern white people felt more chagrined and humiliated at the awful crime of lynching than they do to-day, and I never knew a time when they were more determined to put down mob rule, whether aimed at black or white, than now." Etc., etc.

Some one has evidently lied on Robert Russa Moton. The press does not always tell the truth. Surely Moton could not say a thing like this, —and if he did not say it, then it is time for him to kick. Or if he did say it, perhaps he meant to frame a joke, something like this: "I never knew a time when the South was more anxious to put down lynching and oppressing Negroes than NOW, because they never were any more anxious about it than now." Perhaps he meant to joke like that, and some newspaper man took the joke seriously.

If Dr. Moton or any other man cannot see any reason for the Negro's "intense feeling," there is surely something wrong with that man's reasoning faculties.

The Answer.

In the same column of the same paper wherein I read these words attributed to Dr. Moton, I read the South's unintentional answer to the matter:

> "Pine Bluff, Ark., Sept. 3.—Flinton Briggs, 26, discharged Negro soldier, was shot and killed by a mob of thirty men, three miles south of Star City, Ark."

I wonder of Dr. Moton knows that it is now the policy in much of the South to keep the REPORT of the lynching of Negroes out of the papers, and that colored people are being killed and no report at all reaching the press. If he does not know and wats to, I will give him the

names of well-known people who can give him places, details and references.

But still I insist that the most probable thing is that somebody has lied on Moton in ascribing this absurd statement to him.

Wm. PICKENS.

Baltimore, Md.

THE WHY OF THE RACE'S HATRED

Dr. Moton of Tuskegee did a candid and courageous thing in his Associated Press interview when he said that he never knew a time when the mass of colored people of the country carried as much hatred against their white fellow Americans as they do today. We do not think that he was equally frank and courageous when he declared in the next breath that he did not know the why of this increased race hatred, since to his belief there was never a time when the white American on the whole sought to be as fair to the black American. The reasons for it are neither far too seek nor mysterious. The plain palpable reasons are satisfactory to any open, honest mind in their complete answer as to the cause. It is neither German propaganda nor Bolshevik propaganda. Neither has had any appreciable influence upon the patriotism of colored citizens for the flag, nor will either soon make any inroads upon the hardheaded loyalty of the black man to the Stars and Stripes and the Republic. He yearns too eagerly to taste and enjoy the fruits of law and liberty and private property to be carried away by the siren songs of the Socialists and the destructionists. Neither has the attitude of the colored press had anything to do with the deep dissatisfaction of the colored people throughout the nation. The attitude of the race's press and the unrest and discord of the race itself are results rather than causes. The first and great cause of the black race's hatred has been the race hatred of that part of the white race now regnant in the Republic. The white enemies of the black man incident to the Southern Administration at Washington and due in large part directly to the opportunities furnished by the war have had their power over him magnified a thousandfold. Placed in posts of power not only in Washington but honeycombed throughout the nation, entrenched at every vantage point above him in the army and navy, they have plied their petty, vengeful spite against him until the galling yoke has become almost insufferable. At the same time that his enemies in power have increased, at an inverse but much greater ratio the black man's friends in power have decreased. There is no Roosevelt in or out of Washington to stay the hands of the oppressors either at the Capital or in the inferno of Georgia, Texas and Tennessee. The riots in Washington and Chicago may be traced directly to the imported jim-crow propaganda of Southerners—in the former place in every Government department, in the latter at the beaches and in the Police Department. While, as Dr. Moton says, race hatred upon the part of the whites does not seem so intensive, due to this cause primarily it has become more extensive. The second great cause of the black American's hatred has been in crushing disappointment in the attitude of the white Americans since the World War. He had honestly been made to believe during the Liberty Loan, volunteer and draft campaigns that the war was being fought to make the world safe for Democracy. He has awakened since the signing of the Armistice to find that this was not so at all; that he has been specifically left out of every equation by the forces in control, and his former suspicion of hypocrisy upon the part of many of his white fellow Americans has turned to angry disgust and bitter despair. Not only those who went "over there," but all their suffering, sacrificing relatives over here have made up their minds that their enemies shall not prevail, that mob law, jim-crow government and race injustice shall not stalk abroad throughout the land for which they shed their blood and did their share to preserve in civil war, and to defend from foreign foes. The twelve million colored Americans will not tolerate these things. That is why there is the increase of the black race's hatred.

DR. MOTON AGAIN

It seems to be the obsession of some Negroes that prominence, leadership and "bigness" are born of ugly and false assaults upon some man or set of men who happen to enjoy the public confidence. This obsession is one of the greatest liabilities of the race today.

Some one has attempted to inform the public as to what Dr. R. R. Moton is supposed to have said anents the recent riots and disturbances in this country As usual, no attention is paid to the facts, nor is any consideration given to circumstances. Ugly, and for the most part, highly colored, extracts have been published as "the exact words" of Dr. Moton, when as a matter of truth, the quotations have been incomplete and very inaccurate and misleading. This is malicious, to say nothing of the injury the whole race suffers.

When Dr. Moton was asked to issue a statement on the question of riots, strikes, and the general disorder of the country, he did so with words that can have but one meaning. His statement was full, properly qualified and as accurate as the case warrants. We quote his statement:

> **The time has come when thoughtful white and colored people alike will not tolerate wholesale mobbing of innocent Negroes because of the alleged crime of one.**
>
> **The Negro has never instigated a riot by wholesale attacks on white people. The very fact that in riots the innocent have so frequently been obliged to suffer with the guilty has created in the Negro an aggressive and vindictive spirit which manifested itself in the riots. One of the most unfortunate things about such occurrences is that it frequently hurts the morale of the conservative, law-abiding Negroes and puts them of necessity actively on the defensive.**
>
> **Those who make and execute the laws owe it to themselves and to their country as well as to the Negro to see that the Negro has protection along with other citizens. It is hard for the average Negro to understand how we can spend millions of dollars and thousands of lives to help protect the lives of weaker peoples in foreign countries, yet fail to protect our own loyal, patriotic colored citizens in this country.**

Any intelligent person understands the above. It is the language of our land, and the words are simple. Yet, the same words and sentences used above by Dr. Moton have been so changed, and re-arranged with depletions, that the sense of the statement has been distorted, and erroneous impressions of Dr. Moton sent abroad. This is a crime. It is positively harmful to us all; and it indicates ignorance of which we should be ashamed.

RACIAL STATUS GOOD IN SOUTH SAYS MOTON

Head of Tuskegee Institute Says There Was Never Time When Attitude of White People Toward Negro Was More Fair.

Tuskegee, Ala., Sept. 3.—R. R. Moton, Booker T. Washington's successor as principal of Tuskegee Institute, declared in a statement today regarding the recent race riots in several cities of the north and south that it was difficult to understand why there should be so much apparent suspicion and bitterness on the part of both the white and negro races.

"I have never known the colored people to have more intense feeling toward the white people than at the present," Dr. Moton said, "and I have never known a time when there was less reason. I never knew a time when the white people of the South, not only the leading white people, but the average white man, was more anxious than at present to be absolutely and just to the negro, to see to it that the colored race in the south had better school facilities, better railroad accommodations, and adequate protection under the law. This is also true of the north.

"There was never a time when the south, and the north, too, saw more clearly the value of the negro as a economic factor in industrial operations. I never knew a time when southern white people felt more chagrined and humiliated at the awful crime of lynching than they do today, nad I never knew a time when they were determined to put down mob rule whether aimed at black or white than now. Many of the leading papers of the south are speaking out as never before against all forms of injustice and unfairness to the colored people.

"We, north and south, should make up our minds that there is room enough, there is opportunity enough for colored and white to work peacefully and harmoniously here in America, each living his life unhampered by any act or any untoward attitude of the other, and I hope that our leaders in every community, white and black, will get together and smooth out matters that are misunderstood so that America can teach the world that black people and phite people can live peacefully and harmoniously in our great country.'